The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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RELIEVED BY DEATH.

John Scholfield of the Supreme Bench Passes Away.

CAUSED BY PERITONITIS.

Had Been a Sufferer for Years, but Never Gave Up.

THE FUNERAL THURSDAY.

The Judge Refused to Be Chief Justice of the United States.

HONORED BY MEN OF ALL PARTIES.

MARSHALL, Ill., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Judge John Scholfield of the State Supreme bench died at his home in this city at 12:15 o'clock p. m. today of peritonitis. The Judge had been suffering for years with stomach trouble, but had rarely allowed his ill-health to keep him from his duties. He attended the January sittings of the Supreme Court and returned to his home the first of the month to recuperate. He visited a physician in Terre Haute last Wednesday but received little encouragement. Friday he was taken seriously ill and suffered greatly and at once it was seen that his days were numbered. Medical aid was sought in Terre Haute and Chicago, but all was of no avail. From the first he showed a desire that wife and children might not be overcome because of his sufferings. To the last his wife



JOHN SCHOLFIELD.

bent all the energies that love and devotion could inspire to comfort the few remaining days of the sufferer's life. Unconsciousness overtook him a few hours before death came. Judge Scholfield was singularly blessed in his home life. In 1859 he married Emma J. Bartlett. Eight sons and two daughters were born to this couple, and all have lived to be honor to their parents. Of the sons the eldest, now 32, is following a farmer's life. The second, Benjamin, has a responsible position with the Democratic State committee in Chicago; the third has already served most acceptably as County Clerk; the fourth and fifth have entered the legal fraternity; the sixth is engaged in mercantile pursuits, while the two younger ones are yet schoolboys. The daughters are worthy offspring of a noble mother. The funeral is to be held at the residence Thursday at 2 o'clock p. m. and will be conducted by the Masonic order.

HONORED BY ALL MEN.

He Was Regarded as One of the Purest Jurists in the Country.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Intelligence of the death of Judge Scholfield has elicited expressions of genuine sorrow from the politicians assembled here, without regard to party. Judge Scholfield was universally regarded as one of the purest and most high-minded jurists in the country, and was esteemed as highly by Republicans as by Democrats.

In speaking of Judge Scholfield's death N. L. Freeman, who has for many years been reporter of the Supreme Court and was intimately acquainted with the deceased jurist for thirty years, said that although it was not generally known Judge Scholfield had not been a well man for three years. He began to fail perceptibly three years ago, Mr. Freeman said, but had apparently become better and stronger until within the last few months. At the last term of court in January his appearance gave evidence that his trouble was returning upon him.

Continuing, Mr. Freeman said: "Judge Scholfield was not what would be called a society man, yet he was of a very genial disposition, and had a very kindly heart. In all the time that I have been associated with him I never heard him speak unkindly of any one or to any one. He was a man of personal modesty, and never seemed to have any conception of his own ability, although recognized by every one as a man of great intellectual strength. He was always regarded as a man of the highest personal integrity, and commanded the implicit confidence of men inside and outside of his profession. The religious care with which he prepared his decisions gave them great weight, and insured him the confidence of the public that he enjoyed."

Judge Scholfield was elected to the Supreme bench June 2, 1873, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Anthony Thornton, resigned. He served out the remainder of that term and had since twice been elected to fill two full terms of nine years. As there is more than a year remaining of the present term it will become the duty of the Governor to order a special election for the selection of his successor. The counties composing the Second Judicial District, which Judge Scholfield represented, are Madison, Bond, Marion, Clay, Richland, Lawrence, Crawford, Jasper, Effingham, Fayette, Montgomery, Macoupin, Shelby, Cumberland, Clark, Greene, Jersey, Calhoun, and Christian. The district is largely Democratic and his successor will naturally be a Democrat.

SKETCH OF THE JUSTICE'S LIFE.

Might Have Presided Over the United States Supreme Court—Devoted to His Family.

Judge John Scholfield was born in Clark County, Illinois, in 1834. His father, Thomas Scholfield, a Pennsylvania Quaker, came to Illinois with the pioneers in 1830. His mother was a Flood, from Muskingum County, Ohio. When old enough John worked on the farm in summer, and in winter went to school at the old Whitehead district schoolhouse. His mother died when he was but 16, and he then went to live with his uncle, Jacob Anderson, at Martinsville, also going to school there. The old National road to St. Louis ran through Martinsville, and Anderson kept a tavern and stable. In this stable young Scholfield worked two years for his board, clothes, and schooling. He was a studious boy and kept several books in the loft of the barn. His mother had always said he must become a lawyer, and he heartily joined in all her efforts to secure for him an education better than that afforded by the district schools. Judge Scholfield remembers taking a stable tip from a rather lordly man who afterward came before him to argue an important case in the Supreme Court of Illinois. From the stage barn young Scholfield went to Marshall and entered an academy, kept by a Congregational minister named Adams, and to support himself while in school he did chores and odd jobs nights and mornings for Sheriff Thomas Handy. All the older citizens of Marshall and Martinsville remember him as a lad and young man of rare earnestness and studiousness. It is said he never spent an idle hour in those days, joining the youngsters of his own age only in games of ball or other athletic sports, and returning immediately to his books. He had no time for loitering or gossip.

From 1851 to 1854 he taught a district school, continued his studies incessantly, and then entered the Louisville Law School, obtaining the money for this purpose by selling his interest in a small piece of land left him by his uncle Jacob. Graduating from the law school after a two-years' course he returned to Marshall, was admitted to the bar, and in 1856, when only 22 years old, was elected State's-Attorney for the Fourth Judicial Circuit. He held this place four years, spending three months each year riding the circuit of ten counties with Judge Justin Harlan. There were few railroads then and the Judge and the prosecutor and the attorneys made the circuit on horseback or in buggies. The State's-Attorney's duties consisted chiefly of prosecuting indictments for horse and hog stealing. Hog stealing was a form of crime then particularly common along the Wabash, and young Scholfield soon became known as a terror to hog thieves.

Was Always a Democrat.

Judge Scholfield was always a Democrat. He made Buchanan speeches in '56, and Douglas speeches in '58 and '60. In 1860 he was elected to the Legislature, serving a term while Cullom was Speaker. All this time he kept up a moderately large and constantly increasing law practice in the five or six counties thereabouts. In 1869 he was elected without opposition to represent the Counties of Clark and Cumberland in the Constitutional convention. In 1870 he was appointed general solicitor for Illinois of the Vandalia railroad, a place which he resigned three years later to go on the Supreme bench, being elected over Judge Kingsbury of Hillsboro to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Thornton. For a year before his election he was associated in the practice of law with Jacob Wilkin. In 1879 Judge Scholfield was reëlected without opposition, Republicans as well as Democrats casting their votes for him en masse. In 1888 he was reëlected again without opposition.

Judge Scholfield was one of the most popular men in Southern Illinois. Though a student all his life and spending with his family and children practically all of the time that could be spared from his work, mingling little with people, socially or otherwise, he was regarded with universal pride and affection. He was acknowledged to be an excellent Judge and in private life a most admirable man. He was not rich, but lived in a comfortable home at Marshall, the result of the savings of his professional life. He married a Miss Bartlett of Marshall in 1859, and has ten living children. Mrs. Scholfield is a woman of rare excellence and character, wholly domestic in her tastes.

Declined the Chief Justiceship.

To this generous, modest, and earnest Illinoisan does Chief-Justice Fuller probably owe his present exalted position. At the time the appointment was made Judge Scholfield was urged for the position by his many friends close to President Cleveland. The Judge himself prevented the appointment by declaring that he did not want and could not take the Chief Justiceship. He would not go to Washington even to become Chief Justice. He had sufficient courage and self-control to put behind him one of the greatest honors possible for man to obtain. Speaking at that time to a correspondent for THE TRIBUNE, Judge Scholfield gave the following reasons why he did not care to be Chief Justice:

My idea of what a Chief Justice should be is so far above my capabilities that I could not aspire to such an office even if there was any possibility of the place being offered me. Friends in Washington—Gen. Black, Gen. Stevenson, Congressman Townsend, and others—have pressed me hard to say I would accept the place if the President were to tender it to me, but I have repeatedly written them that I do not want and could not take the position. When I say "No" I do not say it in the sense in which candidates for political office sometimes use the word, but with full sincerity and determination. I thank my friends, and realize that the Chief Justiceship of the United States is one of the most glittering prizes a man could be tempted with, but I have not the courage to aspire to such a position, nor any confidence in my ability to meet its requirements. At any rate, my large family, their future and education, require that I should remain here.

My choice for Chief Justice is Melville Fuller. Mr. Fuller would adorn the place. He is a fine man, a man of scholarly attainments. I would rather see him appointed than any one who is eligible. There are others to whom my eye turns friendly, but their age is a bar to their usefulness in this capacity. Mr. Fuller is a thorough lawyer, has a mind broadly cultivated and eminently judicial, and his purity and integrity are beyond question.

Was Devoted to His Family.

Mr. Fuller was warmly praised by Judge Scholfield in a letter to Washington and was soon afterward appointed Chief Justice. Judge Scholfield meant what he said when he spoke of his family. He was profoundly impressed with his duty to his wife and children. Mr. and Mrs. Scholfield had eight sons and two daughters. Four of the sons are grown and the daughters are young women. The four remaining boys are at school. The Judge believed it would be impossible for him to support his family in Washington on a Chief Justice's salary. He was not an admirer of Washington society, and shuddered at the thought of taking his family there. To his intimate friends he said that was no place for young boys to grow up, or girls, either; and that the sons of men holding high places rarely amount to anything. Both the Judge and his wife held the home higher than ambition.

Gen. Logan once said of him: "I like Scholfield for his God-like earnestness." The remark expressed the feelings of his associates at the bench and bar of Southern Illinois.

His Home Surroundings.

Judge Scholfield lived in a pleasant home surrounded by a wide lawn and play-ground. An account of his life published a few years ago contained the following:

On the premises are henneries, duck-ponds, pigpens, a horse stable, and cow-barn. The chickens and ducks are the especial care of Mrs. Scholfield. The Judge occasionally drives out in an old buckboard which the neighbors say is so rickety that it rattles even after it stops. His workshop is the second floor of a little old brick building downtown. It is reached by a stairway from which the down-falling plaster is not often swept. On the landing is a huge bucket of ashes and also a wood-box. The doorway is so short that tall men must stoop on entering. Within is a long table, covered with books and papers. Ranged around the room are shelves full of reports and books of authority and reference. In one corner are several huge bundles of abstracts and briefs from the Supreme Court. In another corner is an old-fashioned wood stove. On the ceiling are a few spider-webs and a good deal of coal soot. The windows play a lively tattoo when the wind blows. At the big table sits the Judge—a man five feet nine tall, large body, light eyes, a deliberate manner, rather hoarse voice, and lips which appear to be half smiling as he talks. His hair is two-thirds gray and one-third brown. He is careless of his personal appearance, and there is a great deal of disorder on his work-table. He wears boots which need blacking, and has an unusually short, thick foot. His features are regular and his eyes steadfast. He impresses one as a man who is alert and receptive but who assimilates rather slowly, decides warily, speaks cautiously, and makes few mistakes.

LESSONS OF HIS LIFE.

LUTHER LAFLIN MILLS' ELOQUENT TRIBUTE TO LINCOLN.

The Auditorium Filled to Overflowing with People Who Gather to Do Honor to the Memory of a Great Man—The Orator Paints in Glowing Terms the Strong and Manly Characteristics of That Grand Life—Thomas' Orchestra and Noted Singers Assist.

Eloquence and melody crowned the memory of Abraham Lincoln with laurel wreaths at the Auditorium last night. It was the sixth public celebration of the birthday of the martyr President by Lincoln Council, National Union, and 6,000 people filled the great audience room to the doors.

Hundreds had come attracted by the reputation of Luther Laflin Mills, the speaker of the evening. Still other hundreds were drawn by the announcement of the splendid musical program. But the thousands who came were moved first of all by the patriotic desire to do honor to the great President.

The boxes were filled with people in evening dress, and up the parquet to the circle swept an unbroken line of intelligent, eager, patriotic faces.

From the balcony the Stars and Stripes hung at frequent intervals, while above smaller blue banners, lettered in gold, circled the gallery with the list of the States which Lincoln firmly bound together in the ties of a common country. From the left of the stage, resting upon a simple easel, the rugged, kindly features of Lincoln looked down upon the house.

Theodore Thomas and his men played the overture, and then the Apollo Quartet of Lincoln Council sang a patriotic song. Cheers greeted Luther Laflin Mills as he stepped forward to the speakers' desk and further cheers punctuated the progress of his polished oration.

When he had finished the great orchestra played again and Miss Theodora Pfafflin and J. Allen Preisch delighted the people with vocal solos. Miss Pfafflin sang the jewel song from "Faust" as her first selection and her other numbers were the beautiful German ballad, "Du bist wie eine Blume" and Delibes' "Les Filles de Cadiz." With the quartet she sang "The Bird's Question" and "The Spirit of the Woods."

It was fitting, perhaps, that after being impressed anew with the tragedy of Lincoln's life the people should be sent home with the jolly measures of Strauss' waltz ringing in their ears.

Luther Laflin Mills' Eulogy.

Luther Laflin Mills spoke as follows:

Sacredly conspicuous in the calendar of the Nation is this day of remembrance and reverence, when the old age and youth of the country, standing in the edifice of a great history, bow in homage before its greatest hero. Into the story of the republic, from 1861 to 1865, patriotism does well to enter, there to find for instruction and example and manly worship, the manliest of Americans, the highest type of American citizenship, the central figure of this American century—Abraham Lincoln. We breathe tonight the atmosphere of a glorious epoch, we hold reverential communion with its loftiest spirit.

The ridicule and rancor, the passions of politics, and the fierce partisanship which assailed him during his short life of leadership exhausted themselves almost within their day, and each year as it goes serves but to exalt in the estimation of mankind his character and work.

The judgment of time, which is the fairest critic, has already shown to be colossal him who was once called commonplace, and raised the humble citizen of the republic to the standard of the heroic.

The honor we offer to his memory is only our spontaneous accord with the calm conclusions of historic criticism; our enthusiasm is but an ardent expression of the world's conservative thinking.

This Lincoln day is for us, for our teaching, inspiring, strengthening. It is no ordinary holiday, but a solemn, earnest time for thought and hope and promise. To this day we come as to an ancient shrine; to this great man as to a Moses of his people. Our theme is broader than biography. Every schoolboy knows the dates and deeds of Lincoln. There is not a home in the land whose fire-light has not illumined for the eye of age and childhood the printed pages of his birth, his life, his death; the scholar in his philosophy, the man of action, the high and low, everywhere the old and young know by heart the details of the book of this man's life. The record of his career is the common literature of the country. For twenty-five years in all lands gifted speech has proclaimed him; the writers of history have recounted his events; the pen of poetry has sketched his virtues. In all the line of leadership Lincoln's life is the great familiar fact in the American mind. Thus does he have his tribute from the people.

We contemplate, for one brief moment, Abraham Lincoln in the largeness of his attributes; his general influence on mankind. This is an old contemplation, but it wears like truth; it is never threadbare; it is like a lofty story of morals or religion, which constantly assumes a fascinating newness for our faith and interest.

In his mentality he shone in judgment, common sense, consistency, persistence, knowledge of men.

His Words Candid and Frank.

In his words he was candid and frank, but accurate and concise, speaking sturdy Anglo-Saxon unadorned, powerful in its simplicity, and the subdued enthusiasm of earnest thought.

In his sentiments he was kind and patient and brave. No leader ever more completely combined in his personality the graces of gentleness with rugged determination.

In his morals, truth was his star; honesty the vital air of his living. In his religion he was faithful as a saint; Providence was his stay; he walked with God.

As President, his life and declarations were a constant sermon. The solemn air which colored this man's career was the pathos of faith. No man has lived in high station in America by whom the religious fact was more regarded.

He was more than a politician, as the word is used. His plans were based on his convictions of the right and his belief in the correctness of men's ultimate judgments, and the conscience of the people inspiring them.

Publicly he was a diplomat, who, with keenest analysis, corrected the state papers of a great premier; a man of military genius, who changed the plans of Generals and successfully modified theories of campaigns. In his leadership he marched with his people; kept step with his soldiers; his Cabinet was the country.

Fundamentally the two vital characteristics of Abraham Lincoln were his love of men and his faith in God. Poverty had schooled him to pity, and taught the general equality of all mankind. He hated human slavery, and in Illinois, a half century ago, made protest against it as a barbarism; he longed for its destruction, and gladly seized the legal occasion for making free the four millions of American slaves.

His faith in God was as persistent as his life. No defeat of an army, nor what seemed at times a loss of popular confidence, nor most threatening dangers for the nation, could sweep him from that anchor.

If asked what deep impress was made by Abraham Lincoln on what is called the politics of the country, we point to the remembered lessons, the permeating example of his honesty, the religious sense of right which animated him, his confidence in the people, and his patience for them to reach his righteous level, and his constant fidelity to principle and to the men who helped him maintain it. His lofty ideas of nationality and liberty and Providence lifted politics to the heights of patriotism and human rights.

If asked what lasting impress the attribute and career of this great man have made on human life, we point to his universal recognition and tribute of mankind. The judgments and hearts of men in all lands proclaim the power of his influence. Look abroad and find, if you can, a character in this century whose precept and example did more among men to magnify kindness and the simple humanities. The very passions of war, its hostilities and hate, were alleviated by the paternal and generous sentiments of the President, whose constant personal tenderness in private walk and public declaration kept in the heart of the country the treasure of charity.

Must Proclaim Gratitude.

Treason itself, at the last, when conquered by patriotism, lamented the death of him in whose magnanimity it had hoped. To the influence of Lincoln shaping the generous sentiments of the North in the national victory of 1865 the New South of this day must proclaim her gratitude.

He taught that the passion of war should not linger in the presence of peace.

Abraham Lincoln was the vindication of poverty. He gave glory to the lowly. In the light of his life the cabin became conspicuous; the commonest toil no longer common, and the poor man's hardship a road to honor. It put shame on the prejudice of wealth and birth, and dignity on common manhood. The poor received from him inspiring hope; he taught the humblest youth that there was for him a path to power.

What were his achievements? He rose by the force of his peculiar attributes from the lowliest station to the highest place, hewing his path by patient resolution and unaided by the ordinary helps of family and wealth.

Beyond the limits of his own State he forced acknowledgment of his strength; from a great political party of intellect and statesmanship, won honor in a marvelous historic debate, wherein were involved vital questions of the republic; by his skill, his knowledge of the country and its politics, his comprehension of the national situation and crisis, his accuracy and prudence of expression, raised himself conspicuous beyond Illinois, and throughout the North made men think of him as a leader long before he was chosen.

An untried man, unlettered in statecraft, not trained in diplomacy nor familiar by experience with the larger methods of government, elected the head of the Nation in its most perilous period, when the spirit of rebellion was already defiant in the land, the National Legislature resounding with Senatorial treason, the very Capitol breathing an air of hostility to patriotism—Lincoln took the helm of the government.

What need to tell to men this day the story of our Captain in the four years' peril of the ship of state; of his steady hand, his constant courage, his midnight prayer, his eye on the stars, and his faith in God!

What need, when among us there still remain with fresh memory of the dangerous voyage men who were sailors at the mast under our Captain or mates of the ship, when heroes of that stormy time live to add glory to a day like this.

Lincoln's knowledge of human character, his discrimination as to men's capacities, displayed from the appointment of Ministers in his first Cabinet to the end of his Presidency, were Napoleonic in their success.

His Great Advisers.

Personal feeling or prejudice swayed him not; his selections and his support of them came from a wise brain inspired by a patriotic heart. Thus around him were gathered such lieutenants as the great Secretaries in the civil government, Seward, Stanton, Chase, and men like these: in the war, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Farragut, Porter—and all those splendid spirits to whom and to whose comrades, titled and untitled, living and dead, we give homage as the saviors of the republic.

Finally, the chief glory of Abraham Lincoln among men, the deed of his life most expressive of his personality, of his justice, of his humanity, of his yielding to the guidance of God, was the conspicuous act of the century—the freeing of the slaves.

Consider it as you may, the result of conditions and the answer to a demand; regard it as you will, the conscience that met the call of country and humanity and the hand that gladly and bravely framed the warrant of freedom were the conscience and the hand of one among the million.

He struck the iron from bondage and bade a race stand free.

He placed his hand on 4,000,000 human faces and bade them look aloft; his paternal eye inspired 4,000,000 human minds with dream, and hope, and high resolve for better life; his words went sun-like into the darkness of a whole people, and for them illuminated a mighty future. He touched, with a proclamation, a chord of human nature which went beyond the continent, went through all lands the whole world round, went through the hearts of all the sons of men, and whose grateful music, grander far than the melodies of the old Hebraic in the jubilee, is the honoring and rejoicing Hallelujah of mankind.

Therefore, we stand in the presence of the character of Abraham Lincoln, honoring his memory and reverent to God for the creation of such a manhood.

REMINISCENCES BY DOUGLASS.

Personal Recollections of the Martyred President by the Colored Orator.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln was celebrated this evening by the Union League club of Brooklyn. Vice-President Benjamin F. Blair introduced Frederick Douglass, who for half an hour amused his hearers and at times saddened them by his personal recollections of the martyred President. The Rev. Dr. H. L. Wayland of Philadelphia followed Mr. Douglass, and drew several morals from the life of Lincoln. Ex-Congressman S. V. White spoke of "The Financial Policy of Lincoln and His Cabinet." Mr. White drew a parallel between the condition of the country in 1863 and in 1893, and closed by making a strong argument in favor of sound money and a gold basis.

Banquet of the Loyal Legion in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—There was a notable gathering at the Arlington this evening, on the occasion of the annual banquet of the Loyal Legion Commandery of the District of Columbia. Four speakers' toasts were on the program. Among the 300 guests who participated were the Hon. Goldwin Smith of Canada, the Rev. John R. Paxton, the New York Presbyterian divine, and Senators Brice, Stockbridge, and Dawes. In honor of the birthday of Lincoln, which occurred yesterday, there was a toast drank standing and in silence to the sentiment: "The name that dwells on every tongue needs no minstrel." Secretary Noble responded to "The Nation's Flag," Senator Chandler to "Soldiers and Sailors of the Republic," Senator Hoar of Massachusetts to "The Loyal Legion," and the customary toasts to fair women was superseded by "Eve's Daughters," to which a witty rejoinder was made by ex-Gov. Robinson of Indiana.

Banquet Given in Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The Union League of Minneapolis tendered a banquet in memory of Lincoln tonight to the Republican members of the Legislature and other prominent Republicans of the State. The festivities were held in the banquet hall of the Guarantee Loan Building, which was handsomely decorated with flowers and patriotic emblems. The guests numbered 300 and included several of the best orators of the State. The list of toasts was long. Gov. Knute Nelson spoke on the early days of Minnesota and told of the casting of the first Electoral vote of the State for Lincoln. Bishop C. H. Fowler responded to the toast "Lincoln." His address was the leading feature of the evening and abounded in very eloquent passages. Mayor Eustis discoursed upon the great men since Lincoln. The following gentlemen also responded to toasts, their addresses being devoted to the martyred President and to the most important events of his life: Ex-Congressman La Follette of Wisconsin, Congressman-elect James A. Tawney of Winona, State Senator H. F. Stevens of St. Paul, Representative J. B. Colton, and John Goodnow of Minneapolis.

Remembered by Philadelphia Friends.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The Lincoln Association of the Union League of Philadelphia celebrated Abraham Lincoln's birthday by a banquet tonight. There were no distinguished guests, but the feature of the evening was a familiar talk by Col. A. K. McClure about Lincoln. Mr. McClure knew the late President well, and his anecdotes were decidedly interesting. John Russell Young, who was a Washington correspondent in Lincoln's time, and is now President of the Union League, spoke briefly of personal recollections. An interesting feature of the dinner was the fact that three-fourths of those who gathered at the board knew Lincoln personally or had met him at the league house here, where he was a frequent visitor.

Germans Remember the Day.

The Turnverein Lincoln held Sunday evening at its hall at Sheffield avenue and Diversey street a memorial service on the eighty-fourth anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birthday. Henry Bonnefoi delivered an oration in German. The audience then sang "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," after which Christian Meier delivered an oration in English. Prof. Carl Graner, the turning teacher of the Lincoln Society, recited a poem entitled "A Flower on Abraham Lincoln's Grave." Then Charles Bary gave a lecture on the life and political career of Lincoln. The service closed with the singing of "Hail Columbia," by the audience.

For a Joint Celebration.

Arrangements are being made by the principal and teachers of the Lincoln School, on Belden avenue, for a joint celebration of the anniversaries of the births of Washington, Lincoln, and Longfellow. A program is being prepared and all the grades of the school will take part. The date is not yet fixed, but will be some time next week.

INVITED TO TESTIFY.

WHISKY TRUST INVESTIGATION SUBPŒNAS FOR CHICAGOANS.

Mr. Brecher, Western Agent of a Big Cincinnati House, Receives One of the Polite Requests and Starts for Washington—An Ex-Member of the "Pool" Says the Inquiry Is Unauthorized and Predicts a Sensation in a Day or Two—Power of the Trust.

Whisky trust Congressional investigation subpœnas came to Chicago yesterday, and there was some excitement among the trade in consequence. One of those summoned to appear before Congressman Bynum's committee was Arnold Brecher, the general Western agent of Frieberg & Workum, the big Cincinnati distillers. Brecher started at once for Washington. This move on the part of the committee is taken to signify that the members intend to follow the trust down through its dealings with the trade, with the evident purpose of exploring the rebate certificate system. Brecher's house is one of the largest customers of the trust in the country and he can throw considerable light on the subject if he so chooses.

Men on the inside, however, claim that the entire Congressional investigation is little better than a farce. Among the witnesses who have been summoned from Chicago is a former member of the old "whisky pool," who was also formerly a government official.

Says It Is Without Warrant.

Speaking on the subject of the investigation yesterday he said:

"I maintain that the inquiry instituted by the special committee of Congress is without warrant, as the trust is strictly a State organization. In the Gibson case it will be remembered Judge Blodgett of the United States court decided that the alleged crime should be investigated by the State authorities, as it did not come within the jurisdiction of the Federal courts. The same principle applies here. So far as the purity of the alcohol and spirits manufactured by the trust is concerned it is ridiculous to say adulteration could be possible without the connivance of the Internal Revenue Department or its agents. President Greenhut and Mr. Hobart, who are now in Washington, would hardly be likely to incriminate themselves.

"If the authorities are really sincere in their desire to investigate the trust let the grand jury in the county in which the headquarters of the trust are located take up the matter. Evidence is ready and can be produced to show that not only Dewar, who told the story of the explosion at Shufeldt's distillery at Washington, but men infinitely more powerful and more prominent than he were tangled in that plot.

Calls It a Stock Jobbing Proposition.

"I feel certain that the present Congressional investigation, innocently on the part of Congress no doubt, is nothing more than a stock jobbing proposition on the part of the trust magnates. I have seen an advance copy of the book which has been referred to in the papers as an exposé of the whisky trust. It is more than that. It details the iniquities, the corruption, the dishonesty of the whisky 'pool,' or 'trust,' or 'ring' from 1865 to the present time. Powerful pressure has been brought to bear to stop its publication. I have heard it said that if President Greenhut should retire from the trust it would never be printed.

"The fact is that there is absolutely no possibility at present of breaking up the trust. It would tear down in its failure eight-tenths of the wholesale liquor houses of the country, for it owes to them over $10,000,000 on its outstanding rebate certificates. Further than that, it controls 95 per cent of the production of spirits and alcohols and practically owns the trade, body and soul.

Enemies of the Trust Active.

"The same men who are behind the publication of the book mentioned above fought the trust in its recent desperate attempt to raise the certificates of the Distillers' and Cattle Feeders company to par by cornering the market and getting the internal revenue tax raised 60 cents per gallon. They succeeded, too, for the certificates have dropped from above 70 to 38, while spirits, which they advanced 25 cents a gallon, have dropped back 18 cents since it became certain that the present Congress would not touch the tax.

"Whisky trust circles are stirred to the bottom today. Look out for a sensation tomorrow."

HORSE CAUSES A PANIC IN A KITCHEN.

The Animal Drops Through a Trap Door and Then Refuses to Climb Out.

A horse caused a panic among the cooks and dishwashers in the kitchen of the Knickerbocker restaurant at Nos. 178 and 180 Madison street at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The horse didn't do it on purpose, but the guests had to wait an hour for their meals just the same. Frank Crowe drove into the alley in the rear of the restaurant to deliver a load of potatoes.

He had almost placed his wagon in the proper place when suddenly one of the horses dropped into a hole and disappeared from view. Peering into the hole where the horse disappeared Crowe discovered his animal safe ten feet below, and a number of cooks rapidly disappearing from the place. The horse had fallen through a trap-door into the kitchen of the restaurant. The police were called. There was no exit large enough to allow the horse to pass out, but Policeman Murphy seized an ax and cut away a partition. Then ropes were put around the horse's neck and it was led to the foot of a steep stairway. It wouldn't climb, however, and for half an hour resisted all efforts to get it to the street. Finally Officer Murphy carried one end of the rope up the steps. "I'll pull," said he, "and you fellows slap him. Heave ho," and Murphy pulled. A few vigorous cuts with a whip were applied and the horse with one bound reached the alley above. Beyond a few scratches the animal was unhurt.

MRS. ANNIE R. SMITH TELLS HER STORY.

How the Missing Satchel and Its Papers Were Returned.

Mrs. Annie R. Smith, No. 2121 Wabash avenue, whose stolen satchel and valuable papers were returned to her two weeks ago, objects to the many coined accounts published.

"Many of these accounts were published without the slightest investigation or authority," said Mrs. Smith. "In the first place, I never received a line of announcement that my satchel had been found. The first I knew of it was when the man Britton and his brother-in-law called and after receiving a description of the bonds, coupons, notes, and jewelry, said they believed they had the missing valuables. The next night they came and delivered the satchel, but about $500 in papers and a gold watch were missing. The second night after that they called for the reward I insisted in giving, and then an officer asked them to accompany him to the Cottage Grove Station, where they were questioned and permitted to depart. I have not obtained any clew to the whereabouts of the papers and watch."

Charged with Passing Worthless Checks.

For passing checks which were thrown out by the Clearing-House as worthless George Samuels, manager of the Hydrate Art company, Nos. 800 to 810 Monon Block, was locked up last evening at the Desplaines Street Station. Until recently he had in his employ George Hektus, whose father has a saloon at No. 230 Fulton street, and two weeks ago he gave him a check for $35, asking him to have his father cash it. This was done, but Hektus was informed that Meadowcroft Bros., bankers, on whom the check was drawn, had no account with Samuels.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, FEB. 14, 1893.

Weather for Chicago today:
Warmer, followed by cold wave.

Pages.

1 Death of Supreme Court Judge Scholfield.
Luther Laflin Mills on Lincoln.
Whisky Trust Subpœnas for Chicagoans.
Marquette Club's Seventh Annual Banquet.

2 St. Valentine's Day Remembered.
Cholera but No Epidemic at Marseilles.

3 Ex-Treasurer Tanner Makes a Statement.
Astor to Bring Royalty to the Fair.

5 Gladstone Reveals His Plans for Ireland.

6 E. H. Harmer Was Deeply in Debt.
Chicago Fire Underwriters Banquet.
Harrison's Hawaiian Message Completed.

7 Mrs. Payne Locked Up at Fowler.
Hawthorne Favorites First Past the Post.
Ives Has Mastered the English Game.

8 Hesing-Harrison Contest Complicated.
Mardi Gras Festivities at New Orleans.

9 Discussion of Sherman's Bond Scheme.
Puzzling Questions for Senators.
Mud Monarch of Chicago.
Noonan Committee in Cigar Factories.

10 New York Bankers Dissatisfied.
Last of the Subscription Dances.

12 Arrangements for World's Fair Guides.
Sham Whisky Trust Investigation.
Financial and Commercial News.

SO SHE SLAPPED THE CONDUCTOR.

Mrs. Thompson Creates a Scene and Has a Tumble on State Street.

The conductor on cable car No. 828 of the State street line got something more than a nickel from a well-dressed young woman who asked him to stop at Eighteenth street on one of the out trips yesterday afternoon. The fact that she did not ask him to stop until the car had passed the far crossing seemed to make no difference to her. He didn't stop on the crossing, and she slapped his face for it. An apology from the "nickel-grabber" because he had not been able to stop sooner brought out the angry retort:

"If you were attending to your business you could have stopped in time."

During this confab the car had come to a standstill and was now starting again. The conductor politely requested the passenger to step off.

"No, I won't!" she replied petulantly. "I'll stay right on here," and she planted her feet firmly on the step.

"You'd better get up on the platform if you don't want to get hurt," the conductor said, politely, as he touched her arm, for the car was now rattling along at full speed.

"Slap!" went the gloved hand on the conductor's face.

The angry woman looked for a moment at the conductor, as much as to say, "There, take that!" Then she deliberately jumped off the car.

She was thrown down the instant she struck the ground. Over she rolled two or three times. Then she slid along the slimy pavement, coming to a stop in a coffee-brown mud-puddle. She arose gasping for breath and painted with mud, but apparently uninjured.

"My name is Mrs. Thompson," she said between gasps, "and I live on Forty-fourth street, but I won't tell anybody the number."

ARE IN A STATE OF CHRONIC ERUPTION.

Four Manholes That Make Life at Jackson and Clark Streets a Burden.

Four manholes at Jackson and Clark streets are making things interesting for the public these days. Two of them confine their operations hoisting unsuspecting citizens skyward by spasmodic explosions, while the other two keep steadily at work breaking wagon and carriage springs. On the east side of the street is a manhole owned—but not controlled—by the Arc Light and Power company. It has been quite restless lately. Yesterday John Casey, one of the company's workmen, undertook to fix it. Fifteen minutes later kindly bystanders raised a man with a badly burned face who said his name was Casey and that he needed a rest. Just to show what it could do the manhole on the west corner, owned by the same company, exploded with a noise like a howitzer and 300 people dodged the falling cover. The other two manholes are owned respectively by the Postal and Western Union Telegraph companies. Both are set so badly that the hats of people driving in buggies are jerked off their heads, while the springs of wagons and carriages are broken.

SIX PASSENGER CONDUCTORS DISMISSED.

Employes of the Chicago and Alton Discharged—Hints That More May Go.

Six passenger train conductors on the Chicago and Alton railroad have been discharged within the last two days, and it is expected several other dismissals will follow soon. The names of the men whose services were dispensed with are C. H. Elliott, C. H. Smith, N. Watkins, J. A. Henry, O. A. Tibbetts, and C. H. Shiek. The reason for this dismissal is said to be a secret, known probably only to themselves and the chief officers of the road. The conductors who are now filling the places of the discharged men profess to have no knowledge of the reason. The newly promoted men say that the dismissals have nothing to do with the connection of any of the discharged men with brotherhoods. Night Trainmaster F. O. Wells, when asked concerning the matter last night, said positively that he knew of no reason for the dismissals.

THERE ARE WILD CHEERS BUT NO NAMES

An Utterance of the Rev. Dr. Bristol Causes a Scene at the Hamilton Club.

"He never proved himself ungrateful to his party nor traded that party for place!"

It was during an eloquent eulogy of Blaine by the Rev. Dr. Bristol before the Hamilton club last night. The members were assembled to do honor to the memory of Hayes and Blaine. F. I. Moulton had spoken in fitting terms of Rutherford B. Hayes and Dr. Bristol was speaking of Mr. Blaine.

As the orator paused at his eloquent period there was silence for an instant in the large parlors. Then, as the full significance of the utterance broke upon his hearers, there was wild cheering.

The excitement soon subsided and decorous attention was given to the end of the eloquent tribute to the man whom the speaker pronounced the greatest American of them all.

CHICAGO KNIGHTS ARE ROYALLY USED.

Honors Accorded Them in the Mardi Gras Parade at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The drill corps of St. Bernard Commandery, K. T., is meeting with a warm reception in New Orleans. Rex, King of the Carnival, has appointed the members a special bodyguard and has made Eminent Commander Purinton a peer of the realm by the title, "Duke of Chicago." Tomorrow they will appear in full uniform as guard of honor in the Rex procession, and will go the Rex ball in the evening in a body.

Pay Car Damaged by Fire.

An overheated stove set fire to the interior of the Chicago and Northwestern railway company's Wisconsin Division pay car last night, causing a damage of $1,000 to the car and furniture. The car was brought in yesterday from Park station and left at the foot of Franklin street.

LAST EDITION.

TO HONOR LINCOLN.

The Members of the Marquette Club Give a Banquet.

THEIR SEVENTH ANNUAL.

Designed to Mark the War President's Anniversary.

ELOQUENT TRIBUTES GIVEN.

Many Subjects Treated in a Clear, Impartial Way.

GUESTS OF PROMINENCE PRESENT.

Abraham Lincoln's birthday was most fittingly celebrated by the Marquette club last evening by its seventh annual banquet, and the list of toasts, embodying the ideas which form the basis of the organization, was responded to ably by local men. The club, Dearborn avenue and Maple street, was tastily decorated in honor of the event with the national colors and palms. The banquet was preceded by a



PRESIDENT LEROY T. STEWARD.

reception, which lasted from 6 o'clock until 6:30, when the members and their guests were seated about the tables in the banquet hall. President Leroy T. Steward was assisted by the following in receiving the guests:

George V. Lauman, Alexander H. Revell, Theodore Brentano, R. Philip Gormully, George B. Richards, Ernest W. Bromilow, Arthur H. Chetlain, John J. Arney, Newton Wyeth, Herman H. Kohlsaat, William N. Pelouze, Frank Hamlin, Edward H. Pease, William L. Bunn, Irving T. Hartz, William J. Karner, and Sylvester M. Millard.

Decorations Were Appropriate.

The banquet was the first that has been served in the new banquet hall of the clubhouse. The decorations, while not elaborate, were appropriate, and the tables were well arranged and set with much taste. Two large flags covered the west end of the room and Lincoln's portrait was suspended in the center. Immediately under the flags was the guests' table, which stood at right angles with five long tables, at which the club members sat. The tables were decorated with ferns and tulips and the shades of the candelabra, which were placed at close intervals, were decorated in crimson to correspond with the cut flowers. A large flag covered the east end of the room, and the orchestra was stationed back of a cluster of palms.

How the Guests Sat.

President Steward acted as toastmaster. On his right were seated Judge S. P. Grosscup, the Rev. T. G. Milsted, Gen. Leake, Gen. Chetlain, and Alexander H. Revell. On his left were Luther Laflin Mills, Dr. Hermann Von Holst, Lyman J. Gage, Col. Henry L. Turner, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, and F. W. Peck. C. W. Brown, the President of the Lincoln club, was at one end of the table, while at the other sat Robert W. Mather, the President of the Hamilton club.

The Banquet committee was composed of Charles U. Gordon, Edward A. Bigelow, William A. Mason, James E. Rogers, James H. Harrison, and Francis T. Simmons.

The menu was as follows:

Blue Points.
Clear Turtle.
Hors d'Œuvres Variés.
Fillet of King Fish à la Maitre d'Hotel.
Cucumbers. Potatoes Parisienne.
Tenderloin of Beef, Larded, with Mushrooms.
Brussels Sprouts.
Champagne Punch.
Quail à la Duchesse sur canapé.
Celery en Mayonnaise.
Apple Tartlotts, Apricot Sauce.
Biscuit Tortoni. Fancy Cakes.
Roquefort Cheese. Toasted Crackers.
Fruit. Coffee.

President Steward made a brief address in which he emphasized the importance of the event and fittingly referred to the important part which Lincoln played in the history of the country. He also spoke of the loyalty of the club to the Republican party, and closed by introducing Col. Henry L. Turner, who responded to the toast, "The Marquette Club—What should be its future in view of Republican defeat?" The other speakers and the toasts to which they responded were as follows: Dr. Hermann von Holst, University of Chicago, "Chicago and the Northwest, Look Backward in Marching Onward"; Judge Peter S. Grosscup, "Meteoric Politics and Politicians"; Lyman J. Gage, "The Silver Question"; Luther Laflin Mills, "Abraham Lincoln"; Thomas W. Palmer, "The Columbian Exposition of 1893"; the Rev. W. A. Hale, D. D., of Dayton, O., "Loyalty."

C. W. Brown, Robert W. Mather, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, the Rev. T. G. Milsted, and ex-Presidents A. H. Revell, E. B. Gould, J. S. Runnells, and George V. Lauman were on the program for impromptu speeches. Mr. Mills delivered the same eloquent and interesting address in the earlier part of the evening at the Auditorium. It was most enthusiastically received by the members of the Marquette club. Unusual interest was also coupled with Dr. von Holst's address and he was warmly greeted.

REPUBLICANISM TO THE FRONT.

Henry L. Turner Predicts That the Grand Old Party Will Again Lead.

In response to the toast, "What Should Be Its Future in View of Republican Defeat?" Henry L. Turner said in substance:

With Republicanism in overwhelming defeat, with its platform and principles rejected not only in the administration of national affairs but in States which have heretofore stood firm, with strong, honest men deserters on the eve of a great contest, with the returns showing a staggering array of stay-at-home Republican voters, and an out and out change of half a million votes, what reason is there for the continued existence of a Republican club like the Marquette?

The solution of this problem can only be found in correct and courageous answers to the following questions: How came the Republican party to be in disorganized defeat? Does the welfare of the country demand its continued existence

and ascendency? Is there a reasonable hope of its regeneration and rehabilitation?

The causes of defeat lie deep. A Solid South is one of them. The Republican party itself arrayed the white South in solid column against itself. The Republican party came into being through the throes of a great moral struggle. Its early sustenance was a pure mixture of morals and religion; it grew to its prime in the intense and enthusiastic atmosphere of a mighty contest between human right and inhuman wrong. But with the settlement of that issue the era of preëminence of the moral element in American politics passed away, and the Republican party is in defeat because it has failed to realize this fact and has clung to dead issues when the world is seething with live ones.

The Republican party is in defeat partly through lack of statesmanship and ability in its recent active leadership. In the hitherto Republican Senate money has largely superseded brains and the management of the party's later campaigns has been the apotheosis of the practical but narrow and stunted politician.

Is it essential that the Republican party maintain its existence and regain ascendency? Yes. It is an axiom demonstrated to be true by the history and experience of every government representative in form that rival political parties are necessary to national security; that a wide-awake opposition, an alert minority, is a check to untempered measures, a protest against extravagance, and a lever to good legislation.

The history of the Republican party proves that it has been the party of the greatest intelligence and progress, that its general tend is towards national betterment, and that its political sagacity and judgment are superior to that of its rival, and its sense of justice and devotion to the right keener and truer.

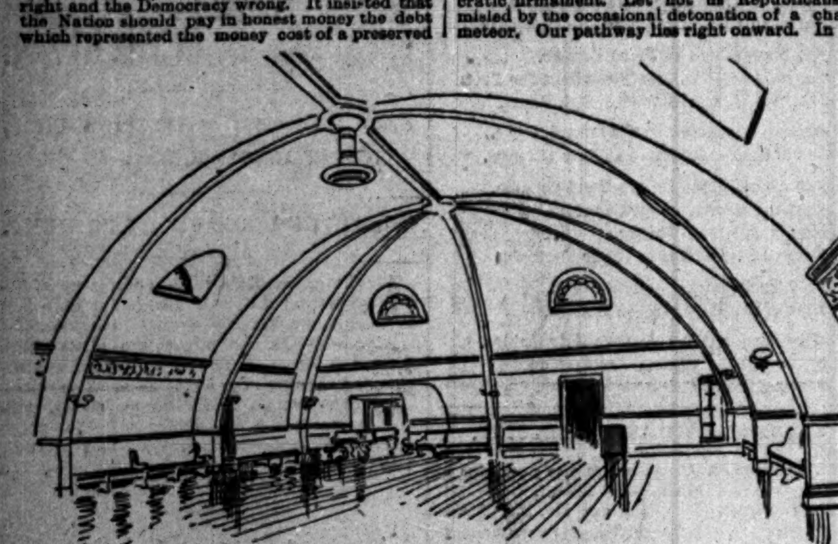
Republicanism fought out the war on the issue that the Nation and not the State shall determine the relative rights and powers of each under the Constitution, as against the Democratic principle that a State's right is preëminent. Herein it was right and the Democracy wrong. It insisted that the Nation should pay in honest money the debt which represented the money cost of a preserved

already gone both ways, and it is not yet over. When it is ultimately done and set at rest its result will continue to tinge the economic history of this country across the slope of the next century. I admire the bugler who blew the call. On the crest of a triumphant party, and in the face of an immediate election, it took courage and iron will to call that rally. No one could foresee the abyss it opened. Confidence in ideas alone was the lantern to light them; and confidence in ideas is always heroic.

The tariff message of 1887 precipitated the first real political battle that the country had seen for a quarter of a century. For the first time in that period were ranged the parties on opposite sides of a live question. Our opponents fought for an abstract economic law as applied to the whole world; we, for the same law as applied only to the United States. Both of us perceived alike the laws of trade—of supply and demand—but our difference lay in applying them to their proper theaters. Their application took in the planet; ours looked chiefly to America.

Then came the McKinley legislation. It aroused on both sides passion, prejudice, and whole troops of misinformation. The debate descended wholly to the argument ad hominem. What is best for you personally? was the universal interrogatory. The vision thus awakened circled only around the feet and looked no further than today.

Now, near the close, I come to my text. When Cleveland was obscured in 1888 there came into the night skies new lights never seen before who insisted on other issues and new views, and consigned their leader and his platform to a blunderer's grave. Now that Harrison and protection are obscured there come into the night skies again new lights, who in newspaper and at banquet board call for a new issue and fresh leaders. Let not our Democratic friends be misguided by the party strategists, who, putting the spoils and spirit of the battle above its legitimate fruits, do not dare to do what the issue of the contest directed. They are the failing stars in a Democratic firmament. Let not us Republicans be misled by the occasional detonation of a chance meteor. Our pathway lies right onward. In the



MARQUETTE CLUB BANQUET HALL.

Union as against the greenback, rag baby ideas of the Democracy. In this it was right and the Democracy wrong. The Republican party has insisted that it is more important to have the masses remuneratively employed than it is to have the prosperous few able to buy foreign goods at the lowest possible prices. The Republicans have been right and the Democracy wrong.

Therefore, two parties being essential to national security, and its history having proven that the Republican party leads closest to national liberty, honesty, and prosperity, it must follow that it will again ascend to national control.

Today there is one burning question in the world; there is one direction in which the Republican party, while promoting good government along all lines, can especially apply itself to advantage—that is in the line of sociology. How to protect capital and yet keep its individual acquisition within safe limits. How to foster enterprise and yet avoid monopoly. How to produce true coöperation and permit federated protection and yet put down the despotism of unionism. The coming quarter century is sure to be replete with social upheaval. Where should America look for wisdom, coolness, and strength to carry it through such an era if not to the garnered intelligence and stalwart courage of the Republican party?

upper and clearer sky of the future must yet be fought the battle between protection modified by reciprocity and world wide free trade.

HAS WORDS OF HOPE AND PROMISE.

Dr. Von Holst Tells of the Bright Signs of the Times.

In response to the sentiment, "Chicago and the Northwest. Look Backward in Marching Onward," Dr. von Holst said in substance:

Gentlemen: It has often been asserted that Americans forget faster than any other people, because the claims of the present upon them are, or seem to be, so great that they have no time to spare for the contemplation of the past. Of the two most obvious advantages to be derived from a proper attention to the past—the learning from its experiences and the conscious preservation of the required organic connection with it—I do not propose to speak today. Allow me to direct your attention to another priceless gem, of which any one can take just as much from the inexhaustible mine as cares to.

This city, measured by the European standard, is, as to its age, but a babe in diapers, and yet the soil on which we stand is in an eminent degree historical, and the name which you have chosen for your club bears witness that you are not unmindful of the fact. There are thousands of highly educated Europeans who have never heard of Marquette. They can tell you all about scores of Princes who, in charity, should be forgotten forever, and of countless great and small battles, which are but illustrations of the criminal follies of man; but the name of Marquette conveys no meaning whatever to their minds.

When the settlement of these regions had fairly commenced, the northern half of the original States on the Atlantic border was far from contemplating the spectacle with unmixed satisfaction. The old doctrine that the vitality of a republic and its size stand in an inverse ratio still had some hold upon the minds of many thinking men. Principally, however, the New England States were loath to see their relative weight in the Union diminished. It took time to become fully conscious that to every member of the Union its relative weight in it is of infinitely less import than the weight and the solidity of the Union in its entirety. And it took a still longer time to have the eyes fully opened to the fact that unless the hardy pioneer sons of New England and the Middle States reclaimed the northwestern wilderness from the savage and the buffalo for civilization, the preservation of the Union must become impossible.

There is no place more apt to recall this all-important fact to memory than Chicago. We stand on hallowed ground. Here the Republican party entered upon its first successful national campaign, choosing a Western man to marshal its hosts in the contest for its two great tenets: Neither to surrender another foot of territory to slavery, nor to allow the Union to be disrupted on account of the refusal to nationalize slavery. Here the old flag was intrusted to Abraham Lincoln, to see to it that not one star was allowed to fall from it, and that it remained to all mankind a banner of hope and promise. Its staff was shivered into splinters and the cloth torn into shreds when the assassin's bullet made it his winding shroud. But not a single star was missing from it.

I have not failed to notice that Chicago is no longer satisfied with pushing on its development into the breadth and into the heighth at a rate in comparison to which even the regular American Tempo seems sluggish. It has determined to work its way also into the depth, and, at present appearances, it is as much in dead earnest about that as when it rose anew from the ashes. In this respect I have seen new object lessons, which have, indeed, impressed me deeply, and all the more deeply, just because the progress in material growth has been unparalleled. This has not blunted but sharpened Chicago's sensibility for the aims of a loftier ambition.

Men of Chicago, citizens of the great State of Illinois and of the greater American Union, these are signs of the times well calculated to fill your hearts with noble pride and to make you look forward with inspiring confidence into the future—provided you remain true to the spirit pervading the whole story of the Northwest (and especially of this city) from the day of Marquette to this very hour. Let it speak to you every day—speak to you so that it is an impelling and formative force in your whole feeling, thinking, and acting.

TALKS OF POLITICAL METEORS.

Judge Grosscup Gives Utterance to a Few Words of Caution.

Judge Peter S. Grosscup, in response to the toast "Meteoric Politics and Politicians," spoke substantially as follows:

At the entrance of your North Side park there sits with his back to the pleasure grounds and his face toward the city the figure of the man whose character fills your hearts tonight—Abraham Lincoln! If Providence ever puts together the threads of human affairs his fingers wove that great character into the crisis of 1861. No other man whose name you can recall would have nearly filled the needs of the hour. Lincoln's chief characteristic was his fidelity to an idea. He had political sagacity beyond that of any other American; he could conceal his purposes as successfully as he could, when timely, express them; he could play on prejudice or patriotism, superstition or religious feeling, on all the emotions of the mind and heart; he could run the whole keyboard of forces, personal or political, and strike each time just the right note. These characteristics made his figure always that of a great statesman emerging from the background of a great politician.

Recent years have had a tendency to obliterate ideals of high ultimate purposes from political contests and replace them merely with the spirit of the fight. All mankind likes a fight. The instinct for victory in each is the same. The purpose, the idea, is submerged and lost sight of. The predominant feeling is that our side is whipping or getting whipped. The spirit of the contest obscures the object, and the exultation or humiliation at the end is that of boys returning from the fray, instead of men who have won or lost a noble aim.

The political inanity of twenty years is changed to a real battle, full of purpose and consequence. It no longer matters not which side wins. It does matter which side wins. The contest has

DISCUSSES THE SILVER QUESTION.

Lyman J. Gage Gives Some Timely Advice on the Currency Problem.

"The Silver Question" was Mr. Gage's topic. He said:

Your committee in naming the "Silver Question" as a topic for discussion assumed in so doing a large responsibility. On this, known as the "silver question," the tongues and pens of men have been busy for the last twenty years. Volumes have been published. And what is the result of all this superabundance of teaching? Merely this: That most people confess themselves still in a maze of perplexities, out of which they hardly hope for deliverance.

The conflicting arguments, the confusing statistics, the half truths coming from both sides confuse the hearer, while the failure of glib prophecies, so freely indulged in, has shaken our faith and left us to the tortures of doubt and uncertainty. It would be of great value to us in this matter, as in all important affairs of life, if we could get a secure hold of some simple principle to which we might refer for our own guidance when conflicting voices assail our ears.

The only use that money, as money, serves, is this: It effects in the simplest way now known to man the exchange of commodities. I include in commodities labor and professional service of every kind.

Gold and silver, associated together in certain varying relations of value, have been for thousands of years universally recognized as money, and in that capacity have effected the exchanges of the world's trade and commerce.

It is, of course, quite impossible in a short quarter of an hour to answer all objections. In fact I sympathise to a degree with them all. I deprecate as much as the most zealous among them the evident movement from a well-established past to a future not clearly revealed. I regret exceedingly that this couple so long and so happily joined in holy wedlock are becoming separated. But in this matter, like many others, sentiment must be subordinated to business. We are confronted by a condition. The condition is not of our creation. It is forced upon us. To either gold or silver we must give in our financial system the place of supremacy.

After a brief historical survey Mr. Gage continued:

I point to our financial history of the last twenty years, to the present condition of the public Treasury, to the weakening of confidence both at home and abroad as evidence that events are forcing us, and if we are to indulge in the liberty of choice the margin of time in which it may be exercised is steadily growing narrower. What, then, should be our wise choice, and how to secure it?

1. As to our choice: should it be gold or silver? If it be true that money is a servant, serving in the exchange of commodities, that kind of money is the best servant which most widely effects this purpose. In all the commercial people with whom we have relations gold does this the most directly, the most effectually. It ought, therefore, to be maintained as the supreme money with us. This argument need not be added to here. It can be indefinitely extended.

2. How can we maintain the parity with us of $500,000,000 of silver in the relation of sixteen to one against a market disparity of twenty-four to one?

There are three steps which if promptly taken will effectually do it. One of them is a matter of daily discussion in the public prints—viz.: Repeal the Sherman act, stop buying silver. The second step is like unto it. Put the government pledge of gold equivalency behind every silver note, every Treasury note, and every silver dollar now current in our system. Authorize the Treasury Department to issue bonds, if necessary, and enter the world's arena in a competitive struggle for gold. We can stand it if the rest can. These steps taken, confidence in our financial future would be immediately restored both here and abroad.

Why not act, then? But here the objector again comes in. What will you do with the future product of our silver mines? he asks. We reply, We will do nothing with it. We will take a rest.

Shall we have the nerve, courage, and foresight to maintain at all risks the money standard common to our commercial peers and competitors—England, France, Germany, and the rest—or shall we allow the best weapon to slip from our enfeebled grasp and take commercial status with Mexico, India, and the weak republics of South America, who, by the use of silver as their money of account, are now and will long remain in semi-financial servitude to the bankers, brokers, and middlemen of Europe?

R. W. Waterman Jr. spoke on "The Columbian Exposition" and the Rev. W. A. Hale, D. D., of Dayton made an eloquent address on "Loyalty."

WERE PRESENT AT THE BANQUET.

List of Those Who Crowded the Home of the Marquette Club.

Those present at the Marquette banquet were:

Arthur Dixon, C. U. Gordon, Richard Waterman Jr., J. H. Curtis, J. M. Armstrong Jr., H. E. Remick, J. L. Flannery, D. F. Flannery, J. H. Barnard, P. P. Heywood, T. L. Forest Jr., W. C. Miniffe, John Farson, W. H. Johnson, W. F. Johnson, E. H. Pease, W. T. Ball, Edward J. Wynne, G. D. Gregory, C. N. Lauman, W. G. Stoughton, J. L. Bigelow, F. T. Simmons, J. W. Hiltman, F. J. Loesch, E. A. Bigelow, George M. Ferguson, F. K. Wells, Frank W. Pettit, F. A. Ingalls, J. T. Stockton, Arnold O. Andrae, D. G. Mellor, L. W. Pitcher, C. D. Loeper, E. A. Mulford, W. J. Cummings, William Vocke, James S. Moore, E. W. Munson, N. Lederer, Irving T. Hartz, R. A. Dennell, D. F. Dorsett, Edward F. Lawrence, Gen. John B. Hamilton, Will H. Clark, E. G. Pauling, Col. H. A. Wheeler, John Morey, C. A. Donlin, W. J. Karner, W. O. Merrick, R. E. Beebe, W. H. Beebe Jr., D. B. Heard, Albert Harmon, G. L. Slade, Gregory Vigeant, George W. Brown, Lyle D. Taylor, J. H. Goldsmith, E. L. Corthell, William Dickinson, F. G. Laird, W. B. McIlvane, H. T. Lockwood, John Worthy, J. M. Roach, James L. Royce, Frank Hamlin, S. M. Millard, Marvin E. Smith, Henry T. Smith, John J. Arney, R. W. Dunham, Percival Steele, Dr. F. H. Foster, Gen. J. B. Leake, J. L. Bennett, Lloyd G. Kirkland, M. A. Myers, George D. Chandler, Charles E. Conley, R. J. Wherry, E. E. Barrett, William A. Mason, J. H. Brooks, Charles Schaefer, Edward O'Brien, Charles A. Taylor Jr., G. St. John Kneller, A. H. Smith, Joliet, Ill.; B. M. Shaffner, Horatio L. Wait, E. W. Sherman, Carlos P. Sawyer, John V. A. Weaver, Schiller Hosford, W. D. Nelson, Henry A. Knott, W. J. Bryson, W. J. Haerther, C. H. Boister, V. W. Johnson, F. L. Gerwig, C. C. Colby, W. M. Palouze, J. E. Rogers, H. K. Tenney, John F. Shenuit, J. F. Smith, H. B. Wickersham, C. E. Wilcox, W. K. Patterson, Charles B. Obermeyer, C. H. Gentry, J. H. Ahern, J. F. Pratt, H. B. Lusch, Thomas J. Dixon, George W. Dixon, R. C. Crawford, E. J. Judd, J. H. Harrison, H. H. Fuller, J. C. Everett, John H. Johnson, E. C. DeWitt, George A. Lewis, W. Nash, A. R. Vinnedge, E. F. Smith, Albert H. Loeb, Clarence G. Lee, Arthur Dovale, George C. Holmes, W. N. Rhodes, M. A. Vinnedge, Freeman P. Roach, W. F. Hoig, Col. Hugh T. Reed, M. J. Powers, Dr. I. B. Crissman, John T. Holland, Rodney Granger, C. V. Kimball, C. R. Matson.

TO HONOR THE SAINT.

VALENTINES OF FUN AND SENTIMENT NOW IN GREAT DEMAND.

The Patron of Lovers and Friend of Children Duly Remembered—Usual Rush for Mementos—Many Balls and Dinners Planned—The Gesang Verein Gives a Masquerade and Stage Entertainment at Freiberg's Opera-House—Prize Carnival by Court Champlain No. 80, I. O. F.

This is St. Valentine's day and old and young will unite to honor the patron saint. Many balls, dinners, and parties have been planned to celebrate the occasion.

Early yesterday morning the sale of valentines began and crowds of customers were standing three deep at numerous counters as a young woman reporter drew near listening to the conversation and watching the selections made. Ever and anon the quiet undertone of buyers was interrupted by the shrill cries of the cash girls, "Four cents even," or the indifferent replies of clerks, "Yes ma'am, two for five cents." Men, women, and children, school girls and beardless youths crowded around, waiting their turn to select some novelty or card with tender sentiment to convey to lover or sweetheart the words their lips refused to speak. One young woman who had been diligently searching for some time at last, in despair, asked the clerk to find her a card "with a quotation not too sentimental."

The designs were many and varied. The lace valentines, with their embossed forget-me-nots, daisies, and clover leaves, and their mottoes, "Believe me true" and "Queen of my heart," still hold their sway. One of the latest patterns was a gilded card, folded, and fastened with pink and blue ribbons. On opening the card a mitten, either blue or pink, was found with the sentence, "If my suit is hopeless return this mitten." A similar card contained a ring and the words, "Ring! Ring!! Ring dem bells!!!"

Many little booklets were used with covers made the shape of flowers. Decorated cards, either oil or water color, representing flowers or landscapes, and quotations in gilded letters were the latest designs. Celluloid toilet articles, jewel cases, handkerchief and glove boxes, bon-bon trays, ornamented with sprays of wild roses, pansies, and marguerites have been brought into requisition for mementos of St. Valentine's day.

Yesterday was observed as a holiday—Lincoln's birthday anniversary—quite generally in the great down-town office buildings of the city. Almost all the business offices were closed. Public buildings were closed. On shopping streets, however, there was no cessation in business. State street was thronged from wall to curb. On the west side of the street especially, where there are great department stores, the sidewalks were jammed. To state it briefly, Dearborn and La Salle streets closed and State street staid open.

GESANG-VEREIN'S MASQUERADE.

Stage Performance Lends Variety to the Dance at Freiberg's Opera-House.

The annual masquerade ball of the Gesang-Verein Frohsinn was held last night at Freiberg's Opera-House on Twenty-second street. A stage performance added variety to the affair. The first thing on the program was some clever work on the horizontal bars by the Bowen brothers and Henry Patnod. Prof. Batchelder followed with an exhibition of trained dogs. A double quartet then rendered "Der Reinersche from Achensee," a Tyrolean song. The singers were Mrs. Katzenberger, Mrs. Magnus, Mrs. Horvath, Mrs. Bobene, L. Grobecker, P. Magnus, A. Glick, and A. Oppermann. The stage performance ended with an exhibition of tumbling by the Bowen brothers and Henry Patnod.

GIVES A PRIZE CARNIVAL.

Court Champlain No. 80, I. O. F., Entertains Four Hundred Guests.

Court Champlain No. 80, Independent Order of Foresters, gave its second French prize carnival at Apollo Hall, No. 260 Blue Island avenue, last night. Four hundred gayly-dressed masquers danced until early morning. The decorations of the hall were novel. Streamers representing the colors of all nations were grouped in the center of the hall. Above the stage where the orchestra was seated were arranged the Stars and Stripes and the French flag.

ASSESSOR'S EMPLOYES HAVE FUN.

Lincoln Turner Hall the Scene of a Gay Valentine Party.

The following explains itself:

It will be a real pleasure for the Assessor's employés to personally see that all persons presenting this schedule get the best in the house.

SCHEDULE OF
PERSONAL PROPERTY
Owned or Controlled by
St. Valentine Terpsichore, Esq.
FOR THE YEAR 1893.

Town of Lake View,
COOK COUNTY, ILL.

ASSESSOR'S Employes' NOTICE.
(To Persons who must not be Sick or Absent.)
Name *THE TRIBUNE.*
Address.

You are hereby notified to appear in company with not less than one lady, at

Lincoln Turner Hall,
Diversey St. and Sheffield Av.
on Feb. 13, 1893, before 9 o'clock

p. m., on which occasion a complimentary ball will be given by the Assessor's Employés. The laws of St. Valentine and Terpsichore require that 50 per cent be deducted from the pleasures of your natural life if you fail to return this schedule at the time and place and in the manner above mentioned.

Expecting your presence, and assuring you a pleasant time in advance, we remain, yours very truly,

Lake View's Assessor's
Employes.

NOTE—Have no fear that we will assess the personal property you may bring to this gathering, diamonds may be fearlessly displayed.

There was a Reception committee of several hundred members, headed by Leo Austrian, Chairman. Other committees were:

Floor Committee—A. P. Brink, Chairman; J. G. Neumeister, J. J. Healy, C. Swanson, R. M. Simon, George Lill, A. Kennedy, D. McKenzie, R. M. Getty, T. C. Brown, H. Geohegan, T. E. Barrett, W. Finkler, C. E. Meerhoff, J. A. Mahoney, J. N. Lawson, F. A. Stadler, J. B. Frohn, C. Leifferman, J. W. Turner.

Arrangement Committee—H. J. Becker, Chairman; W. C. Niehoff, Secretary; James Pease, T. J. Conway, J. J. Wilson, S. M. Dickson, J. P. Andrews, O. M. Kaufman, R. J. Fleming, Charles A. Bradley, Henry Hahne, E. A. Clark, R. J. Reid, G. W. Lundin, John C. Schoffen, Paul F. Frickow, C. McMahon.

OPENS WITH AN EXHIBITION DRILL

Third Reception by the First Battalion of the Second Infantry.

At the Second Regiment Armory last night the third of a series of receptions was given by the First Battalion, Second Infantry, I. N. G., Maj. B. F. Logan commanding, Lieut. E. B. Eddy, Adjutant. The immense hall, draped in the national colors, was filled with dancers, spectators occupying the gallery. The military features of the evening were a battalion parade and an exhibition skirmish drill under the new tactics. Gen. Fitz-Simons and his full staff attended and witnessed the maneuvers. After the military maneuvers the Second Regiment Band commenced playing the grand march, which was led by Maj. Logan and Miss Goode. Two thousand people participated in the march.

ITS SIXTEENTH ANNUAL BALL.

Two Hundred Masqueraders Attend the Liederkranz Eintracht Society's Dance.

Two hundred masqueraders danced at the sixteenth annual ball of the Liederkranz Eintracht Society last night at the West Side Turner Hall. The costumes represented every nationality in typical dress. While many of the costumes were elaborate others were more simple, but all unique. The program consisted of twenty-two numbers and the last one was not danced until the morning commenced to dawn. The committee that had charge of the affair were August Blettner, Philip Kastler, Philip Falter, Lou Sala, William Schlitt, and C. C. Knopstein.

Masquerade at the Sheridan Club.

Five hundred members and friends of the Sheridan club enjoyed a masquerade ball at the clubhouse last night. Shortly before midnight masks were removed and four prizes awarded for the best costumes.

LIVELY ROW IN THE EVANSTON COUNCIL.

New Electric Road Ordinance Taken Up—Protest to the Legislature.

The Evanston City Council had a stormy meeting last night that lasted until half-past 11 o'clock. Shortly after the Council was called to order it was resolved to go into Committee of the Whole, and the new electric road ordinance was taken up section by section, amended where necessary, and finally decided upon favorably for report to the Council. The new ordinance provides for the right of way from the Evanston south city limits north on Chicago avenue to Dempster street, east on Dempster to Sherman avenue, and north on Sherman avenue to Emerson street. It was well past 11 when the Committee of the Whole reported to the Council, and the ordinance was finally laid over till Thursday night for passage. Several of the Aldermen wanted to pass it then, and it was over this division that the worst squabble occurred.

The Council in the first of the meeting, before taking up the electric road ordinance, listened to a motion made by Ald. Dyche for passing a resolution to be sent to the State Legislature protesting against the Lyman bill, now before that Legislature. The resolution read as follows:

To the General Assembly of the State of Illinois: The Common Council of Evanston does hereby respectfully yet most earnestly protest against the passage of the act repealing Paragraph 47, Sec. 1, Art. 5, Chap. xxiv., Revised Statutes of Illinois, inasmuch as the passage of such a bill will practically repeal that portion of the charter of Northwestern University which prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors within four miles of the university.

After the resolution was read and motion made eight of the thirteen Aldermen present jumped to their feet to second it. The motion for adopting the resolution was passed unanimously and the Aldermen afterward all signed a petition now being circulated by the citizens of Evanston to the same effect.

COPENHAGEN GIRL FOUND IN SIOUX CITY.

Sequel to an Elopement in Which Hypnotism Played a Part.

An elopement from Denmark to Sioux City, Ia., a mother's death from grief over an erring daughter, the missing girl's accidental discovery in this country by a friend, and a brother's journey over the ocean and half across the continent to reclaim his sister are some of the melodramatic elements of a story brought out yesterday by the presence in Chicago of Julia Akerman and her brother Heinrich.

Julia is 17 years old. Her father, who died four years ago, was one of the leading grocers of Copenhagen. His wealth was estimated at a million. The tailor to the Akerman family for several years had been Christian Hermann. After the death of the elder Akerman Hermann began to exercise a strange influence over Julia. One day they eloped.

Mr. Jurgensen of New York, who was a friend of the Akerman family, visited Sioux City, Ia., eight weeks ago, and there met Julia. She was pale and careworn and at first denied her identity, but finally admitted it.

She said that she had never loved Hermann, had never intended to elope with him, and knew nothing of the departure from Copenhagen until they were in midocean on the steamship. Hermann, she declared, had exercised some strange spell over her and for a long time she was completely subject to his will. He began to abuse her, she said, after they landed in America, and at Sioux City deserted her. She had supported herself by teaching music.

Mr. Jurgensen cabled to Heinrich Akerman and the brother immediately started for America. Heinrich brought news that their mother was dead, grief over her daughter's absence hastening the end.

Brother and sister leave this morning for New York and in three weeks will be in Denmark.

LINA WEIMAN SNATCHES A PURSE.

Officer Kiet Overhauls Her After a Chase and a Tumble.

Lina Weiman, a 15-year-old old girl, was arrested last night for snatching a purse. Chicago policemen are used to pursuing and occasionally catching boy purse-snatchers, but a girl is something new; so when Officer Kiet of the Central detail heard the familiar cry of "Stop, thief!" and saw a girl running away he was considerably astonished.

The robbery occurred just as the crowd of employés of the Boston Store was leaving. Among them was Maggie Blake of No. 3521 Marshfield avenue. Maggie held her purse, containing $3.50, in her hand and was waiting for a car when the purse was snatched from her hand by a girl, who rapidly ran away. Maggie shouted, "Stop, thief!" and gave chase. Her cry was heard by Officer Kiet and he also joined in the growing crowd of pursuers.

At Washington and Clark streets the officer was enough in advance to make a grab for the dress of the running girl. He caught it all right, but compassed his own downfall, for the flimsy skirt tore away, tangled round the officer's feet, and flung both him and the girl down.

When they arose the officer had the girl by the arm. Lina had lost her hat and her overskirt. The girl was taken to the Central Station and locked up, charged with larceny. She is not known to the police, but is said to have formerly worked at the Boston Store.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM A COLLISION.

Accident on the Northwestern Averted by a Station Agent.

Passengers on the Chicago and Northwestern "Lake Geneva" train, due to reach the city at 9:55 o'clock Sunday morning, tell the story of a thrilling escape from what might have been a terrible catastrophe. At McHenry the "Lake Geneva" train and the through northbound train are due to meet, the former taking the side track to let the fast train pass. Sunday morning, through some misunderstanding, the "Lake Geneva" train was not sidetracked, but ran on towards Chicago. The station agent at McHenry saw the rear car as it flashed by his window. He grasped a red flag and ran out on the track waving it wildly. But no one saw the red flag and the train went thundering on to apparently unavoidable disaster. The station agent glanced around and saw a switch engine standing on the side track. "Whistle those fellows down," he shouted to the engineer, who pulled his whistle open at the word. A brakeman on the passenger, which was almost out of sight, heard the signal. He hurried to the conductor. The latter read his orders again, then turned white and seized the bell-cord. The train stopped and passengers looking ahead saw the northbound train come to a standstill at a curve just ahead of them.

WISCONSIN WATER COMPANY IN COURT.

Stay of Proceedings Refused and the Case on Trial at Waukesha.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—In the Circuit Court today Judge Fish denied the motion to dismiss the petition of the Wisconsin Water company for the appointment of appraisers to condemn the right of way for a pipe line to Milwaukee. Notice of appeal was given and a stay of proceeding asked during the pending of the appeal. Judge Fish refused the stay of proceedings. An affidavit of prejudice on the part of the court was filed, but he continued to preside. The case then went to trial on its merits. Evidence was introduced to show the identity of the Hygeia Springs company with the Wisconsin Water company. More testimony will be taken tomorrow.

IS GENUINE CHOLERA.

BUT THE DISEASE AT MARSEILLES IS SAID NOT TO BE EPIDEMIC.

Dr. Robin's Investigations Lead Him to Believe the Sickness Is Not Imported, and He Readily Finds Reasons for It—Some Think It Is Influenza—Eight Deaths Occurred Sunday and Monday—Since the Outbreak Thirty Cases Have Been Reported.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

MARSEILLES, Feb. 13.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Eight deaths occurred from cholera yesterday and today, but none of these were new cases. No new entries were reported at the cholera bureau. Since noon Friday no fresh cases have been reported in town. Today the statistics furnished by the Hospital de la Concepcion show that from the beginning of the outbreak there have been thirty cases—twenty-four men and six women. The deaths have numbered fifteen.

Three opinions are entertained with respect to the sanitary conditions of this city. One is that the disease now prevalent is influenza, with choleraic symptoms; another is that it is an infectious malady choleraic in character and due to consumption of "bad flour," while the third and last opinion is that it is cholera.

In order to learn where truth lies I went this morning to the Hospital de la Concepcion, where such cases are treated. I saw in all eleven patients, one seriously ill, seven convalescent, and three slightly attacked. I also assisted in a post-mortem examination of four persons.

My opinion is that the disease is cholera. Of that my examination of living patients and the autopsy of the dead leave no doubt. But my researches as to causes and the study of the progress of the disease induce me to believe that we are not in the presence of an epidemic in the real sense of that word; that is, an epidemic the spread of which is progressive and all-invading. My reasons for so believing are as follows:

First, there is no original focus diffusing cholera. Quite the contrary, there are multiplied instances of isolated cases the origins of which are dissimilar and which have not created around their zone a secondary contagion. For instance, three of the patients I saw at the hospital in the ward attended by Dr. Floupe, whose devotion merits special mention, were attacked, one after drinking well water, another having eaten during several days food for the cooking of which well water was used, and a third after having overexerted himself in the work of unloading a vessel laden with grain which had arrived from Batoum. This vessel had been quarantined and ventilated. None of the crew and no other person employed in unloading it had been taken ill. Yet another sufferer was attacked after working in a quarry some distance away from here and another after having been employed to clean the paint in the lighthouse where the cholera patients were lodged during the epidemic of 1884. At the close of January last there were some isolated cases at Auriol, Loquevaile, and Aubagne, which might have been contaminated by the River Luveaune, but without making it a foyer of disease. To resume, casual influences are multiple, acting on the poor population which was without bread for several days and which has been drinking bad water, for during the recent cold spell the usual water supply was cut off by frost, and which finally has been subjected to abnormal variations of temperature. Cholera here is not an import. It has been bred here by the revivification of the germs remaining from the previous epidemics and the breaking out in isolated cases.

Secondly, the disease has attacked nobody outside the very poor classes, and in those cases only from exhaustion by overwork and taking no hygienic precautions. The total of deaths at the present moment amounts to sixty-five. The first fatal case occurred Jan. 31. The maximum of deaths in one day has been twelve. Yesterday the total was six. Today it is three at the hospital. The return for the city has not yet been made known, but the important fact is that no new cases have been received at the hospital during the last thirty-six hours.

Thus it is evident the outbreak is subsiding. The disease is not following the course of imported cholera, the march of which can be traced from its point of departure, and all cases of which are creative of as many new foci, which eventually unite in a sort of general diffusion and the progress of which is extremely rapid and unattended by any temporary decrease in mortality. Hence I conclude that there are cases of real cholera at Marseilles, but up to the present there is no epidemic in the real sense of the word. What will the future bring forth? No one can predict with absolute certainty, but the probabilities are favorable. Very good sanitary measures have been taken and a special vigilance committee has been formed.

As far as it is possible to prophesy, and under the imperfect knowledge with regard to the evolutions of choleraic epidemics, all danger of an epidemic at Marseilles seems to be over for the present. I say for the present because recent events give evidence of the existence of permanent germs, and if during the summer any condition should arise which would increase their vitality, or would diminish the power of resistance of part of the population, cholera would break out again with intensity. I foresee more danger for the end of spring or for the summer than I do at the present time.

DR. ALBERT ROBIN,
Member of the Paris Academy of Medicines.

MALTA, Feb. 13.—Ten days' quarantine has been ordered against vessels from French Mediterranean ports.

CHILE TO HAVE METALLIC CURRENCY

Financial Situation Is Satisfactory to the Government.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VALPARAISO, Feb. 13.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—A representative of the Chilean Government makes the announcement that the financial situation in this republic is satisfactory. There is no doubt now the paper money in circulation will be converted into a metallic currency, as decreed by Congress, through the combined action of the banks, headed by the Chilean National Bank. These banks have entered into a contract for the accumulation of gold in their vaults, with a large reserve in London, which will be used as a guaranty for the redemption of the paper notes in circulation and to be issued. This action on the part of the banks has dispelled the fear that a scarcity of money in circulation and a tightness in the market would result from the burning of government notes. The banks will issue notes to replace those withdrawn by the government, and entire confidence in business circles has been restored.

Picked Up the Honresfeld's Crew.

The British ship Strousa, bound from San Francisco to Cork, has arrived at Valparaiso with the master and crew of the Honresfeld, bound from Liverpool to San Francisco, which was burned Dec. 20 2,000 miles from land.

Criticising Government Troops.

It is reported at Rio Janeiro that the newspapers there are making criticisms upon the atrocities committed on the Federals by the government troops in Rio Grande do Sul. It has been discovered also that government military officers have been defrauding the soldiers by robbing them of money due for wages and rations.

Quiet in Buenos Ayres.

A dispatch from Buenos Ayres says the political situation is quieter there, but in Corrientes the cruelties of the Federal troops have exasperated the people and they have resolved to begin another revolution.

To Prevent a Revolution.

A dispatch from Montevideo says that owing to the fear of a revolution in the Uruguayan army changes have been made in the commands of the leading regiments.

Americans in Paris.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Feb. 13.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The following Americans registered today:

G. Herring, H. Elkan, Ed Dawson, New York; Mrs. and Miss Dyer, John Hawes, Remick Mercy and family, Boston; N. Busey, Baltimore; George Southard, Miss Lierna Troutman, Kansas; W. Thom, Brooklyn; D. Guilthon, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Fulford, Brockville; John Malowansy, San Francisco; W. Hansen, Chicago; Dr. Duffy, Rochester.

Paris had cloudy, mild weather today. The temperature was 35° to 48°; barometer, 29.92; wind, west northwest and strong.

Verdi Doesn't Want to Be a Marquis.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

ROME, Feb. 13.—The *Italia del Popolo* states that Verdi, the composer, has sent the following letter to Sig. Martini, Minister of Public Instruction: "I read in the newspapers a report that the title of Marquis is to be conferred on me. I therefore address myself to you as a brother artist and beg of you to do your utmost to spare me an honor I shall be none the less grateful for. Indeed, I may say I shall feel more grateful to you if this mark of favor be not bestowed on me."

SWITCHMEN STILL TALKING "STRIKE."

They Have Two Grievances and Hint at a World's Fair Walkout.

Railroad switchmen in Chicago are talking "strike." They say they have two grievances, one direct, the other indirect. The first is the recent adoption by the General Managers of all the lines running into the city of the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Examinations show that the wages of Chicago railway employés are now as high as any in this country under like conditions. It is the sense of every railroad terminating in Chicago that the existing conditions will not justify any advances.

The switchmen say no demand for an increase of wages has been made and they consider the resolution uncalled for.

The indirect cause is the disagreement between the Ways and Means committee of the World's Fair and the Cigarmakers' Union. Switchmen think that by going out just before the opening of the Fair they could more than even up this score.

TRAIN ROBBERS DO NOT MATERIALIZE.

Missouri Pacific Officials Send an Armed Posse Owing to a Rumor.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Missouri Pacific officials had another scare tonight. The Chief of Detectives heard at 9 o'clock that an attempt would be made to rob the St. Louis train, leaving here at 9:30, in a cut just east of Independence, twelve miles east of here. At Independence an armed posse was taken on and the cut was passed through slowly, but no robbers appeared. A similar report has come quite frequently this winter and the Missouri Pacific folks are alarmed and watchful.

FUNERAL OF HENRY C. DE MILLE.

Held in the Little Church Where He Was Wont to Read the Service.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The funeral of Henry C. De Mille, the playwright, was held this afternoon in Christ Church, Pompton, N. J., the little Episcopal church in which he was wont to read services of a Sunday in the absence of a resident rector. Within the chancel were floral tributes from friends and relatives. The Episcopal service was read by the Rev. Richard Heyward, rector of St. John's Church, Upper Mont Clair, assisted by the Rev. John Keller, Chaplain to the Bishop of Newark. The pallbearers were William Ludlum, James Ludlum, F. E. Ellingwood, F. F. Vandewater, Dr. W. S. Colfax, Franklin H. Sergent, Forrest Robinson, and Charles Barnard. The remains were left in the church overnight, and will be taken to Fresh Pond, L. I., tomorrow for cremation. Mr. De Mille left his family well provided for with considerable real estate and a life insurance policy for $20,000.

Funeral of Mrs. J. O. MacMillan.

The remains of Mrs. Jeannette Ogden MacMillan were consigned to their last resting place in the family burying lot at Ann Arbor, Mich., yesterday. The funeral took place at 1:30 p. m. at the residence, No. 1924 Michigan avenue, the services being conducted by the Rev. George Wright, the priest in charge of the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul. Some of the flowers sent by friends were a pillow of lilies for the *Post* staff; sprays of lilies for the Forty club, of which Mr. MacMillan is a member; a circle of roses and lilies from the Press club, and numerous other designs of roses and lilies from Mrs. MacMillan's friends. The pallbearers, who accompanied the remains to the Illinois Central depot, were: Barrett Eastman, F. P. Dunne, John Fay, W. T. Hall, J. J. Lane, and M. B. Gibbs. The train left for Ann Arbor at 3:10 p. m. Representatives of the Press club and Forty club attended the funeral.

Funeral of Col. Wallace Campbell.

The funeral of Col. Wallace Campbell, who died at Wheaton, Ill., last Friday, was held yesterday at 11 a. m. at the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. C. W. Hempstead, No. 200 Goethe street. The burial was at Graceland. The surviving officers of his regiment, the Twelfth Illinois, in which he served as Captain for three years, acted as active and honorary pallbearers. They were: Gen. John McArthur, Gen. A. L. Chetlain, Gen. A. C. Ducat, Dr. Horace Wardner, Maj. George L. Paddock, Maj. Joseph Kirkland, Maj. George Mason, Maj. William E. Waite, Capt. George Hunt, Capt. W. T. Johnston, Capt. Washington Van Horn, Capt. O. L. Spalding, and Capt. A. T. Andreas. Capt. Campbell was Colonel of the One Hundred and Tenth United States Colored Regiment.

Maj. George W. McLean.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Maj. George W. McLean, Commander of the Old Guard, died this afternoon. He was born in this city. He could trace his ancestors back more than two centuries. He was elected a member of the New York Stock Exchange in 1854 and subsequently he became its President. He organized the Old Guard, of which he was elected Commander, which position he retained until his death.

One Water System for Two Villages.

A joint meeting was held at Winnetka last night of the Village Councils of Winnetka and Glencoe to discuss plans for a waterworks system for both villages. Plans and specifications were presented for a tower and pumping station to be erected midway between Glencoe and Winnetka. The cost, including a tunnel extending about a quarter of a mile into the lake, will be $150,000. Unless the old opposition appears again the villages will have a supply of lake water within a year.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

A heavy snow-storm is general throughout the Dakotas.

Messrs. Kimblet and Adams, lumbermen, were crushed to death by a falling tree in Lake County, Tenn.

Charles Roddins and a man named Canfield were killed near El Paso, Tex., by men who were attempting to recover stock the pair had stolen.

David Hanger and William, respectively 14 and 11 years old, fell from a balcony in the rotunda of the Capitol in Little Rock, Ark. They were fatally injured.

James Britten, a half-witted convict in the Nashville, Tenn., prison, attacked two guards with a knife in an effort to escape. When frustrated he attempted suicide, and was finally subdued.

Lieut. C. D. Vance of Company C, Sixteenth Infantry, is dead in Salt Lake, Utah, from effects of wounds inflicted with suicidal intent. He had been court-martialed on the charge of assaulting a brother officer's wife, and had just learned that the formal judgment to be returned was guilty.

SYRUP of FIGS



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

WHAT HAPPENED TO HIM.

Something Peculiar, to Say the Least.

An Event Which Has Puzzled the Doctors Not a Little.

The Occurrence Has Created a Great Deal of Comment.

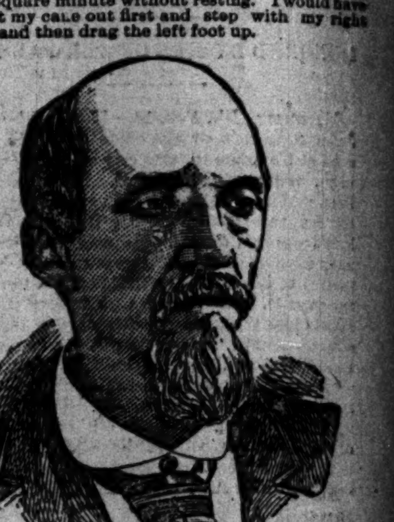
The following remarkable account we have from the man's own lips.

Mr. Amos R. Darter is well known in Indianapolis, Ind., living at 225 West Chesapeake-st. He says:

"Ten years ago a pain came in my left foot and went all over me. I had such severe pain in my head that I could get no rest day or night. I called a doctor; he said I had rheumatism, but he could not relieve me.

"Then I went to taking patent medicines, and bought everything I would see advertised for rheumatism, but all failed to give me any relief. Then I called in the doctors; had five good ones treat me, but all failed to relieve me. I was taken down and suffered intense pain. My feet got so sore that I could not bear my clothes to touch me. My left side got numb from my foot to my head. I would feel a tingling in my side; in a second I would fall prostrated.

"I could not sleep night or day only when under the influence of morphine. I could not walk one square minute without resting. I would have to set my cane out first and step with my right foot and then drag the left foot up.



AMOS R. DARTER.

"I gave up all hopes of getting well, and quit taking any medicine except morphine.

"I would roll all night in bed and get up as tired in the morning as if I had worked all night.

"At last I found a cure in Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. The first two bottles drove all the pains out of my head. I took six bottles more. Now I can walk and I am free from pain. I thank God that I found this wonderful remedy. If any one will call at my home I will tell all about my cure."

We venture the prediction that no sufferer from pain, whether of the head or elsewhere in the system, who reads about this remarkable cure will delay getting this wonderful medicine from the drug store. It certainly cures rheumatism, headache, backache; in fact, all kinds of pains. Mr. Darter's marvelous cure by it, after many doctors failed even to afford relief, is proof of this, and he may be seen or written to about his cure.

Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless, and is recommended by the doctors as the best remedy to take. It is, in fact, the prescription and discovery of a physician. DR. GREENE Of 35 W. 14th-st., New York City, the noted specialist in curing all forms of nervous and chronic diseases. He can be consulted free, personally or by letter.

If you are suffering pain or ache, or feel badly, use this remedy at once. It will cure you.

HUMPHREYS'

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named.

They cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system and are in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the World.

NO.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	Teething; Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping Cough	.25
27	Kidney Diseases	.25
28	Nervous Debility	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.25

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL, "The Pile Ointment."—Trial Size, 25 Cts.

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SPECIFICS.

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A New, Modern-Built, Fireproof, and Strictly First-Class Family Hotel.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
The Most Elegant Bath-House in the Country.
Beautifully located; superbly appointed; sanitary construction perfect; spacious observatory; delightful park and grounds. Letters of inquiry promptly answered. R. E. JACKSON, Manager.

THE NOW WELL-KNOWN ISLAND OF BERMUDA WITH CABLE COMMUNICATION.
Is reached in sixty hours from New York by the elegant steamers of the Quebec S. S. Co., sailing weekly. The situation of these islands south of the Gulf Stream renders FROST UNKNOWN, and the porous coral formation PREVENTS MALARIA. The Quebec S. S. Co. also dispatch highest class passenger steamers every ten days for Santa Cruz and the principal West India Islands, affording a charming tropical trip at a cost of about four dollars per day. For all particulars apply to ARTHUR AHERN, Sec'y, Quebec, Canada. THOS. COOK & SONS, 234 S. Clark-st., Chicago, or A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 39 Broadway, New York.

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HAMILTON HOTEL.
Open from December until May.
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Cable address, Hotel, Bermuda.

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PENNOYER SANITARIUM.
New, modern building, with luxurious appointments, including elevator, gas, hot water heating. Specially recommended as a resort for invalids or those needing rest during the WINTER MONTHS. Everything first-class. Send for illustrated prospectus. N. E. PENNOYER, M. D., Manager.

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KENILWORTH INN,
BILTMORE STATION, Asheville, North Carolina.
Incomparable climate; unequaled scenery; greatest proportion of sun-shiny days; most uniform temperature; most complete in all appointments; most comfortable; largest park; unequaled views; unexcelled rides and drives; not equaled in America; open all the year; illustrated pamphlet.

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SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
A popular resort for health, change, rest, or recreation all the year. Elevator, electric bells, steam, open fireplaces, sun-parlor, and promenade on the roof. Suites of rooms with baths. Winter sports. Massage, Electricity. All baths and all remedial agents. New Turkish and Russian Baths. Send for illustrated circular.

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ON BASIS OF 40 CENTS PER DAY.
All values in proportion.
OUR STOCK WILL INTEREST YOU.
See How We Do It. GEO. E. MARSHALL
195-97 Wabash-av. Importer.

SETS HIMSELF RIGHT.

EX-TREASURER TANNER MAKES AN EXTENDED STATEMENT.

He Shows the Reasons for Dealing with Banks as He Did, Which He Considered in the Interest of Public Economy—That $25,000 for Moloney—Belief at Washington That Gresham's Name Will Not Be Sent to the Senate—Letters from Officeseekers Irritate Cleveland.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—One of the matters of interest which is expected to provoke considerable controversy in the Legislature is the demand to be made for a special appropriation of $25,000 to pay attorneys to assist Attorney-General Moloney in prosecuting the suits which he has been ordered to bring against former State Auditors and Treasurers. It is stated positively that a bill will be immediately introduced proposing to make this appropriation, but what its fate will be is not yet clearly defined. The Republicans take the position that while they were running the administration it was never necessary to make such large appropriations to provide assistants for their Attorney-Generals.

While Attorney-General Moloney declines to discuss the matter it is believed he takes much the same view as that expressed by the Republicans, and is not at all pleased with the uncomplimentary suggestions of his Democratic associates in the Legislature to the effect that such an appropriation is necessary in order to insure the proper legal prosecution of these suits.

It has been stated that Attorney-General Moloney would send to the Senate tomorrow his answer to the questions contained in the resolution recently adopted by that body asking his opinion as to whether the State could successfully maintain prosecutions against these ex-officials if the facts charged can be established. There is good authority, however, for the assertion that his answer to these resolutions will not be sent in tomorrow and need not be expected until Gov. Altgeld has returned and had an opportunity to consult with him.

Attorney-General Moloney Indignant.

Attorney-General Moloney is unable to entirely conceal his indignation at the discourteous treatment accorded him by acting-Gov. Gill in directing him to begin these prosecutions while he was endeavoring to ascertain whether the State could recover against the ex-officials in case the facts charged could be established. He has striven hard to refrain from expressing his real feelings in regard to Mr. Gill's conduct, but with indifferent success, and it would not surprise those who know him best if he should completely ignore the action taken by the acting Governor and ask Gov. Altgeld to decide his course in the matter. It is believed that in any event the Attorney-General will wait the return of Gov. Altgeld before taking any action whatever, and that he will then first send to the Legislature his answer to its resolutions and his opinion in regard to the legal questions involved in the proposed prosecutions. Gov. Altgeld is expected here tomorrow or next day and it may be set down as certain that no further steps will be taken in regard to these prosecutions until he arrives and has been consulted.

Ex-Treasurer Tanner's Statement.

Ex-Treasurer John R. Tanner complains that the purported interview sent out from here last night was unauthorized, and did him an injustice in setting forth but a part of his conversation upon the subject of these proposed prosecutions. In order to accurately set forth his position upon this subject he tonight made the following statement:

While I was State Treasurer I found it necessary under the law to have money at the City of New York out of which to pay the principal and interest of Illinois municipal bonds as they became due according to their terms, and were payable at the American Exchange National Bank, largely on the first days of July and January of each year. The only way to have it there to meet these semi-annual payments was either to send it there through the banks by means of drafts or box it up and send it by express at large expense and great risk of loss by fire or robbery en route. I chose as the safest way the mode adopted by all business-men and by all State Treasurers of every State similarly situated. I used the banks without any expense to transmit these funds to New York and then followed them up myself and disbursed the money there, as by law I was compelled to do. Sometimes I had as high as $1,000,000 there, about the time the July payments came due, to meet them. The bonds and coupons, after being paid there, were returned marked "paid" to my office at Springfield, were entered on the records of the office, and then returned to the various municipalities by which they were issued and a warrant obtained from the Auditor as my office voucher for the money so paid out.

Very little of the revenues or other State moneys I ever received in cash, perhaps not more than 1 or 2 per cent of the whole. The other 98 or 99 per cent is paid by the various County Collectors in checks and drafts on banks scattered over a dozen or more States. These checks and drafts as they came in I placed in the Springfield banks for collection, thus accommodating the various County Collectors and saving the State and the people any cost of collection. As these moneys were collected on said drafts said banks sent the money to the Treasury. I then sent final receipts to the County Collectors, but in neither case was interest charged or received by me directly or indirectly from the use of these funds. I had no other funds in the bank as State Treasurer, except as I have thus stated, except such sums as I deposited in the banks from time to time to get drafts to send to the various State institutions as their quarterly or other appropriations became payable.

No Foundation for the Charges.

As to the charge made by Acting Gov. Gill that books, vouchers, etc., were abstracted from the files of the Treasury office by ex-Treasurers, like his other absurd reckless charges, there is no foundation in truth or in fact to warrant such charge. The books of the Treasury office are all there, at least I turned over to my successor every book and paper thereunto belonging, and they will fully and specifically account for every dollar of the public moneys received by me during my term of office, and not one cent was received by me during my term that is not fully accounted for on these books. This whole business is for political purposes and personal notoriety. I think the originators and conspirators have about accomplished their aim. They have had the case on trial before the public for three weeks trying it in the newspapers. It has been purely ex parte and totally unsupported by proof.

Both Houses met today, but adjourned almost immediately out of respect to the memory of Justice Scholfield. Representative Ferns offered a joint resolution providing for final adjournment April 13, which was referred to the Committee on Rules.

A meeting of the Board of Joliet Penitentiary Commissioners is to be held at Joliet tomorrow to consider the convict labor problem.

GRESHAM MAY NOT BE NAMED.

Democrats Fain to Believe That His Name Will Not Go to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The *Evening News* has the following:

While there is no doubt at all of the present intention of President-elect Cleveland to have Judge Gresham in his Cabinet as Secretary of State, there is a strong probability that his name will not be on the slate when it is sent to the Senate for confirmation. This is the opinion of a great majority of the Senators and Representatives in Congress. It may be that, in this case, the wish is father to the thought, for there can be no doubt of the universal condemnation among Democrats of the proposed appointment. A number of members of Congress at both ends of the Capitol this morning expressed admiration and respect for Judge Gresham personally, and were of the opinion that he would make a good Secretary of State. But they uttered bitter denunciation of Mr. Cleveland for selecting a man for his Premier who only a short time ago went to the trouble of writing out an interview declaring that he was a Republican and only voted with the Democrats on the tariff issue.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Virginia Democrats claim to have better reasons to disapprove of the selection of Judge Gresham than their brethren of any other region of the country. They refer to the fact that the Judge, when Postmaster-General in Arthur's Cabinet, turned over all the post-offices in Virginia to the disposal of Gen. Mahone, who up to that time had been a Democrat. Gen. Mahone is represented as being greatly pleased over the fact that his old friend is so highly honored. Gov. McKinney, while he has not expressed himself for publication, is understood to have several times remarked that Mr. Cleveland's choice is not the choice of the party in Virginia.

MR. CLEVELAND IS IRRITATED.

Letters from Officeseekers Making Life Miserable for the President-Elect.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 13.—Mr. Cleveland said today:

There is one thing in connection with my retirement to Lakewood that has annoyed me very much. A number of people have sent letters here instead of directing their correspondence to my office in New York, where I have arrangements made for their disposition and for the early submission to me of all letters that require immediate attention. Notwithstanding this and the fact that people generally must understand that I have many things on hand of pressing importance, I am fairly deluged with letters of all descriptions directed to me here. I feel at perfect liberty to consign to the waste-basket letters of this description, which, if sent to New York, would be filed for future reference. I hope that the fact that I absolutely need the time between this and the inauguration to do work which requires absolute seclusion will be sufficient to prevent so many applications as I have lately had to appoint time for personal conferences.

Senator Vest of Missouri came out on the early train and had a long talk with Mr. Cleveland, urging the claims of ex-Gov. Francis of Missouri for either the Interior or the Agricultural portfolio. Senator Martin of Kansas and Dr. S. F. Neely, from the same State, will see the President-elect tomorrow in the interest of ex-Gov. G. W. Glick of Kansas for Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. Cleveland received a letter today from President Harrison, couched in the most friendly terms and proffering the hospitalities of the White House before the inauguration.

DEMOCRATIC PEACE NOT YET MADE.

Indiana Factions Warring—Two Amendments Passed by the House.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The Democratic peacemakers labored all day to bring together the fighting factions in the Legislature, but they are as wide apart as ever. Gov. Matthews announced in an interview today that he was contending for a principle in his fight to have the appointive power restored to the Gubernatorial office, and that he should not compromise. He charges several members, without giving names, with offering to sell their votes for the bill. The bill could pass the House with Republican votes, but the Governor advised delay to give his party members an opportunity to reconsider the action of the former caucus.

The only business transacted today was the passage of two constitutional amendments by the House. The first provides that hereafter corporations shall pay taxes on their gross receipts. The second amendment provides for extending the legislative sessions from sixty to 100 days, making extra sessions when called to be of forty days' duration. The amendment providing for the extension of terms of all county officers to four years was defeated.

BELKNAP WANTS HIS CERTIFICATE.

He Will Apply to the Supreme Court to Secure His Congressional Rights.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 13.—Counsel for Congressman Belknap will make application tomorrow to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus compelling the State Board of Canvassers to issue a certificate to him as Congressman-elect from the Fifth Michigan District. Thus far the State Board has refused to issue a certificate to Congressman Belknap, who was shown to have been elected according to the recount made by the Ionia County Canvassing Board Feb. 9.

Kansas House Going into the Courts.

TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 13.—The Republican House today ordered its Sergeant-at-Arms to go to Labette, Comanche County, and arrest a witness who refuses to appear before the Republican Electors' committee and bring him before the bar of the House. The case is a friendly one. The witness will continue to ignore the Sergeant-at-Arms, who will take the matter into the courts for decision. The question of the legality of the organization of the Republican House will then finally be passed upon.

MEN WHO WILL FIGHT FOR HARRISON.

Carter's Campaign Committee Named—Mass Meeting to Be Held.

The Carter H. Harrison campaign battle began in earnest last night with an executive meeting at the Briggs House. Drainage Commissioner Frank Wenter presided and the following were appointed to be the members of the Harrison Campaign committee:

John L. Thurn, Dr. A. P. Reynolds, John McCarthy, William E. Burns, W. E. Paulsen, Michael McDonough, Francis E. Coyle, James Daley, Michael Meyers, Henry Stuckart, William H. Joyce, Bernard McGuire, William Carmody, Bartley Burg, Matt Siep, Charles Mulrancion, Charles P. Brady, John G. Panoch, James C. Jensen, Martin Morrison, Frank Wenter, Ald. Rohde, John Karel, Charles P. Byrne, John J. Cullerton, Ald. C. C. Schumacher, Thomas Mulrooney, James J. Townsend, John Maloney, D. J. Ryan, John Long, James M. Andrews, Olaf E. Ray, John O'Callaghan, James S. Schwab, Dr. George Leininger, John Fitzsimmons, Michael W. Ryan, Peter Kiolbassa, Ald. Stanley Kunz, Ald. Mulvihill, John Gaynor, Representative William Burke, Stephen D. Griffin, Ald. John Powers, L. W. Kadlec, Joseph Haberkorn, Henry F. Donovan, Henry C. Bartling, Eugene Praager, John Dienhardt, James H. Farrell, J. H. Sullivan, Nicholas Wallenborn, Walter Magnus, John F. O'Malley, Dudley Winston, Rudolph Brand, M. W. Robinson, Ernest F. Diehl, Herman Alschuler, William Mangler, Robert Blum, Thomas Edgar, M. J. Keane, Michael McInerney, Michael F. Byrne, M. J. Butler, Charles H. Mitchell, W. C. Asay, A. J. Toolen, William Robbins, and John C. Driscoll.

Carter Harrison will begin his active work in the campaign tonight by addressing a meeting of the Third Ward Democrats at Arlington Hall, Thirty-first street and Indiana avenue.

Labor Legion Is for Cregier.

The Labor Legion met last night at No. 132 Fifth avenue, its headquarters. President John Downey presided. Three hundred labor men attended. The legion was organized to oppose C. H. Harrison for Mayor. It is incidentally in favor of Cregier. Resolutions on these lines were adopted and speeches to the same effect were made by A. P. Russell, President of the Building Trades Council; T. J. Lyons, W. C. Hollister, Frank A. Kidd, George W. Howard, W. J. Howard, Louie Segebarth, George P. Hessell, R. B. Hall, and others.

South Town Primaries.

The South Town Democratic committeemen met last night at Democratic headquarters, Clark and Monroe streets. Henry Gelder presided, with Andrew F. Powers as Secretary. After considerable discussion the primaries for the South Town Democratic ticket were set for March 10. They will be held under the primary election law. The polls will be open from 1 to 7 p. m. The convention will be held March 11, at Arlington Hall, Thirty-first street and Indiana avenue.

EFFORT TO BLACKMAIL A MILLIONAIRE.

N. C. Creede of Colorado Mining Fame and His Ambitious Nephew.

PUEBLO, Colo., Feb. 13.—Floyd Harvey, son of the Postmaster at Leon, Ia., arrived in Pueblo Jan. 28 and staid here under the assumed name of A. L. Abbott. He suddenly disappeared, and the next thing heard of him was that he had died on a train when nearing Wilson, Kas. During his short stay in Pueblo he told a chance acquaintance that he was there for the purpose of blackmailing his uncle, N. C. Creede, the mining millionaire. Harvey told his new friend that about twenty years ago Mr. Creede had killed a man because of his threatening to foreclose on Creede's father's farm. The killing is alleged to have been done in Jasper County, Ia., and Creede finally left Iowa, going to Kansas, whence he came to Colorado, where he had been prospecting in the mountains until he struck it rich in the famous Creede district. Young Harvey said he proposed to demand $5,000 from Mr. Creede [illegible] keeping the matter quiet, but his scheme was checked by his death. Mr. Creede was seen in regard to the story, and said that since Dec. 19 he had received several letters alluding in a mysterious way to "Dunreath, Jasper County, Ia." Mr. Creede attempted to capture the writer, but was unsuccessful. When asked about Harvey Mr. Creede admitted that the young man was his nephew, but that he had not seen him in Pueblo and did not think that he was the man who went under the name of Abbott. Mr. Creede emphatically denies having any trouble in Iowa.

JAMES G. BLAINE LEFT ALL TO HIS WIFE

He Gave Nominal Sums to His Children and Nothing to His Grandchild.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 13.—The will of James G. Blaine was filed for probate today. The document was executed in Washington Jan. 7, and leaves the entire estate practically to Mrs. Blaine in fee simple. Mr. Blaine bequeaths to his daughters Margaret and Harriet and his son James $50 each. To each of his grandchildren, Emmons Blaine, Blaine Coppinger, and Corwin Coppinger, he leaves $25. The rest of the estate is bequeathed absolutely and in fee simple to Harriet S. Blaine, his wife. No provision is made for James G. Blaine third, son of James G. Blaine Jr.

Gaffney Knocks Out Wickes.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Will Gaffney of the Michigan Athletic club knocked Joe Wickes out in the fourth round by two left-hand punches on the temple and a heart-breaking right-hand upper cut on the point of the chin tonight.

ASTOR TO PLAY HOST.

HE WILL BRING TITLED FOREIGNERS TO THE FAIR.

It Is Hinted That the Prince of Wales and Two Dukes Will Be in the Select Party Which Will Come in a Specially Chartered Steamship—Secretary Foster Again Consults with the Financiers—Chicago and Other Western Merchants Swindled—New York Notes.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—[Special.]—William Waldorf Astor intends to bring a party of friends from abroad to visit the World's Fair. If report be true two real Dukes will be among the guests—the Duke of Devonshire and the Duke of Westminster. It is even said that a still greater surprise is in store—to-wit: that the Prince of Wales has consented to join the party, which may account for the unusual arrangements made for it. Mr. Astor will begin to play host across the water and his scheme for entertaining his guests is most opulent in character. One of the finest steamships afloat has been chartered to bring the party over the ocean. It will carry no one but Mr. Astor and his friends, and the original comforts and elegance of the vessel will be further contributed to by all that a lavish hand can purchase and ingenuity suggest. An orchestra, under a renowned foreign musician, will furnish melody for the dance, the salon, and the promenade.

Arriving at New York, headquarters will be made at the Hotel Waldorf, the splendid edifice at the corner of Thirty-third street and Fifth avenue, now fast approaching completion. It is expected that the hotel alone will startle the visitors, as its interior decorations and appointments will, it is claimed, outrival many times those of any similar building in the world.

Mr. Astor and his guests will occupy the state departments on the first sleeping floor, designed absolutely for the reception of great personalities only. These apartments comprise the whole of the entire corner wing, and are made up of offices, drawing-rooms, reception, music, smoking, bath, service, and dining-rooms. They represent, together with the rooms below, more nearly all that is best in the grand palaces in Europe than anything ever reproduced or ever attempted here.

Several weeks will be spent at the hotel, which are to be memorable in social annals, after which the party will move to Chicago. There Mr. Astor has secured a private house in which to quarter his guests. The stay in this country will cover nearly three months, the full program for which has not yet been mapped out.

MERCHANTS BASELY SWINDLED.

Chicago and New York Business-Men Victimized by Cheyenne Parties.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Several New York and Chicago business-men are regretful today that they were so trustful in certain commercial transactions. For a year or two previous to last fall they had been selling goods on credit to persons in Cheyenne, Wyo., who did business under the firm name of Berger & Heiblum. This firm traded in all sorts of wares, from needles to crowbars. Among other things a little temporary loan accommodation business was done by it under the title of the "Rocky Mountain Loan company," limited, collaterals being in request on all advances in this branch. Word lately came that a chattel mortgage had been placed upon the last consignment of goods to Berger & Heiblum. Correspondence with attorneys in Cheyenne ensued and it was learned that Berger & Heiblum had shipped their entire stock of about $40,000 worth of goods to Denver, and, having wound up their business affairs, had departed. It was learned also that other business firms at Chicago, San Francisco, St. Joe, St. Louis, and other cities who had consigned wares to Berger & Heiblum had not been paid therefor. Concerted action was planned, and, through attorneys and detectives, the missing merchandise was traced to Denver, to Kansas City, to Chicago, and finally—a portion of it—to New York City itself.

Sinesheim, Levison & Co., clothing dealers; M. D. Wells & Co., boots and shoes; Jacobson & Co. of Maiden lane; and other New-Yorkers who had shipped their goods to Cheyenne found after many days that the same had been returned—not to them, however, but to the basement of the house at No. 12 Pitt street, where padlocks were placed upon the doors and entrance denied to all comers. Writs of attachment were quickly issued by Freeman & Green, New York attorneys in the case, but meanwhile the persons in charge of the goods got wind of the proceedings, and, securing the services of a truckman, removed the eighty cases of goods in the night across the river to Brooklyn. The papers were placed in the hands of the Sheriff of Kings County, and all but eight of the cases were seized at No. 78 Atlantic avenue and No. 210 Fulton street, Brooklyn. The value of the New York merchandise is variously estimated from $12,000 to $20,000.

DISCUSSED FINANCIAL QUESTIONS.

Secretary Foster Holds Conferences with Bank Presidents and Others.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Charles Foster, Secretary of the Treasury, had another session of conferences with bank Presidents and other financiers today. The first of his talks with Wall street men took place at the First National Bank. Then he met the President of the bank, George F. Baker, and President G. G. Williams of the Chemical Bank, who is also President of the Clearing-House Association. The Secretary's next stop was at the office of J. W. Seligman. He also saw J. Pierpont Morgan. At the Subtreasury his visitors included Henry Clews and George S. Coe, President of the American Exchange National Bank. To interviewers Mr. Foster had little to say. There was nothing new to be told, he declared. Published accounts of his talks with bankers Sunday had been fair and anybody who wanted information was referred to these reports. Was he going to issue bonds? The Secretary had nothing additional to say on that point. Wall street had an idea today that the Secretary was a trifle in doubt on the question and would not have settled it until he had talked things over with the President.

It was reported today that the Elbe would take out at least $1,500,000 in gold, $1,000,000 being exported by Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and $500,000 by Baring, Magoun & Co.

The best information obtainable, according to the *Post's* financial man, was that at the conference of bankers with Secretary of the Treasury Foster yesterday it was practically decided by the Secretary to issue bonds probably to the amount of $50,000,000, which the banks will take and pay for in gold. It was also declared positively that the meeting of the Clearing-House committee last Tuesday was the result of a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury to the effect that a contribution of gold in exchange for legal tenders would be acceptable.

THIRD BALL OF THE PATRIARCHS.

Elaborate Decorations Mark Their Social Valedictory for the Season.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The Patriarchs made their valedictory for the season this evening. The ball, which was, as of old, given at Delmonico's, was the third in a series of most notable social entertainments into the production of which the question of expense had not entered. The Patriarchs have in view the expansion and not the contraction of New York society. This season they have extended their hospitality to over 1,000 of the "eligible" of the city, and over 100 fashionable strangers have been entertained as well. Remarkably elaborate decorations marked the ball this evening. The prevailing colors had been changed from white and pink to white and yellow. Feathery genesta plants, acacias, daffodils, and daisies were used in profusion with masses of lilies of the valley.

Contrary to many previous announcements there was no cotillon dinner before the dance. Mme. Bonaparte and Miss Bonaparte held a levee in the red-room. Sir Tatton and Lady Sykes of England, who are on their way to Mexico, Mr. and Mrs. D. Diaz Abertine, the Marquis de Chambrun, and J. A. W. Crip, the Scandinavian Minister, who were guests of honor, all received much attention.

At midnight the formal cotillon began. The first figure was opened by Franklin Bartlett, dancing with Miss Edith Kip. The cotillon was danced one hour, when the gentlemen took their partners down to supper. The favors consisted simply of corsage bouquets for the ladies and boutonnieres for the men. The supper, which was served in the main restaurant, was up to the standard of the Patriarchs' culinary triumphs, and the hosts had a new dish in store—a white terrapin stew—which was a great success.

FUN FOR THE ACTORS.

Mrs. James Brown Potter's Company Burlesques Dumas' Play of "Francillon."

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—[Special.]—A rather amusing burlesque of Dumas' "Francillon" was produced under the title of "The Marriage Specter" at the Fourteenth Street Theater tonight. As played by Mrs. James Brown Potter, Mr. Kyrle Bellew, and their associates there is far more fun in the piece than M. Dumas may have imagined. The volatile husband, Lucien de Riverolles, is made a cross between the typical hairdresser and the typical dancing-master. Mr. Bellew played the part to the life. With the exception of Mrs. Potter, who played with a consistent attempt at seriousness, the rest of the cast followed Mr. Bellew's lead.

NOTES FROM NEW YORK.

Streets Reported to Be Almost in an Impassable Condition.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The oldest resident of Chicago never saw its streets in as bad condition as those of New York are in today. The *Sun* has not printed its usual editorial about Chicago's muddy streets for several weeks, for the good reason that all the other New York papers have been devoting columns to the description of Gotham's slushy thoroughfares. But today capped the climax. It began snowing heavily last night. The snow turned to rain and it is still raining. The slush is above the guard rails of the street-cars and it requires four horses to draw them. Nearly all of the street crossings are from six to twelve inches deep in dirty snow and water and the sewers seem to be all clogged up and the street department is helpless.

Two Celebrated Cases.

On the strength of affidavits that important new testimony had been secured arguments on the motion for a new trial for Carlyle W. Harris, the young medical student convicted of poisoning with morphine his wife, Mary Helen Potts, were postponed. On the plea of counsel that they were not ready to proceed, the trial of Dr. R. W. Buchanan was also postponed. He was indicted for poisoning with morphine his second wife in order that he might again marry his first wife, from whom he had been divorced. This trial promises to be a celebrated one.

Manhattan "L" Must Pay Millions.

Judge Ingraham of the Supreme Court has handed down an interlocutory decision to the effect that the Manhattan Elevated railway company should pay into the City Treasury 5 per cent of the net receipts form 1880 to 1890, and also from this time forward. The amount will aggregate about $2,000,000. The question of taxes has been pending for several years, and the railroad company has resisted payment at every step. Corporation Counsel Clark believes that the decision of Judge Ingraham will practically settle the question and that the taxes will be paid.

Gotham Gleanings.

The Metropolitan Opera-House property will be sold under foreclosure at noon tomorrow. It is not yet settled who will buy it.

Prominent safe manufacturers composing the Diebold-Mosler-Damon company are in session in this city. They have agreed upon a line of policy. The combination will now go forward without Mosler, Bahman & Co.

Representatives of several of the leading sewing machine companies of the West are in the city to attend a conference called to make an effort to reduce competition. It is stated that an attempt will be made at the meeting to form a trust and establish rates.

Lillian Russell has received private advices from London confirming the report of the reunion of Gilbert and Sullivan. Miss Russell's interest in the reunion is said to be an agreement with Mr. Gilbert by which she is given an option on the American rights to his next creation.

Ex-Congressman John R. Thomas of Illinois is confined to his room at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, suffering from the effects of a bullet which was shot into his leg at Vicksburg and which is still there. The bullet has been slowly working downward, and now has almost reached his ankle.

Pincus Pohalski, doing business as P. Pohalski & Co., manufacturer of cigars at No. 17 Warren street and Key West, Fla., made an assignment today to William Arrowsmith without preference. The liabilities are about $400,000. Mr. Pohalski thinks he can pay 75 cents on the dollar.

The question of revision of faith did not come up for consideration at today's meeting of the New York Presbytery. The committee to consider the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Edward L. Clark of the Church of the Puritans reported in favor of accepting it and Dr. Clark is no longer a Presbyterian minister.

The directory of the Western Union Telegraph company met today and took appropriate action on the death of Norvin Green. It was learned that there was little doubt that Dr. Green's successor to the Presidency of the Western Union would be First Vice-President and General Manager Thomas T. Eckert.

TO JOIN THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Medical Colleges Want to Unite with Dr. Harper's Institution.

For some months several of the leading medical colleges have been discussing the advisability of a union with the University of Chicago. The scheme contemplates the formation of a medical university that will become world famous. All that is preventing the Chicago University from accepting the propositions made by representatives of two of the leading medical colleges of the city is the lack of funds to properly endow such an institution. The amount required is $1,000,000. Several wealthy men have given encouragement to efforts now being made to secure this amount.

The Chicago University is peculiarly fortunate in its equipment with apparatus, library, and professors in the direct line of medical instruction. An endowment of $1,000,000 would more than equal a $2,000,000 endowment independent of that institution. The present scheme is not for a consolidation of all the Chicago medical colleges. It is understood to include only the Rush Medical and the Physicians and Surgeons' Colleges, with perhaps an addition of one more later on.

Dr. Goodspeed, Secretary of the Chicago University, discussed fully the proposed consolidation yesterday. He said there had been a conference with several of the leading medical colleges of the city looking towards a combination of interests with the Chicago University.

"The university is not prepared to take charge of the matter on account of lack of sufficient funds for the endowment of such an addition," said he. "An effort is being made to interest men of large means in the undertaking and there is every indication of final success. The university would like a medical school distinctively of the highest grade, greater than any now in America. This would make Chicago the center of the highest medical learning in this country. The university is more disposed to unite with medical colleges now in existence than to develop an independent one. The purpose would be to elevate the standard, endow the department liberally, and make one powerful high grade medical school. Medical education should be endowed if a high standard [illegible]tained.

"The present colleges are doing a good work, but being compelled to live upon fees of students cannot select these students. It is the theory of the university that if the work can be properly endowed and a school established of the highest rank, it will attract medical students from all the colleges of the United States, and in a short time have a larger attendance than any other school of medicine. The best instructors in the world would be secured."

There is no intention of abandoning the West Side colleges. The first two years in the course would be at the university, and the final studies at the West Side colleges near the great hospitals. The scheme would be simplified should the proposed hospital near the university be built. Then the work would all be at the university, and the sale of present colleges would help the fund.

The present course of study at the university is adapted to a medical education. The biological department is superior to any in America, the course in chemistry cannot be equaled anywhere, and the libraries are only second to those at Harvard. There are fifteen professors now doing work indispensable to the medical students of today. One-half of a great medical institution is already under way. The other half is waiting for some wealthy man to develop by endowment.

J. R. Burch Commits Suicide.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—J. R. Burch, traveling representative of the American Brake company of St. Louis Mo., committed suicide tonight at the Merchants' Hotel in this city by taking morphine. He left a letter to his wife, who is visiting friends in St. Paul, explaining that drink and gambling drove him to his death. He wrote another letter to E. L. Adrian, manager of the company at St. Louis, requesting that his remains be taken to La Crosse, Wis., and turned over to the Masons.

IS OPENED AS A TRAINING SCHOOL.

Salvation Army Turns a Carrousel into Barracks.

The opening of the men's training garrison at No. 926 West Madison street by the Salvation Army last evening was accompanied by a joyful demonstration. The old carrousel building at that number has been reclaimed by the warriors and dedicated to a higher and nobler purpose. Four hundred people were in attendance last night to express their approval, which was shown in some instances by substantial gifts in money. The drum and tambourine were also there and added their notes to the chorus of rejoicing which was heartily sung.

Adjutant Winchell read a statement which showed that the expense already incurred in fitting up the garrison amounted to $333, and a collection was taken which made the projectors of the new garrison glad.

Brigadier Fielding announced that meetings will be held every evening at 8 o'clock at the new garrison. The principal work, however, will be the training of recruits for army duty. Father Moore, a veteran 84 years of age, who has devoted many of them to the Salvation Army work, made a spirited talk, followed by Adjutant Barber and Capt. Kenyon of the women's training garrison, who held the audience for several minutes by her eloquence.

The meeting closed with a general love feast and prayer-meeting, in which all present were invited to take part.

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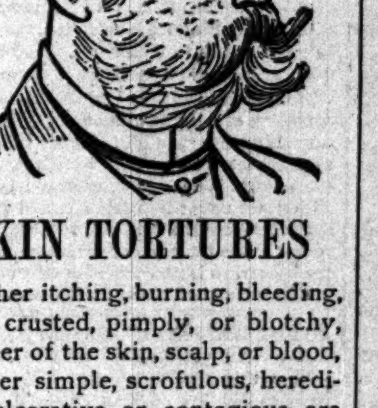
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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

CHICAGO COMMANDERY NO. 19, K. T.—The ... reception of the Commandery will be held at ...rtine's Hall, 55 Ada-st., on Thursday evening, the 16th inst. Sir Knights are requested to appear in fatigue uniform without side arms.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1893.

THE Fifty-second Congress is standing on its last legs and the Hon. Buck Kilgore's feet.

ON general principles Chicago is prepared to testify that annexation is a good thing.

FOR particulars relative to the disposal of ...he silver question see *Congressional Record* ...f next Congress.

TO THE Hon. William R. Morrison of Illi...is belongs the rare distinction of being a ...ho has not declined a position in Presi... Cleveland's Cabinet.

THIS Gov. Pennoyer of Oregon, who vetoed ...bill appropriating $60,000 for a State exhibit ... the Columbian Exposition, would seem to ... an interesting subject to examine through ... microscope.

IT is not the fault of Uncle Sam that he ...hows symptoms of having contracted the an...nexation fever. He has been exposed to it ...navoidably and inherits a tendency in that ...direction, besides, from John Bull.

SINCE Judge Gresham began to be talked ...bout for Secretary of State there have been ...tterings and rumblings emanating from ... portion of the country held down by Sen...r Voorhees, and the public is prepared, in ...measure, for the violent eruption sure to ...ke place soon.

IT affords the Charleston *News and Courier* ...ome consolation to know" that about the ...me the annexationists in Hawaii accomplish ...ir end "the bounty on sugar will be abol...d and a reasonable duty voted, and then, ...of the rest of us, they will be more ...ious to get out than they ever were to get ..." It will take about three generations to ... the Charleston *News and Courier* fully ... the Union.

... is semi-officially announced that Gen. ... Collins of Boston, who might be in the ...net if he desired, is to be Consul-General ...ondon. At the same time it is intimated ... the British Government will object to his ...g sent there because of his connection ... the Irish Fenian organization a quarter ... century ago. There does not appear to be ... in this objection. Gen. Collins is now ... of the American advocates of the policy ...he British Premier. His views on Irish ...tics twenty-five years ago will hardly af... his standing as representative of the ...erican Government in London this year. ...re are members of the present British ...ament who shared Mr. Collins' opinions, ... of them was actually sentenced to be ...nged for high treason. He is a supporter ... Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy at the present ... just as Mr. Collins is.

... JOHN SCHOLFIELD of the Supreme ... this State died yesterday. He was ...el...ed to the bench in 1879 and was re...ted in 1888. Had he lived until 1897 he ...ld have been reëlected without a shadow ... opposition. He was unquestionably the ...est member of the court and his death is a ...ous loss. It will be difficult to replace ... So high was his standing as a jurist that ...n Mr. Cleveland was looking for a Chief ...stice of the United States Supreme Court ...at honorable position was offered first to ...udge Scholfield. He declined it for personal ...asons which were creditable to him. Hav...g kept aloof from politics, attending ex...lusively to the law, except that he served as a ...ember of the Constitutional Convention of ...870, Judge Scholfield was not well known to ...linoisans, except to those who are lawyers, ...d hence only the latter will feel keenly what ...e State has lost by his death.

THE TRIBUNE exposed last week the plot to ...peal the law which prohibits the sale of in...oxicating liquor within four miles of the ...nds of the Northwestern University at ...nston. The people of that city do not in...d to sit still and do nothing while efforts ... making to deprive them of rights guaran... by previous Legislatures. Most of those ... are now residents of Evanston made ...r homes there because of this four-mile ...t law. That law has helped to build up ... university and the town, and its repeal ...ld be an intolerable outrage. It would be ...retched breach of faith on the part of the .... The citizens of Evanston are going to ... a mass-meeting tonight in which to take ...minary steps for their defense. It will ... immense one, for there is not a resi... who is not indignant at this shameless ...pt to repeal a law which is such a bene... them. A committee will be appointed ...his meeting to prepare a plan of cam...n. Every Evanstonian should go, and ...meeting should speak out emphatically, ...at the author of the repeal bill and his ...ds may see that they have stirred up a ...ets' nest.

"A MOTHER Who Has Been a Teacher" ...s to THE TRIBUNE a sensible letter in ... she says, speaking from her experience: ...e special high-priced teachers do not ... the fads, but simply go around and com...on cheaper teachers to do the work." ... is not all. In giving the commission the ...ial high-priced teachers take occasion to ...re, hector, scold, and browbeat the class ...hers. If the work on the "fads" does not ...e up to the expectation of the special ...chers then the class teacher is again lect... by the special teacher, derided, and ...ght into contempt before the whole class. ... That is perhaps the worst feature of the fad business. It is the most demoralizing, wasteful, and pernicious one. THE TRIBUNE's correspondent also sensibly remarks that "there is nothing needed in the public schools in the physical culture line beyond what any successful teacher can give by way of exercise whenever the children are tired and restless, and for a few moments only." But this would not suit the twenty-five or thirty politicians who play at teaching physical culture and who by their language, their manner, their tempers destroy the discipline of the schools, set the class-rooms in an uproar, and waste the time of the teachers and pupils. The physical culture business is a farce and a fraud, and there is no excuse for it. It is maintained simply to provide jobs for a score or more politicians. If any School Inspector wishes to make himself acquainted with the demoralizing effect of the fads he need only go to some room where the physical culture teacher is endeavoring in broken English to give instruction with dumbbells and wands.

AN article in the *Iron Age* of April 28 last, by W. R. Hinsdale, is reprinted in pamphlet form for circulation among railroad men. It calls attention to the recent increase in the number of casualties arising from broken rails and the necessity for more efficient inspection of rails before they are laid in the track. The matter is one of great importance to the public, all the more so as if defective material be used the recent increase in size of rails is no adequate compensation for the heavier locomotives and cars and longer trains, which are the rule as compared with a few years ago. The point is made that steel rails are now manufactured very rapidly and cheaply. The workmen are paid by the piece, and while generally making good wages they must produce a large tonnage to realize them. Hence, no matter how desirous the management may be to produce only good work it is necessary that safeguards be provided. The tendency would seem not to be in that direction, judging from the fact that the remark, "They are getting as good as they pay for," has been heard more than once from the lips of a manufacturer, while admitting that he could make better rails than were turned out of his establishment. And it is added that the new rapid process of rolling and finishing direct without reheating the blooms is quite likely to increase the existing evils, on account of the lower and uneven temperature at which the blooms will reach the finishing rolls.

THE NEW HOME RULE BILL.

Mr. Gladstone presented the outlines of his second Irish home rule bill in the British House of Commons yesterday in a speech of noble eloquence, happy illustration, and unanswerable logic. It is now nearly seven years since he presented the first bill on this subject, risking the fate of his ministry and the future of his party almost in the resolve to do justice to Ireland. The bill of 1886 was rejected through the defection of nearly one hundred members of the Liberal party, and the election which followed the appeal of the great Liberal leader to the constituencies resulted in the overthrow of his ministry and a hostile electoral decision in Great Britain by an unprecedented majority. Nothing dismayed, Mr. Gladstone took up in opposition the great and noble task of educating the masses of his countrymen to be just to Ireland.

After more than six years of weary waiting, during which he lost no opportunity to prepare the English mind for Irish home rule, another appeal to the constituencies resulted in a verdict which placed Mr. Gladstone in power, supported by a small but it is hoped sufficient majority. The adverse majority of 211 in England alone in 1886 was reduced last July to 71, and it was entirely wiped out in the United Kingdom. In 1886 Mr. Gladstone contended that Ireland should be given self-government or perpetually coerced. The successful opposition of the day maintained otherwise.

The Tory and dissentient Liberal leaders asserted that Ireland need not be given autonomy or be coerced perpetually to be successfully governed. They airily talked of many plans for the amelioration of the condition of the people and predicted a satisfactory solution as the result of the application of these plans, which, though they fell entirely short in principle and in scope of self-government, were yet more comprehensive than any hitherto proposed for Ireland. Some of the schemes have been tried since the rejection of the first home rule measure and have failed utterly. Others were proposed and abandoned because the Tory parliamentary majority would not support them. Again England through its government is confronted with the choice of granting autonomy to Ireland or embracing permanent coercion as a policy and rule of government. For the government of the day Mr. Gladstone declares in favor of autonomy, and in doing so fortifies himself by the facts of Irish history and the popular verdict of the Irish nation. He points to the unanswerable argument that the Irish people by a four-fifths majority have declared in favor of self-government, while the British people do not seem to be averse. He points out that the policy of the government of Ireland from London has failed utterly; that it is a history of broken promises, unequal and oppressive laws, and of the rule of the oligarchic and tyrannous minority. Other methods must be tried if the Irish people are to be content and if the connection with England is to be maintained without resort to standing armies, repression, State trials, and jury packings.

The new home rule bill as outlined by the great Englishman is simpler than that of 1886, and is far more favorable to Ireland. The bill of 1886 provided that Ireland should contribute from $22,000,000 to $25,000,000 to the imperial revenue. The new bill makes Ireland's contribution about $12,000,000, and this is to consist of excise duties on Irish goods collected in England. The Irish members to the number of eighty are to be retained in the British Commons, but are to vote only on imperial questions, and not on questions affecting Great Britain only. This feature of the question abounds in "thorns and brambles," as Mr. Gladstone declared, and he did not discuss all its details.

The new Irish Parliament is to consist of two bodies, both elective—a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Council is to consist of forty-eight members elected from districts by persons rated at $100. The one-man-one-vote principle is to apply, however. The Legislative Assembly is to consist of 103 members, elected from the present Irish constituencies. The hereditary principle is not recognized anywhere, and the Irish Parliament as it will be constituted may alter the methods of selecting members. In case of disagreement between the two chambers for a continuous period of two years on any subject the matter is to be referred to a joint assembly for decision by a majority vote. The Irish Parliament thus provided for will be a more popular and representative body than that proposed by the bill of 1886.

The Viceroy of Ireland, according to the bill, is to be vested with all the functions of a real sovereign, to hold office for six years, regardless of party reverses or party victories, and Roman Catholics are to be eligible. The supremacy of the Imperial Parliament is provided for in a way which will not wound Irish susceptibilities by means of a sentence in the preamble of the bill which runs thus: "Whereas, it is inexpedient without impairing or restricting the supreme authority of Parliament." The bill then proceeds in the usual form of enactment.

Is is impossible at this writing to deal with all the details of the measure. It provides for safeguarding the rights of the minorities against sectarian legislation and for the gradual abolition of the Irish constabulary as an imperial force, the gradual control by the Irish Parliament of the judiciary, and it does not appear to except legislation regarding the land question from the duties and prerogatives of the proposed new Parliament.

There is little doubt the bill will be entirely acceptable to the moderate Irish members of Parliament and to the Irish nation. Mr. Redmond and his handful of followers may pose concerning it, but they will not be taken seriously. The new bill meets all the expectations of the truest and best friends of Ireland everywhere.

"DISCRIMINATION" IN MONEY.

The advocates of free silver coinage delight to talk about silver as a metal which has been "discriminated against and discarded as money" by the nations of the world. On this line the Freeport *Journal* asked recently what would be the consequence if the principal nations should "demonetize gold and refuse to use it as money." This is simply begging the question, and assuming that to be a parallel which utterly fails to become one even in theory. As a matter of fact about one-half of the hard money in circulation in the world today is silver. Statistics show that the different banks and government treasuries of the world held at the close of last year about $1,000,000 in silver and $1,850,000 in gold, but these figures are far from representing the proportion of the two metals in actual circulation, as a glance at the facts in the most prominent instances will show. In round terms it may be stated that silver constitutes half the money in the United States, France, Holland, and Belgium. The money of Spain is mostly silver, and a great deal of the metal circulates as money in all the other European countries, including England and Germany. Throughout China, India, the Turkish Empire, Africa, S uth and Central America, and Mexico the staple money of the people is silver, and that in the West Indies is mostly silver. The sum total of silver in circulation as money amounts to four or four and a half billion dollars.

Why, then, has silver fallen in commercial value within the last quarter of a century till it is now quoted as worth but one part in twenty-five, or 4 per cent of an equal weight of gold? Not because the metal has been discarded, nor even unjustly discriminated against in refusing to believe it is still worth one-sixteenth as much as an equal weight of gold. Manifestly the price has declined for the reason that silver is not worth more than it now sells for. Twenty five ounces of silver are worth but one ounce of gold, as measured by the labor required to obtain it from the bosom of mother earth, and that is the true measure and test of real values for other metals as well as those called precious, as for most if not all other things that are produced by human labor.

The Freeport *Journal* is therefore wholly in the wrong when it assumes that silver has been discriminated against and discarded as money in the world. What that paper really means to ask may be stated as follows: "What would be the purchasing power of silver bullion, costing only 40 cents an ounce to produce it, if all the gold in the world were demonetized and silver made the single standard of hard money throughout the world?" Undoubtedly such a monopoly of use for silver would cause an advance in its purchasing power, and to the extent that the demand exceeded the supply. But such a condition could only exist during the transition period in which the stimulus of price exceeding the cost of production enlarged the supply to equality with the demand, or the excess over it which must come, as in all other cases, where each of many producers is anxious to make all the profit he can out of the artificial state of things. As that point was approached the power of silver to purchase labor, and staples that are produced by labor, would steadily decline till it reached the equilibrium where a given quantity of labor was of no more value in producing silver than if engaged in the production of other things widely needed for human consumption.

That law has been obeyed by gold in all the countries which now use it as the standard of values. An ounce of the yellow metal will not now buy more than half the amount of labor for which it would have been accepted as full compensation fifty years ago. The same law is followed by silver in all the countries in which it is the standard. The ounce of silver is substantially a medium of exchange of the labor required to produce that quantity of silver for goods that have needed about the same amount of labor to produce them, the cost of transportation and handling being included, in both cases. And it is a law the operation of which cannot be evaded except by the expedient of guaranteeing the redemption of a limited amount of material in something else than it of greater value. Such a guarantee is impossible of execution where the amount is unlimited, as would be the case with silver under free coinage, and it must be difficult where the load of responsibility approaches the limit of endurance on the part of the bearer, as is now the case with the silver dollar coinage of the United States.

NO DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEW YORK.

It having been stated by two New York papers that the Director-General of the Exposition and his assistants were discriminating against their city and State in the allotment of space to exhibiters THE TRIBUNE gave up a page yesterday to this subject and showed that those assertions were baseless. It appears that the total number of square feet which has been allotted to 3,000 exhibiters from the State and city is 413,348. That does not show discrimination, especially when compared with the allotments made to exhibiters from other States. It is quite true that there are New-Yorkers to whom space has been refused, for the simple reason that they had nothing meritorious to show. Illinoisans and persons from other States have met with the same just fate.

Any person of ordinary intelligence ought to know that this talk about discriminating against New York was the veriest rubbish. For many reasons, which it is unnecessary to give, the managers of the Fair want to make it a great success. They would be out of their senses, therefore, to try to keep away exhibiters from the great State of New York. On the contrary, enlightened selfishness bids those in charge of the Exposition do all they can to get the greatest number of fine exhibits from one of the chief centers of the manufacturing industries of the country. Nor is there any personal feeling on the part of any one which would interfere with that intelligent policy. It is true that New York and Chicago were rivals for the location of the Fair, and it is true that after this city was victorious some of the New York papers, especially the *Sun*, behaved badly. But Chicago, being successful, has no resentments. She has forgotten the contest of two years ago. And, while she thinks some New-Yorkers have behaved shabbily since then, she is not going to do anything because of that misconduct which will injure the Fair. The managers are as just and as impartial as if they were citizens of another world, utterly ignorant of the past rivalries connected with the Fair.

FILLING SENATORIAL VACANCIES.

The terms of Senators from the States of North Dakota, Wyoming, Washington, and Montana expire on the 4th of March, and successors should be elected by the Legislatures now in session. There is a deadlock in each of those States, and it is possible that the Legislatures of two or more of them may adjourn without making a choice. That of Washington is on the eve of adjournment by constitutional limitation. It will not be in session on the 4th of March, when Senator Allen's term will expire. The Legislatures of the other States cannot sit beyond the first week of next month. The question may come up, therefore, whether vacancies due to the failure of the Legislature to elect can be filled by appointment of the Governor. Supposing a Legislature adjourns either before or after March 4 without electing a Senator, shall the State have only one Senator to represent it, or shall the Governor fill the vacancy till the Legislature reassembles and acts?

It is assumed generally that the Governor would appoint. The Senators themselves, however, are divided in opinion. The Constitution says that "if vacancies occur by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the Legislature" the Governor may appoint. Some Senators claim that "or otherwise" applies to death or hopeless disability, and does not warrant an appointment by the Governor to fill a new, original term; that a Legislature knows perfectly well when one term ends and another begins; that it is its duty to see that the State is fully represented; and that if it deliberately fails to do its duty there is no way in which that omission can be made good.

Other Senators say that the people of a State have a right to two representatives in the Senate; that it should not be in the power of their Legislature to deprive them of a right guaranteed them by the Constitution, and that consequently the Governor should have the power to fill the vacant seat till the Legislature came to its senses.

This sensible view of the case probably will have many more friends now than it would have had at an earlier day when it would have been very generally agreed that if a State, as represented by its Legislature, did not choose to send a Senator, there was no way in which it could be made to do so. On the other hand, the Senate is much governed by precedent in these matters, and in the only case which has ever happened which somewhat resembled what may occur in these Western States the sentiment of the Senate was evidently adverse to the power of the Governor. If it had not been that the Legislature in that case did not know that there was a Senator to be elected before it adjourned the Governor's appointee would not have been seated.

Politics generally has something to do with the settlement of these questions, but it may not in this instance. Washington has a Republican Legislature and Governor. North Dakota has a Republican Legislature and Populist Governor. Montana has a Democratic Legislature and Republican Governor. Wyoming has a Democratic-Populist Legislature and a Democratic Governor. So if the Legislatures elected there would be two Republicans chosen and two Democrats or Populists. If the Governors appointed two Republicans and two Democrats or Populists would be selected. Politically it would make no difference how the question was decided.

If Senators were elected by the people these perplexing questions would not arise. Democratic millionaires, owning a handful of legislators, would not be able to create a deadlock, as in Montana. Nor would it be necessary to appoint investigating committees, as has been done in several Legislatures this year, to find out whether corrupt means had been employed to elect or defeat candidates.

SUSPEND PURCHASES OF SILVER.

"The government is absolutely pledged to keep all our various issues of money at absolute parity. The banks have combined to help the Treasury over a temporary emergency. The feeling throughout the country is daily growing stronger that the government pledges must be kept. The vote in the House showed by how narrow a majority the silver party escaped defeat. The incoming administration is resolute against that party."

These facts are cited in a New York dispatch as sufficient to calm the fears of the nervous with regard to the integrity of the currency but with the admission "yet it is certain they will not." Probably not if nothing more be done, but the statement is encouraging to those who hope the acknowledged gravity of the situation will cause a return to common sense methods in national finance. It is true that little time now remains for new legislation by the present Congress, and it is more than probable that it is too late for it to vote to repeal the Sherman law. But there is plenty of time for the passage of a resolution such as that proposed by McPherson of New Jersey, to suspend the monthly purchases of silver. That action could be taken in a few minutes if a sufficient number of Senators and Congressmen could be brought to recognize the importance of agreeing to stop the further growth of the silver load till such time as the next Congress can act.

The Constitution provides that the President of the United States "shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." Under this authority President Harrison would be justified in laying before Congress such of the facts in regard to silver as would show the grave danger of delay, and induce the passage of the resolution to suspend the purchases of silver. It may be urged that this is his imperative duty, but even with those who do not concede that point there can be no denial that the recently developed conditions warrant such a submission of the facts. And if such a statement were made by him the members of both Houses who belong to the Republican party might feel obliged to vote for suspension of silver purchases, if not for repeal of the law under which those purchases are made. The responsibility would then rest with the Democrats, whose leaders will have to face whatever embarrassments may arise to confront the government in consequence of refusal to stop a further accumulation of the burden which is already too large for safety.

Such action by President Harrison would redound greatly to his credit. It would be in line with his previous declarations of a wish to keep every dollar as good as every other dollar, in purchasing power, and a graceful indication of desire to work for the best interests of the country and the success of its government though it is to be administered by other hands than his. And if Mr. Cleveland and his political associates are really in earnest in their utterances with regard to silver they could not but acknowledge such a message from President Harrison as marking him worthy the respect and confidence not alone of the Republican party but of the whole people. There is yet time for him to do this, and for Congress to act on his recommendations with the result of reassuring all who now fear a great financial revulsion as a result of our silver policy in the past.

ILLEGITIMATE TAXATION OF CITY EMPLOYES.

No one rises to deny the authenticity of the following letter:

FEB. 10, 1893.—To the Heads of the Different Bureaus of the Department of Public Works: By direction of his Honor the Mayor you are directed to notify the employés of your department that an assessment of 5 per cent per month, commencing with the roll ending Jan. 31, on those receiving $900 or over, will be made and to continue until further notice, the proceeds of such assessment to be turned over to E. F. Hamilton, Purchasing Agent. F. LOUIS KUHNS, Commissioner of Public Works.

The Commissioner of Public Works does not say that he did not write it. The Mayor does not say that he did not order him to do so. It is proper to enter up judgment by confession.

Have the Chief of Police, the Fire Marshal, and the head of the Health Department sent out letters like the above, directing that a part of the wages of the men under them be turned over to "E. F. Hamilton, Purchasing Agent"? If so, and if the 5 per cent assessment which is to be made monthly until forbid is to cover January, February, and March, the proceeds will be very large. They will amount to something over 1 per cent on the yearly pay of those despoiled. The Police Department alone will contribute over $20,000.

What is the Purchasing Agent going to do with the swag? To whom will he turn it over? To whom is he responsible for its safekeeping? It has been assumed that this forced gift is to be used for campaign purposes this spring. That may be the case, but there is no evidence of it. There is nothing to prevent its employment for something else. There is no evidence that it is not to be used to secure the reëlection of pet tough Aldermen. No one really knows what is to be done with a fund which, if the collections are closely and sharply made, may foot up over $50,000.

It it is said that this money is to be used for campaign purposes, then it would be interesting to know just how it is to be used. It cannot be spent for printing tickets, for hiring ticket peddlers, or ballot-box guards. Under the Australian ballot law such expenses are not necessary. Is the money to be distributed among strikers and heelers who swarm around committee rooms prior to an election and sell their pretended influence for the highest price they can get? Are the clerks, policemen, and other city officers to be robbed in order that these fellows may have a good time?

Will the Purchasing Agent, this city officer to whom are to be handed the sums wrenched from city employés, tell what he is going to do with this cash? Those who are assessed are entitled to know that much.

THE MOLONEY-GILL FIASCO.

And now it appears that Attorney-General Moloney wants twenty-five thousand dollars appropriated "to enable him to employ special counsel to assist in prosecuting the suits against the bondsmen of the various Treasurers and Auditors since the adoption of the new Constitution of 1870." THE TRIBUNE predicted that it would come to this. Mr. Moloney has not a particle of evidence against any of the ex-Treasurers or ex Auditors to proceed on, except that which he has secured, through their own boastful stupidity, against Mr. Ed Wilson and Mr. Pavey. So far as the ex-Treasurers, except Wilson, are concerned, Mr. Moloney has no evidence that they loaned out the money of the State or collected the interest thereon. The law presumes that they did not lend the money. That presumption will tell in favor of the Treasurers if the cases talked about by Moloney and Gill are ever brought to trial.

The main purpose of the fuss-and-feathers prosecution seems to be to secure an appropriation to pay the high-priced lawyers who may be engaged for the State. It is ridiculous to say that they are to be retained to assist Moloney. That person is a small bore lawyer. He would be lost in the trial of such a case. He may not be conscious of this, but none the less it is a fact.

The proposition made in his behalf to get an appropriation indicates that his friends are aware of his shortcomings. But before the cases are tried it may dawn on those friends that a case cannot be made against the bondsmen of the ex-Treasurers. The matter will doubtless be dropped after the appropriation is spent, and thus $25,000 of the public money will be squandered for nothing.

In the meantime the feasible and sensible plan of Senator Bogardus, which is in entire accord with the recommendation of Gov. Altgeld, to legislate so that future officers of the State shall receive only the salaries designated by law and that the accretions on funds placed with them shall be used for the public benefit, is likely to be lost sight of. Perhaps that is the purpose of the fussy prosecution. Is it a scheme to strangle necessary legislation while there is so much uproar about suits which it is not intended to prosecute to a finish? It looks like it. It is like all Democratic reforms—intended for buncombe and to please the ears of the groundings. But Illinois never saw a sorrier sight than Mr. Moloney of La Salle posing as a reformer.

MOSES SOPHER of Oskaloosa, Fla., was recently arrested for passing Confederate money and refusing to make it good. Sopher is a free trade and State bank money Democrat, and he claims that when the copperhead, conscript, and rebel Congress and administration come into power next month Confederate money will be as good as "Lincoln's rags." That's about the way the pulse beats in the extreme South.—*Ex.*

THE famous comma bacillus of Dr. Koch has been found in the bodies of people who never thought of having the cholera but died from other causes. And now the smart alecks are reviving that joke about a comma being unable to put a period to a man's existence anyhow.—*Ex.*

THE Sultan of Jahore has $10,000,000 in jewels. The Sultan is to attend the World's Fair, and if he be as wise as he is wealthy he will leave his shiners at home.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

Because he will have to pass through New York City on his way here?

SHADE of Christopher Columbus! Is the choice for World's Fair Mayor to be narrowed down to Harrison and Hesing?

IT is complained that visiting vandals have already defaced portions of the Columbian buildings in Jackson Park by writing or cutting their names thereon. Up, Columbian Guards, and at them!

ON the question of admitting New Mexico to Statehood the vote in the Senate yesterday was 14 for and 30 against. Nearly one-half of the fourteen were Republicans and a great many of the thirty were Democrats. Politics is getting to be fearfully askew these days.

TODAY the President probably will send a message to Congress recommending the annexation of Hawaii by treaty. Mr. Harrison is crowding considerable history into his last month as President.

WITH a record of twenty divorces in one day Philadelphia is rapidly coming to the front as the Sioux Falls of the effete East.

WHEN the Chaplain of the United States Senate began his opening prayer yesterday morning not a Senator was present. And so many of those Senators need his prayers!

COL. BOB INGERSOLL says it was a "happy chance" that elevated Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency at a time when his country needed him. Is this the best that the Colonel's philosophy has to offer on this point?

EVERY day adds to the overwhelming mass of facts and statistics with which THE TRIBUNE is preparing to bury out of sight forever the old slander about the foot of the Chicago girl.

COL. WEISSERT, Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, wants to be reëlected. Weissertainly, if there is no objection!

THE Grand Old Man has made the Greatest Effort of his Life again.

THERE are indications, or were yesterday, that this old-fashioned winter is about to wind up with an old-fashioned spring.

PERHAPS Capt. Streeter's riparian rights are overripe. They seem to have gone to seed.

HAWAII is already a flag station on the Annexation Line.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Persona Non Grata.

"I notice you didn't speak to Mr. Dullpate, Miss Quickstep. Aren't you on good terms with him?"

"On the very best possible terms. I am not acquainted with him."

It Often Happens.

"It is horribly cold," so the editor wrote;
"Yet, thank heaven, that's better than rain."
But the weather turned warmer that very same night,
And he saw by next morning's dull glimmer of light
It was raining like sixty again.

Natural Mistake.

Near-Sighted Stranger (in hotel reading-room)—"I see you are looking at a plan of one of these new-fangled labyrinths. They are mighty puzzling things. Have you ever happened to——"

Gentleman from New England (with exceeding stiffness)—"I am looking at a map of Boston, sir!"

The Idea!

"Now, for example," said Miss Wellalong, twirling a corkscrew ringlet in her fingers, "there is my Cousin Penelope's little girl Fanny. Think of it! Reading Plato, and only 11 years old. It is so strange and yet so charming—don't you think so, Mr. Hankinson?—to see an old head on young shoulders!"

"Y-yes," said Hankinson rather dubiously, and moving his chair a little further away.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

"Surrender," presented at the Schiller last night, is a loaf which was taken too soon from the oven of the imagination of Mr. Augustus Thomas. It should be replaced as was "Shenandoah," which was not wholly satisfactory when Mr. Bronson Howard first tried it.

The two main objections at present are these: The author is embarrassed by many characters; there are no less than three couples, and the audience is puzzled where to concentrate its interest. Secondly, by blending the serious incidents of the Civil War with the comical element he has compelled the spectator to withhold his sympathy from pathetic situations because the onlooker knows not at what moment he will be abruptly called upon to laugh. "Surrender" abounds in rich material both in the matter of bright lines and strong situations, and the author of "Alabama" can afford to give the work the finish and the polish that no one can give it better than he.

As the play-bill puts it, "Surrender" is a "domestic comedy" of the war. It is stripped of all military pomp, noise, smoke, and fighting, and deals with the consequences of the strife rather than with the strife itself. The first act opens in Richmond toward the end of the war. In Gen. Colgate's house in the besieged city are as guests two Union officers, who are on parole. The General has two pretty daughters and a visiting niece from the North. There is a boy-soldier from the North who prefers to go to Libby Prison to giving his word. He is in love with the youngest of the three girls. These three couples are shaken up, and it requires four acts to sort them out, though it is difficult in the meantime to follow their several fortunes. There is no hero unless it be the fair-haired youth, whose connection with the plot is by no means intimate. Indeed, one of the two Northern officers (both are insipid) goes to the extreme of playing the spy in his host's home, besides breaking his word of honor. One is astonished that Mr. Thomas expected to obtain sympathy for this poltroon, who glories in his act of dishonor.

The first thing one notices is that the women in the play are dressed exactly in the fashions of 1865. Even hair-dressing conforms to old styles, and this is a concession to realism from the fair sex that is extraordinary. The much-worn uniforms of the Confederate officers were also striking in their truthfulness. Candles instead of modern lights in Gen. Colgate's house testified to the good taste of the stage manager. The setting of the play was satisfactory until in the third act, in which a coffee-and-cream colored French room (modern) was shown as the parlor of a Richmond home a quarter of a century ago.

The first act passed after interesting the spectators in the genial old General and his pretty girls, but giving no thread to the plot. In the second act there has been an escape of prisoners from Libby Prison; and there is reason to believe that aid has been extended them from the General's house. The old gentleman is forced to order his guests under arrest; then he finds his Northern niece is in the conspiracy; and the situation reaches its climax when his own daughter confesses her guilt and is ordered among the prisoners for trial. The situation would be impressive but that the prevailing comical tone prevents the audience from taking it seriously. The General's wife sides, of course, with her girls and their lovers; and Gen. Colgate finds himself alone sustaining the Confederate cause.

When Mrs. Gen. Colgate appears in the trial as the attorney for the girls there can be little pretense at seriousness in the proceedings. The spectators are amused in a mild way at the lines, which are never dull; but it would be wrong to say that they are excited by the crowning situation which is certainly intended to be exciting. The prisoners on parole have secretly sent news to the North of a contemplated step; the last hope of the Confederacy is gone; and the only thing for the Southerners to do is take measures to protect their friends and relatives who are in Northern prisons. Now, what the rebels really ought to have done at this point was to have strung up the Northern officer who had broken all the laws of nations, of honor, and of hospitality. The spectators would have been enthusiastic at this example of poetic justice. As it was those who had not time to consider the logic of the situation gave the company three calls before the curtain.

Mr. Louis Aldrich was an easy and kindly Gen Colgate, Miss Rose Eytinge, with a pronounced Southern accent, had a pleasing presence as Mrs. Gen. Colgate. Miss Maud Banks, as the Northern niece, was in the tragical spirit, and therefore not in harmony with a semi-comedy. Elaine Eilson looked like a typical Southern blonde, though her acting lacked positiveness. Messrs. Clement Bainbridge and Burr McIntosh did not add any charm to the ungrateful rôles of the Union officers. Moderate and true was the Uncle Perry of Mr. H. D. Blakemore. Miss Jessie Busley was a sparkling brunette, who had little to do but look pretty. And Harry Woodruff was a handsome boy, but what he had to do with the story one could not guess.

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Mr. Wilson Barrett, the English actor and producer of plays, began his engagement at McVicker's last evening with the scenic production of "Hamlet." The "Hamlet" of Mr. Barrett's conception has come to be known (principally through managerial channels) as the "new" "Hamlet." In truth, however, the present production differed not materially from the "Hamlet" of other actors who have presented it to Chicago assemblages in the past. Act II. is made to include the first scene of Act III., as the play is generally known, and Act III., which includes the forcible player scene by which Hamlet becomes assured of King Claudius' guilt of the murder of his father, is extended so as to include the great interview between Hamlet and the King, which may properly be said to comprise the first three scenes of Act IV. as generally accepted. Another marked change from the conceptions of Edwin Booth and Henry Irving was the making of the player scene take place in the open air. By this deviation from established paths the actor was enabled to make use of one of his scenic displays. By the wealth of scenery which Mr. Barrett has brought into use in the production the scenes of his "Hamlet" have been made to appeal with greater strength to the more esthetic portion of his audiences.

Mr. Barrett's acting is familiar in Chicago through previous visits. He invests a striking personality and high dramatic coloring into the character of the tragic hero. The countless details in the delineation have not escaped his careful observation, and the advantage which careful attention to these efforts serves to make his impersonation strong and artistic. It is to be regretted that the unavoidable English quality of his pronunciation and his proneness to cut words short in impassioned rhetoric makes the reading of his lines frequently indistinct and therefore less effective.

Mr. Barrett's supporting company, save in three or four instances, was lacking in the strength that his repertory of plays would seem to demand. Miss Maude Jefferies, who heads the women of the organization, gave a conception of Ophelia which reflected gentleness with a touch of sadness rather than dramatic coloring or strength, thus adding to the melodramatic tinge which pervades the entire production. Mr. Horace Hodges was an adequate Polonius, while Mr. Charles Landes as Horatio failed to impart the positiveness to the characterization that the part demanded. Miss Ada Neilson was an indifferent Queen, and it might be added in this connection that Mr. Barrett's keen perception should speedily lead him to correct the error of allowing the Queen to look more youthful than her son. Mr. Austin Melford relied upon a fierce disguise to lend strength to the characterization of Claudius, although the acting failed to appeal. Mr. Landerlevy and Mr. Prince Lloyd little more than walked through the thankless parts of Rosencrantz and Guildenstern. Mr. Franklin McLeay, who is equipped with a sonorous voice, lent impressiveness to his presentation of the ghost. Other characters will be given attention at another time.

Mr. Barrett's Hamlet is tinged with a strong melodramatic shade that tends to hold it beneath the highly tragic conception of Mr. Booth and Mr. Irving, who are the great interpreters of the character of recent years. He keeps his powers well in hand, however, and at no time does his interpretation become exaggerated as might follow from the melodrama in the hands of a less able and careful actor. Mr. Barrett is a close student of Shakspearean drama, and the phases of his Hamlet, which vary from what is generally offered, are prompted by an honest desire to get closer to the conceptions held by the immortal Elizabethan dramatist.

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"The Knickerbockers," by Harry B. Smith and Reginald De Koven, which the Bostonians presented last night at the Columbia for the first time in Chicago, merits the same high commendation and hearty support which has been awarded to all the recent productions of these writers and for the same chief reason—viz.: its preëminent superiority, musical and literary, to the great majority of so-called comic operas now before the public. Mr. Smith writes librettos of unmistakable worth and Mr. De Koven supplies tunes and choruses that become the scene and the story, and the book and the music are so skillfully fitted and blended, music rightfully being given the chief place, that an opera worthy the name is the result. So it is with "The Knickerbockers." It is first and always an opera, and, as was proven last night, one worthy of respectful consideration—consideration more thorough and careful than the present late hour will permit it to receive now. General impressions must therefore suffice until later in the week.

In his libretto Mr. Smith has kept well within the bounds of the probable, has told a romantic story effectively, preserved in fair degree the character and spirit of the times with which he has to deal, and has produced a book containing dialogue that has literary smoothness, and at times a goodly sprinkling of wit and humor; and also containing lyrics that are always singable, and in certain instances possessed of true poetic beauty. Mr. De Koven's music is strongly reminiscent, as is everything of his which Chicago has heard, but, like the rest, it is always tuneful and melodious; the different numbers are deftly and tastefully joined, and the whole is arranged with good appreciation of the requirements of opera as regards climaxes and effective alternation of solos and ensembles. The numbers which proved especially striking last night were Katrina's "If There's a Lad," Priscilla and Hendrick's "Farm" duet, and the Governor's entrance song in act I.; Katrina's especially pleasing spinning song, Antony's "An Overworked Trumpeter Truly Am I," the "Tobacco and Love" chorus, and a somewhat elaborate finale in act II.; Priscilla's "Cuckoo Song," Katrina's stirring "Let the Soldier Be Never so True," and the "Dutch War Song," strongly reminiscent of a chorus in "Carmen," in the last act.

Of the singers and the performance as a whole warm praise can be spoken. The opera was mounted with scenery new and accurate to a degree unusual in light opera, and the costumes were evidently correct and in good taste so far as coloring is concerned. The orchestra, under the competent leadership of S. L. Studley, played the instrumental score smoothly and carefully, and the chorus sang with spirit and a confidence that proved thorough preparation. Miss D'Arville as Katrina satisfied both eye and ear, the rôle of the little Dutch maiden being represented and portrayed by her with eminent success, and her singing proved thoroughly enjoyable despite a slight hoarseness which at times seemed to cloud her voice. Especially pleasing were both the "Spinning Song" and the war song as given by her. Mrs. Davis has in Priscilla a part that fits her well and in which vocally and histrionically she may appear to advantage. The prim Puritan maid she acts well, and in the dress of a soldier she is as attractive as she ever is in such costume and scene. Her vocal work found high favor with her auditors, and deservedly so, for she is a contralto with few equals and no superiors upon the light opera stage today. H. C. Barnabee finds a congenial character in that of William the Testy, and presents it in the same droll Barnabeëan style in which he gives every part he assumes. Eugene Cowles surprised his heartiest admirers by the freedom and dash of his acting as Antony, and his vocal work was equally meritorious. Edwin Hoff made a good Hendrick; W. H. MacDonald a dashing, attractive Miles; and George Frothingham offered one of his clever character studies in the part of Dietrich.

"The Knickerbockers" will be repeated tonight and tomorrow night, giving place Thursday to the new opera, "The Ogalallas."

PERSONALS.

The Hon. Patrick A. Collins of Boston is said to be slated for the position of Consul-General at London, the fat berth now occupied by John C. New of Indiana.

William Greenwood of Germantown, Pa., is willing to wager all he is worth in the world—about $25,000—that he can paddle through the rapids at Niagara Falls in a flat-bottom skiff.

Mrs. Mary O. Arnold of Norwich, Conn., has sent Baby Ruth a solid silver spoon, one of a set of three made by Mr. Cleveland's grandfather over 100 years ago and an heirloom in Mr. Arnold's family.

Princess Kaiulani, heir-apparent to the Hawaiian throne, intended to visit the World's Fair this summer on her way to Honolulu, but recent events on the islands have rendered a change of program necessary.

Will P. Hazen of Cincinnati is credited with an earnest desire to become Chief of the Secret Service under the new Federal Administration, and it is thought that he will have Secretary Carlisle's aid in getting it.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani is willing to get out for good if the United States will give her a satisfactory pension. This whole thing could have been settled long ago if the Hawaiian Lili had struck Gen. Raum in the first place.

Ex-Senator Carlisle's son Logan is said to have a mind much like his father's, and has been so long associated with him that it is suspected in Washington that he may be the private secretary of the new Secretary of the Treasury after March 4.

Miss Thorndyke, a Boston girl, who became the bride of Señor Buenolos, Spanish Ambassador at Berlin, was recently the recipient of royal honors at the Berlin court, and now Boston scarcely cares whether the street railway people get away with the Common or not.

CURRENT NOTES.

Oranges and bananas are indigenous to Hawaii. Talking of the negotiations for annexation there's great material here for slipping up on.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Penelope—"You wouldn't marry a girl for her money, would you?" Jack Dashing—"No—but I couldn't let a girl suffer merely because she was rich."—*New York Herald.*

An exchange says a man's full mental power is not reached before the age of 25. Either this is wrong or the college freshman has been misinformed as to himself.—*Boston Transcript.*

"Have you any more of those genuine antiques?" asked Mrs. De Porque. "No'm," replied the dealer. "These strikes has kep' us away behind with our orders."—*Washington Star.*

Gent—"I should like to have my photo taken, but I want it to be nice-looking." Photographer—"Never fear, sir, it shall be so handsome that you won't know it yourself!"—*Der Schalk.*

Any man who is placed behind a big hat at the theater has the right to go to the box office and ask for the return of his money. He will not get it, but that does not interfere with his right to ask for it.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Salesman (great store)—"This coat fits your little girl nicely." Lady (thinking of next season)—"Yes, it does now; but I think we'd better take a size larger." Little Girl—"O, yes, I forgot. We have to wait for our change."—*Good News.*

Prisoner—"Yes, your Worship, I committed the theft with which I am charged entirely through the instigation of my medical adviser." Magistrate—"You mean to say that, in carrying out an experiment in hypnotism, he suggested the crime to you?" Prisoner—"I don't know about that; but one thing is certain, he told me to take something before going to bed."—*Agenda Printemps.*

FOR IRISH HOME RULE.

MR. GLADSTONE DISCLOSES HIS PLANS TO PARLIAMENT.

He Would Have an Irish Legislature with Limited Powers; Allow Irish Representation in the Imperial Parliament but Without a Vote on Purely British Subjects; Have Ireland Bear Its Fair Share of Imperial Expenditure; Gradually Reduce the Constabulary.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Feb. 13.—[Copyright, 1893, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Outside the House of Commons, where the making of important history has been going on all day, a curious crowd hung about all the morning and well on into the night. The day itself was dull, with occasional flurries of rain, but through bad weather and good the space between Westminster Abbey and the House of Parliament was always well crowded. The Peers' gallery in the Commons was not opened until 3 o'clock. It holds about thirty persons and at 2 o'clock upward of fifty Lords of the realm, representing the oldest families in England, formed into line outside the door. When the door was opened the Peers made a desperate rush for seats and Lord Aberdeen and Lord Dudley were the first to reach the gallery, both getting up stairs and struggling for places in a curiously unecorous manner. The Dukes of Fife and Devonshire were knocked out in the scramble and had to leave, as they could get no places, while Lord Rosebery only got in by taking a seat in the diplomatic gallery next to Mr. White of the American Legation.

When Gladstone entered the House there was great cheering, and at the same moment the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York entered and took the places reserved for them over the clock in a line with the diplomatic gallery. Princess May came in the next minute and got a seat in the ladies' gallery almost unobserved. Her father, the Duke of Teck, joined the Prince at the other end of the House. The Prince of Wales, passing through the lobby, espied Joseph Arch, the agricultural laborer who sits for the Division of Nortolk in which Sandringham is situated. Ignoring every one else the Prince made his way to Arch and chatted with him about the agricultural distress for ten minutes. The Prince, like the Duke of York, is still dressed in dark clothes, but not in full mourning. They listened to Gladstone's speech with close interest, and at its close the Prince nodded approvingly and made a gesture of admiration to his son.

Princess May sat next to Mrs. Gladstone in the ladies' gallery. She was dressed in a dark gown, and wore, on leaving, a tight-fitting black cloth jacket. She whispered constantly to Mrs. Gladstone on the one hand and Lady Londonderry on the other, and seemed to take immense interest in the whole proceedings. The whole royal party left together immediately after Gladstone finished, and the Duke of Teck and Princess May went to Marlborough House to dine.

As for the speech itself oratorically it was not as vigorous or stirring as that of 1886. Still it was most plausible and ingenious in its presentation of the ministerial proposals. When he finished the members all poured into the lobby and several leading Irish members were interviewed upon the bill. Justin McCarthy said: "I am quite satisfied with the bill. It is far preferable to that of 1886. The financial proposals I do not understand and they are in the hands of Sexton and Healy, who believe they can bu made workable.

William O'Brien said: "I think the bill a splendid one. Our object must be to pass it with as little whittling away as possible. I see a hard struggle, and if the force of Toryism are arrayed against us, but I think with determination and courage we may even compel the Lords to refrain from rejecting the bill on its first presentation. I believe the bill will satisfy Irish national sentiment at home and abroad, and in that our great strength will be."

Michael Davitt said: "In my opinion the bill is a great one, and it appears to completely gain the Unionists. Chamberlain looked to me like a man who found himself in a very big hole and did not know how to get out of it. I think the bill will succeed."

John Burns said: "I believe the bill will settle the Irish question. It contains the possibilities of great achievement. I think, however, that the Second or Upper Chamber is in antagonism with the democratic feeling and that the House will do away with it."

The Parnellites were exceedingly reserved. John Redmond declined to express any opinion, even after he had had a consultation with his colleagues, and "Tim" Harrington adopted the same attitude. They are waiting to see what line the McCarthyites will adopt in the hope of being able to score a point off them. The McCarthyites will make an effort to get the financial proposals improved. The Unionists are going to fight the bill from the start and will divide on its introduction, which will take place Thursday or Friday.

GLADSTONE'S SPEECH IN THE HOUSE.

He Is Received by Cheering Liberals and Irish Nationalists.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Mr. Gladstone made his appearance in the House at 3:30, and every Liberal and Irish Nationalist stood up and greeted him with prolonged and enthusiastic cheers. When Mr. Gladstone arose at forty-three minutes past 3 to introduce the home rule bill there was another demonstration so earnest, so enthusiastic and irrepressible that it was several minutes before he could be heard. He spoke as follows in a clear, strong, and resonant voice:

I may without impropriety remind the House that the voices which usually pleaded the cause of Irish self-government in Irish affairs have within these walls during the last seven years been almost entirely mute. I return therefore to the period of 1886, when a proposition of this kind was submitted on the part of the government of the day, and I beg to remind the House of the position then taken up by all the promoters of these measures. We said that we had given up a point in our transactions with Ireland where the two roads parted. "You have," we said, "to choose one or the other." One is the way of Irish autonomy according to the conceptions I have just referred to; the other is the way of coercion. That is our contention.

It will be the recollection of the House how that contention was most stoutly and largely denied. It was said over and over again by many members opposite: "We are not coercionists; we do not adopt that alternative, and neither can we adopt it." [Ministerial cheers.] That assertion of theirs was undoubtedly sustained by the proposals, especially from the dissentient Liberals, of various plans dealing with Irish affairs. Those plans, though they fell entirely short in principle and in scope of Irish self-government, yet were of no trivial or mean importance. They went far beyond what had heretofore been usually proposed in the way of local self-government for Ireland.

Autonomy or Coercion.

Well, what has been the result of the dilemma as it was then put forward on this side of the House and repelled by the other? Has our contention that the choice lay between autonomy and coercion been justified or not? [Liberal cheers.] What has become of each and all of these important schemes for giving Ireland self-government in provinces and giving her even a central establishment in Dublin with limited powers? All vanished into thin air, but the reality remains. The roads were still there—autonomy or coercion. The choice lay between them, and the choice made was to repel autonomy and embrace coercion. You cannot always follow coercion in an absolutely uniform method.

In 1886 for the first time coercion was imposed on Ireland in the shape of a permanent law added to the statute book. This state of things constituted an offense against the harmony and traditions of self-government. It was a distinct and violent breach of the promise on the faith of which union was obtained. The permanent system of repression inflicted upon the country a state of things which could not continue to exist. It was impossible to bring the inhabitants of the country under coercion into sympathy with the coercion power.

Mr. Gladstone proceeded to dilate at length upon the circumstances under which the act of union was passed, the promise of equality in the laws, and of commercial equality under which union was effected, and continued:

It was then prophesied confidently that Irishmen would take their places in the Cabinet of the United Kingdom, but it has been my honored destiny to sit in Cabinet with no less than sixty to seventy statesmen, of whom only one, the Duke of Wellington, was an Irishman, while Castlereagh was the only other Irishman who has sat in the Cabinet since union. Pitt promised equal laws when the union was formed, but the broken promises made to Ireland are unhappily written in indelible characters in the history of the country. Coming to 1832, when the resurrection of the people began, and thence down to 1860, Ireland could present only a small minority in favor of restoring to her something in the nature of constitutional rights and practical self-government.

It is to me astonishing that so little weight is attached by many to the fact that before 1886—before 1885, indeed—Irish wishes of self-government were represented only by a small minority. Since 1885, when the wide extension of the franchise was protected by the secret ballot, Ireland's position has been improved in Parliament. In 1886 there were eighty-five Nationalists, or more than five-eighths. [Cheers.] They have been reduced from eighty-five to eighty under circumstances somewhat peculiar. [Hear! Hear!] And I must frankly own to myself among others for reasons totally and absolutely unintelligible. [Loud cheers.]

Irish Representation.

Let us look at the state of the case as it now stands. There are but eighty out of 100—that is to say, the wishes of Ireland for Irish self-government in Irish matters are represented only by four-fifths. [Laughter.] Honorable gentlemen seem to have no respect for such a majority as that. Do they recollect, sir, that never in England has there been such a majority? [Cheers.] No Parliament of the last fifty years has come within measurable distance of it. If there be anything in the great principle of self government which, if it be reality, never can work except through the machinery and by the laws of representation, at any rate the voice of the Irish people, the persistency of the Irish people in delivering that voice and the peaceful constitutional circumstances under which it has been delivered [ministerial cheers and opposition laughter] constitute a great fact in history. It is said—and I admit with truth—that Ireland is not a united country. I don't deny that the division which exists is a fact of great moment. In truth, were Ireland united anything that can render Ireland formidable would become much more formidable. Were Ireland united all opposition would vanish as a shadow. ["Hear, hear."]

Ireland is not united in this sense, that in one portion of the country not a mere majority of the higher classes, but a considerable popular feeling is opposed to the present national movement. I will not attempt to measure this numerical strength of the minority. It is said by the party opposite that the minority in the North of Ireland is arrayed in unalterable opposition to home rule. Unhappily at the successful instigation of those who plot it was to divide the people of Ireland when they were united at the close of the last century, through the medium mainly of Orange lodges and through religious animosity, there was an alteration of feeling, but the Protestants of Ireland, during the period of the independent Irish Parliament, were themselves not only willing but zealous and enthusiastic supporters of Irish nationality.

Genuine national sentiment, in the sense of national unity, had at one time prevailed among the North of Ireland Protestants. We who have seen them alter, not through their own fault, are not ready to be persuaded that they will not alter back again to the sentiments of their ancestors [cheers], and with their own blood and their own people form one in noble, glorious unity.

Conversion to Home Rule.

Alluding to English feeling towards Irish home rule, Mr. Gladstone said he would refrain from urging that England would find herself exhausted and her work made impracticable by resistance to Irish demands. He could well conceive England maintaining, if so minded, resistance to Irish demands, but England's conversion to home rule had been rapid. In 1886 England's majority adverse to home rule was 311. It had now declined to 71, in the face of such a fact who would guarantee the permanence of the opposition of the remainder? [Cheers.] He would now ask the patient indulgence of the House whilst giving an account of the bill. [Cheers.] He could not undertake to supply a mere table of contents. The bill, if he did, would probably bewilder his hearers. He would rather seek to present the salient points, hoping to leave a living impression on the minds and memories of his hearers. He begged them to wait and consult the bill itself, which he hoped would soon be in their hands.

It will be remembered that the bill of 1886 laid down five propositions as cardinal principles, to which I have endeavored closely to adhere. Change there is, but not a trenchant change from the principles of 1886. The object of the bill remains as in 1886—to establish a legislative body in Dublin for the conduct of both legislation and administration in Irish, as distinct from imperial, affairs. [Cheers.] The limiting conditions which were then observed and have since, so far as we were able to do, been sedulously and closely observed, were these:

We were to do nothing inconsistent with imperial unity. Of this I will say, whatever our opponents may say, that so far as our convictions and intentions are concerned, they would be but feebly stated by being couched in the declaration that we do not mean to impair it. We wish to strengthen it. [Cheers.] We wish to give it greater intensity than it had ever yet possessed. First, then imperial unity is observed and the equality of all is observed; secondly, the equality of all the kingdoms will be borne in mind; thirdly, there will be equitable resartition of imperial charges; fourthly, and very important, practicable provision for the protection of minorities will be included. The plan proposed ought to be such as to present the necessary characteristics of real and continued settlement.

Supremacy of Imperial Parliament.

In the first place we have made it a desire to get what we thought was no unreasonable demand for the express mention of the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament. There were two points in which that might be done. It might be done by clause; it might be done in the preamble. We have chosen the preamble as worthier and better, for it is were done by clause it would be too much in the character of a mere enactment. It is not necessary for many words for such a purpose. Our words are:

"WHEREAS, It is expedient without impairing or restricting the supreme authority of Parliament;" and then the preamble goes on to declare the creation of the Irish Legislature.

With reference to the charge frequently made against us that we are destroying the act of union I wish to challenge inquiry upon this fundamental point. What is the essence of the act of union? ["Hear, hear."] That essence is to be appreciated by comparing the constitution of things found in the country in 1800 with the constitution of things now subsisting in England. Before 1800 we had two sovereignties in the country. One of those was collectively lodged in the King, the Houses of Lords and Commons of England, and the other lodged in the King and Houses of Lords and Commons in Ireland. There was no more right in a true historical and legal sense in the sovereignty residing in Great Britain to interfere with the sovereignty of Ireland than there with in the sovereignty of Ireland to interfere with the sovereignty of England. This bill respects and maintains these rights of sovereignty equally throughout the entire range of the three kingdoms.

Then the bill constitutes the Irish Legislature, which consists, first of all, of a Legislative Council; secondly, of a Legislative Assembly empowered to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of Ireland, and in respect to matters exclusively relating to Ireland or to a part thereof. That power is subject to a double limitation.

First of all it is subject to necessary and obvious limitations, imposing certain incapacities on the Irish Parliament, including all that relates to the crown, a regency, or the vice-royalty. The subjects of peace and war, public defense, treaties, and foreign relations, dignities, titles, law, and treason do not belong to the Irish Legislature. The law of allegiance does not belong to it, nor everything that belongs to external trade—the coinage and other subsidiary subjects. Other incapacities are imposed simiar to those contained in the bill of 1886.

Religious Freedom and Education.

Those provide for the security of religious freedom, the safeguard of education, and for the security of personal freedom. Then, coming to exclusive powers we retain the viceroyalty of Ireland, but we divest it of the party character heretofore borne by making the appointment run six years, subject to the revoking power of the crown. Then also the post is freed from all religious dissbility. [Cheers.]

Then comes a clause which may be considered formal, although it is of great importance, providing for the full devolution of executive power from the sovereign upon Ireland. Then comes an important provision for the appointment of an Executive committee of the Privy Council of Ireland. We propose to make this an Executive Council for the ordinary affairs of the Cabinet of the Viceroy. The question arises, Shall there be any Legislative Council? All decided that there ought to be such a council. It has appeared to us to be highly inconvenient to alter the numbers of the Legislative Assembly. If we were to increase the number we do not know what the increase ought to be. If we were to reduce it we run serious risks of losing practical conveniences in Dublin, especially at the time when the functions of internal goverament come to be newly exercised and when probably there will be a great deal to do. We therefore leave the number at 103 and we fix the term at five years. We leave the constituency as it is now.

Next, as to the Legislative Council, we did not think we would have been warranted without some strong necessity in establishing the system of a single chamber, but in Ireland, far from finding any such necessity, we look to the Legislative Council as enabling us to meet the expectation that we shall give to the minority some means of freer and fuller consideration of its views. The next thing is, shall the Legislative Council be nominated or elected? We came to the conclusion that a nominated Council would be a weak Council. [Ministerial cheers.] If it should be made weak the Council would probably enjoy a very short term of existence. We therefore propose an elective Council, believing it to be the only form wherein we can give any great force to the vitality of the institution.

Well, then, how do we differentiate this Council from that popular Assembly? We propose to fix the number at forty-eight, wish an eight years' term of office, the term of the popular Assembly being lesser. We then constitute a new constituency. The Council constituency must in the first place be associated with a ratable value of £20 whereby to secure an aggregate constituency approaching 170,000 persons, including owners as well as occupiers, but subject to a provision that no owner or occupier has a vote in more than one constituency. Then there is no provision in the bill making the Legislative Council alterable by Irish acts.

Must Be Elected in Ireland.

Regarding the Legislative Assembly, the 130 members must be elected for Irish legislative business by constituencies in Ireland. We make these provisions in regard to the Assembly alterable in respect to electors and constituencies after six years, but in altering constituencies the power of the Assembly will be limited by the declaratory act as to the effect that due regard must be had to the distribution of population. The bill must include a provision for meeting what is called a deadlock. In a case where a bill has been adopted by the Assembly more than once, and where there is an interval of two years between the two adoptions, or a dissolution of Parliament, then upon its second adoption the two Assemblies may be required to meet and the fate of the bill is to be decided in joint Assembly. [Cheers.]

Next, all appeals shall lie to the Privy Council alone, not to the Council and Lords. The Privy Council may try the question of the invalidity of any Irish act—that is, try it judicially and without unreasonable judgment under the initiative of the Viceroy or Secretary of State. This judicial committee is now recognized by us as the only approach we can make to the Supreme Court of the United States. In composing this judicial committee due regard must be had to the different elements of nationality. [Cheers]. We have not apprehended any difficulty there.

Other clauses provide for the security of the emoluments of existing Judges and of officers generally. Then there is a clause intended to correspond with the colonial validity law, the effect of which is if the Irish Legislature should pass any act in any way contrary to acts of the Imperial Parliament such law shall be good except in so far as it is contrary to the imperial enactment. Two Exchequer Judges shall be appointed under the authority of the crown, mainly for financial business. Besides the Exchequer Judges it is provided that for six years all Judges shall be appointed as now. We do not reserve for the Imperial Parliament the power to fix emoluments. These will be fixed in Ireland, and the effect will be to establish a joint control of these appointments. The month of September is probably the most convenient month for the assembly to meet. Therefore we have a clause providing that it shall meet the first Tuesday in September. [Prolonged Irish cheers.] Certain clauses secure the initiative in regard to money bills to the Assembly.

Reduction of Constabulary.

We are now coming to the important question of the constabulary. We propose a gradual reduction and the ultimate dissolution or disappearance of that force with the discharge of every obligation towards them in such a way as will not adversely affect the interests of that honorable force. During the period of transition they are to be under the control of the Viceroy. It is contemplated that they will be replaced by a force owing existence to the Irish authorities in local areas.

On the important subject of the retention of Irish votes in the Imperial Parliament I do not regard and never have regarded it as touching what are sometimes called the fine principles of the bill. It is not included in any one of them; but, whether it be a principle or whether it be not, there is no question that it is a very organic detail which cuts rather deep in many respects into the composition of the bill. There are strong arguments which may be alleged in defense of the retention of Irish members in Parliament, but there is one argument I must put aside as a most dangerous argument, and in itself quite untenable—the argument of those who say unless you retain the Irish members there is no parliamentary supremacy over Ireland. I entirely decline to admit that argument. I say that if you do admit it at a stroke you shatter parliamentary supremacy in this country. Although I do at all admit that parliamentary supremacy depends upon the retencion of Irish members I yet quite admit that the retention of members has great practical importance because it exhibits the supremacy in a manner intelligible to the people. Besides it gives Ireland a full voice in all Parliament matters. ["Hear, hear."]

We cannot in our financial arrangements get rid of all financial connection between the two countries unless we are prepared to face a very inexpedient and inconvenient system of different sets of treaties and trade laws. That being so, it must be that British budgets will more or less influence Irish pecuniary balances. It is therefore desirable, for the purpose of mitigating any inconvenience which might thence arise, that Ireland should have access to and voice in the whole British budgets. I know no argument of an abstract, theoretical, or constitutional character against the retention of Irish members at Westminster, but on practical grounds, which has become rather familiar, I do not think it is in the wit of man to devise a plan for their retention which would not be open to some serious practical difficulties. [Cheers.]

Retention involves two points—first, as to numbers and secondly as to voting power. Now as to the first question—that of numbers—is Ireland to be fully represented in the House? ["Hear, hear."] Will, probably the feeling will be in favor of the affirmative. Then arises another difficulty. What is full representation for Ireland? In 1884 the House treated Ireland in a wise and liberal spirit by assigning 103 members to that country. That number was then beyond what, according to the calculations of population in this country, Ireland was entitled to, and it is claimed that unhappily the disparity has since been aggravated by a steadier progress the population of Great Britain has increased while that of Ireland has diminished, and has now reached a point that, whereas formerly entitled to 103 members, it is entitled, according to this same ratio, now have eighty.

As to Irish Representation.

There ought to be a general determination to interpret full representation as meaning representation according to existing population. Speaking of full representation then, I imply that the representation in the House from Ireland would be composed of eighty Irish gentlemen. Of course it follows that there would have to be an election. These eighty members from Ireland in the House would probably be indisposed to recognize a commission given to 103 members, so when it has been determined what eighty were the proper number we endeavored to arrange the schedule of the bill in such a manner that this imperial representation would practically not clash with representation in the Legislature at Dublin.

Now comes the great difficulty—what voting power are these eighty members to have? Ireland is to be represented here fully; that is my first postulate. My second postulate is that Ireland is to be invested with separate powers, subject, no doubt, to imperial authority, yet still, as we must from experience practically separate a certain independent power, as has been done in other Legislatures of the Empire. Ireland is to be endowed with separate powers over Irish affairs. Then the question before us is: Is she or is she not to vote so strongly upon matters purely British? I propose this question in the true parliamentary form—aye or no. There are reasons both ways. We cannot cut them off in a manner perfectly clean and clear from these questions. We cannot find an absolutely accurate line of cleavage between questions that are imperial questions and those that are Irish questions. [Cheers.] Unless the Irish members are allowed to vote on all Irish questions, they must have too little or too much, because they are questions which defy our efforts to arrange them with accuracy and decision on the proper side of the line as either English or Irish. We do not see the possibility of excluding them from one of the highest and most important functions of the House—namely: that of determining the composition of the executive power. A vote of confidence is a simple declaration, but may be otherwise. We do not see it is possiole to exclude Irish members from voting on that great subject. Next, unless Irish members vote on all questions you break the parliamentary tradition of eighty members with only limited powers of voting is a serious breach of that tradition, which, whether you choose to face it, ought to be made subject of most careful consideration.

Reasons Against Universal Voting.

Now come the reasons against the universal voting powers. It is difficult to say: Everything on that side Irish, everything on this side imperial. That, I think, you cannot do. If you ask me for a proportion, I say nine-tenths, nineteen-twentieths, perhaps ninety-nine-one-hundredths of the business of Parliament can without difficulty be classed as Irish or imperial. It would, however, be a great anomaly if these eighty Irish members should come here continually to intervene in questions purely and absolutely British. If some large question or controversy in British affairs should then come up, causing a deep and vital severing of the two great parties in this House, and the members of those parties knew that they could bring over eighty members from Ireland to support their views, I am afraid a case like that would open a possible door to wholesale dangerous political intrigue. ["Hear, hear."] My colleagues found themselves not well able to face a contingency of that kind. They inserted in the bill limitations of the voting power of the Irish members, to exclude them, first, from voting on a bill or motion expressly confined to Great Britain; second, from voting on a tax not levied upon Ireland; third, from voting on a vote or appropriation of money otherwise than for the imperial service; fourth, from voting on any motion or resolution exclusively affecting Great Britain.

The whole subject is full of thorns and brambles, but our object is the autonomy and self-government of Ireland in all matters properly Irish. The Irish people certainly did not raise the difficulty to which I have just alluded—the retention of Irish members in the House. This is a secondary matter in their eyes and ought not to interfere with the principal aim. In face of the feeling that a shade of uncertainty still hangs over the question of retention of the Irish members we have affixed to the paragraph concerning this question the words: "Excepting and until Parliament shall determine the coming financial legislation."

I wish to supply the keynote to the financial part of the legislation. That keynote is to be found in the provision included in our plans from the first, and wisely and generously acceded to by Ireland through her representatives, that there is to be but one system of legislation as far as external things are concerned that will be found to entail very important consequences. It has guided us to the conclusion at which we arrived of unity of commercial legislation for the three kingdoms. This includes customs and excise duties, postoffice, and telegraphs. By adopting this keynote we can attain to the most valuable results and will be likely to avoid the clashing of agents of the Imperial and agents of the Irish Government. We can make, under cover of this proposal, a larger and more liberal transfer to Ireland in the management of her own affairs than we could make if we proceeded on any other principles. We hope to escape in this way all collection in the interior of Ireland of any revenue whatever by imperial authority.

The principle to which we are bound to give effect in Ireland is: Ireland has to bear a fair share of imperial expenditure. ["Hear! hear!"] The word "imperial" is definite in the schedule which gives the list of imperial burdens. There are three modes in which this fact may be ascertained. The first method is the lump sum payment adopted in 1886. This method should disappear naturally from the new bill, for through the retention of Irish representation here Irish members will vote the imperial expenditures. Consequently it would seem strange under these circumstances to revert to the method of a lump sum.

Another method is what may simply be described as the method of a quota—that is to say, that Ireland shall pay 6 per cent, or 5 per cent, or 4 per cent, or what you please, of the imperial expenditure, which shall be taken out of the common fund. She will be debited to that extent and will have to pay it over from her account to ours. If you fix the quota, and the quota is absolutely elastic, should the imperial expenditure swell, the principle of the quota would still secure the relative share to be contributed by Ireland.

But there is a third method—which one we adopt—that of deducting from the Irish revenues the amount due England. There is one of these revenues to which the greatest difficulty adheres. When explaining the subject in 1886 I pointed out that this was a large revenue locally received in Ireland, but really belonged to Great Britain. The principal of that revenue was within the excise department. With the advantage of the consideration which the Inland Revenue Department has had since the former plan was produced we get rid of the difficulty altogether as far as the inland revenue is concerned.

Revenue Levied in Ireland.

We provide that revenue levied in Ireland shall be revenue really belonging to Ireland—that is, revenue from goods consumed in Ireland. It is not with the customs. With the customs there is a large debt from Ireland to this country. It is not so large as is involved in the case of excise, but still it comes up to several hundred of thousands. If we adopted the method of a quota we should expose Irish finance to large and inconvenient shocks from changes introduced in English budgets. Imperial reasons also would perhaps make it necessary for us to do what we are, I think, very unwilling to do—namely: to give imperial officers a meddling and intervening power in relations to Irish affairs. ["Hear, hear!"]

The third plan is to appropriate a particular fund, say this fund shall be taken by us and shall stand in acquittal of all obligations of Ireland for imperial services. Thus fund will sweep away all the difficulties of calculation and intervention which might belong to the quota method. Then we have the fund practically in our own hands in the management of the customs revenue of Ireland, which must be British. Consequently, we shall be receivers of a fund which will never go near the Irish exchequer. If it be deemed a fair and convenient arrangement there can be no question of handing it backwards and forwards. We should keep it or give Ireland a receipt in full, instead of coming upon it for heavy payments from year to year.

Then, next, the customs fund would be very nearly the right amount. I do not know what the House might consider the right amount. Judgments might fluctuate. Some might say 5 per cent, some 5 per cent, some little more than 5 per cent. But the amount is £2,430,000 yearly. Sixty thousand pounds allowed for collection, leaves £2,370,000 net. With the imperial expenditure at £29,000,000, £2,370,000 is a sum that drops between a charge of 4 per cent and a charge of 5 per cent. Thus Irish members will observe that by that means everything of a practical nature we will hand over to them. Though the rates of excise and the post and telegraph rates will be a fixed amount, the authority and the whole control over them will be absolutely in the hands of Irish officers.

The fund plan falls short of the exactitude of the quota plan. The latter method meets every exigency of peace and war, but this plan is not quite so exact. Questions may arise such as are suggested we shall obtain from Ireland a fair share of assistance in a grave imperial emergency. I myself am bound to say that I think there is very little to fear from trusting the patriotism and liberality of the Irish Legislature. [Opposition cries of "Oh! Oh!" and cheers from members of the government benches.] Stinginess was never a vice of the Irish people, and if we look forward very much I am afraid her suffering will be due to generous extravagance rather than to meanness.

When we come to a state of war we have to look to three sources—customs, excise, and income tax. With regard to customs, we propose to leave them in our hands so that there can be no difficulty in adapting contributions so far as customs are concerned.

Britain Will Control Excise.

With regard to excise we have in view a proposition to retain considerable control in our hands, which considerable power will enable Great Britain to make sure of having aid from Ireland if she thinks such provision necessary. The Irish balance sheet stands thus—on credit side would appear excise £3,220,000, while taxation which goes over stamps, income tax, existing licenses, which are £1,460,000; postal revenue, £770,000; crown lands, £85,000; miscellaneous, £140,000, makes a total of £5,660,000. On the other side, Ireland takes over the whole of the civil charges, with the exception of the constabulary charges of £3,110,000; in land revenue, £160,000; and postal service, £790,000. We propose that Ireland shall take part of the constabulary charges amounting to £1,000,000. This would bring the Irish charges to £5,100,000. We propose that she shall receive against that the items I have put to her credit, amounting to £5,660,000. Thus she will have a clear surplus of £560,000 with which to start on her mission.

I will now release the House from the painful consideration of details which it has pursued with unexampled patience. I have tried to convey the fundamental conception and spirit of the scheme. I submit that the plan may be imperfect, but I hope it will receive impartial consideration. Although there may be friendly and unfriendly criticisms, I hope I shall not give offense when I express my deep conviction that a plan closely resembling this, if not the present, proposal of an identical legislative chamber for Ireland may shortly become a law.

It is true there is one risk. That is if the controversy is unduly and unwarrantedly prolonged the law for self-government in Irish affairs may become a demand for the repeal of the union and the reestablishment of dual supremacy in these islands. I hope that the ship of state will be steered from that rock. I would ask you to contrast the present condition of the Irish people with what it was at the time of Swift, when the Irish Ascendency Parliament begged to be admitted to the British Parliament and was refused; or with what it was in the beginning of the century immediately after the union, when Irish voters were trooped to the polls for the simple purpose of recording their votes in order to return landlords to Parliament.

We have concluded that we have before us now a different state of things. Ireland has on her side the memory of vast victories earned by the sweat of labor, but really earned and recorded on her behalf. Ireland has mighty sympathies. She requires this larger and stronger island. She has obtained the suffrage of Scotland and the suffrage of Wales, and in the short space of seven years she has changed a majority of more than 200 against her in England to one-third that number.

Franchise and Protection.

She was stinted in franchise and means of representation. Now she possesses a most extended franchise with most perfect protection. Her remaining objects she has not yet attained to, but she looks forward to the attainment of them with more means in her hands. One other source of strength she has—the moderation of her demands. ["Hear, hear."] She has ever since 1886, if not before, but unequivocally and nationally since, abandoned the whole argument that perhaps she was entitled to make on the subject of the act of union. She has asked you to save for yourselves every imperial power. She has consented to accept the House of Commons and the universal supremacy of the empire. In return she has asked you only that she have the management of her own affairs, which reason and justice combined with the voice of her people, I hope, will soon move this nation to say soon shall be awarded her. If this is to be the end of the matter I think dispassionate men would say the sooner ended the better; the sooner we stamp the seal which will efface all former animosities and open the era of peace and good-will—the sooner done the better.

But these are matters which human vision is hardly equal to penetrate. I must say, however, for my own part that I never will and never can be a party to bequeathing to my country the continuance of this heritage of discord which has been handed down from generation to generation, with hardly momentary interruption, through seven centuries—this heritage of discord, with all the evils that follow in its train. I wish no part in that process. It would be misery for me if I had foregone or omitted in these closing years of my life any measure it was possible for me to take toward upholding and promoting the cause which I believe to be best for most of one party or one nation—but of all parties and all nations. To these nations, viewing them as I do, with their vast opportunities, under a living union for power and happiness, for these nations I say: Let me entreat you—if it were my latest breath I would so entreat you—let the dead bury their dead, and cast behind you former recollections of bygone evils; cherish love and sustain one another through all the vicissitudes of human affairs in times that are to come. [Prolonged Liberal cheers.]

When the cheering had died out Sir Edward Clarke, who was Attorney-General in the Salisbury administration, congratulated Mr. Gladstone on the magnificent effort which he had just made, and then proceeded to enlarge on the proposals of the bill.

Finds Fault with the Bill.

He dwelt with particular severity upon the absence of any provisions which would remove the objections of the people of Ulster to home rule and then went on to declare that the bill as outlined would not satisfy even the Nationalists, who had declared that they would not accept the veto which had been retained in the new bill.

Thomas Sexton, anti-Parnellite for North Kerry, was loudly cheered on rising. He referred to the case of Canada, which, he maintained, was disloyal almost to rebellion before it was established as a home-rule colony. Canada, he insisted, would have been lost to England long ago if she had been refused home rule. Mr. Sexton paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Gladstone for his steadfastness in the cause of home rule and to the intellectual power which he had shown in laying the bill before the House. He declared that its provisions were, on the whole, better than those of the bill of 1886.

Mr. Gladstone, in answer to Sir Edward Clarke, said the land question was reserved to the Imperial Parliament for three years.

Members then trooped out into the lobbies, where the speech was informally discussed with great animation. The Gladstonian Liberals were disposed to regard it as a conciliatory, well balanced, and peace-making measure, and seemed to be hopeful as to the second reading. The anti-Parnellite members, while guarded in their utterances, favored the bill as a whole and were especially well pleased with the financial arrangements, concerning which there had been some apprehensions. As to the vote for the present the anti-Parnellites would not say more than that they would keep an open mind in regard to it. All that the Tories would say for the new bill was that it was more sagacious and better drawn than that of 1886.

The Liberal Unionists would not make even this favorable admission and were declaring everywhere, as they have been doing for weeks past, while the provisions of the bill were unknown, that it must inevitably meet the fate of its predecessors—that is, that it would never reach the committee stage in the House of Commons.

Meantime in the House Col. Saunderson, Conservative for North Armagh, was speaking vehemently against any and every plan of home rule. The Ulster Loyalists, he said, would offer to the last the bitterest opposition to any home-rule scheme. Without uttering a distinct threat, he would say merely that unless the whole country was blind it could not ignore the demonstration of Ulster unionists last summer. On the motion of Col. Saunderson the debate was then adjourned.

Mr. Sexton's speech embodied the results of a hasty deliberation of the Irish party under the Presidency of Justin McCarthy. The advanced Radicals, led by Henry Labouchere and Sir Charles Dilke, will oppose the creation of a second chamber. The Moderate Liberals also have some misgivings in regard to complications likely to arise from threefold elections in Ireland. The text of the bill will probably not appear until the end of the week.

Train Runs Into a Sleigh.

WATERLOO, Ia., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—An Illinois Central train ran into a sleigh at a crossing about three miles north of this city this evening. Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild, the occupants of the sleigh, were found on the pilot of the engine after the collision. Mrs. Fairchild was fatally injured and her husband was seriously hurt. They live near Cedar Falls.

A Word
To American Housewives.

I regard the Royal Baking Powder as the best manufactured and in the market. It is an act of simple justice and also a pleasure to recommend it unqualifiedly to American housewives.

Marion Harland,

Author of "Common Sense in the Household."



I LOST WEIGHT, FAT, OBESITY, DYSPEPSIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUSNESS. FAT PEOPLE SAY HEAVY PEOPLE GROW THIN AND COMFORTABLE WHEN USING DR. EDISON'S OBESITY PILLS, OBESITY FRUIT SALT AND BANDS. VISIT OUR STORES AND SEE PARIS STYLES ABDOMINAL BANDS, CORSETS AND BUST REDUCERS. LORING & CO., DEPARTMENT B, 115 STATE STREET, CHICAGO.







A Bitter Fight

Is being waged by

The Price Baking Powder Co.,

against the use of ammonia and alum in baking powders by naming and exposing the guilty manufacturers, and the services thus rendered are being recognized by the people, for they are leaving severely alone all ammonia and alum baking powders and adopting

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

which is the

only brand prepared by a physician of high standing. A pure Cream of Tartar Powder brought to the highest degree of perfection. Free from Ammonia, Alum, Lime or any other adulteration.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

State and Madison-sts.

What is going on today in Chicago.

Dinner of the Forty Club at the Wellington.
Ball of the Apollo Commandery at No. Monroe street.
Citizens' Meeting at Idlewild Hall, Kinzie.
Meeting of the World's Fair Board of Control.

What is going on today at S. & M.'s.

A great deal going on in our new, splendid fourth floore.

Have you seen the 4th floor in its new dress? We know many of you have, for trade there is doubling and trebling every day. You'll hardly know it—it has branched out so wonderfully. We are busy as bees right through from carpets to window shades. The new spring carpets are here, and more coming. The new Brass Beds, too, are here, and are aboundingly prosperous; you know we are leaders in them. Ask any of the big hotels what we have done for them in brass beds—it may surprise you. The Centaur bedding, for which we are sole agents, is growing wonderfully in favor. Prices and the best of workmanship are winning factors.

Don't you notice how we get in the habit of saying that next year will be a big year in Chicago, when we mean this year all the time? We hardly realize in about three months or so the glory of the World's Fair will be unfolded.

The 4th floors will help you quickly, reliably, and economically to get ready for it.

SCHLESINGER & MAYER.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

The Climate of The Sandwich Islands

is delightful, but the shopping facilities for ladies are very limited when compared with Chicago.

The "Garden City" is the one place where such bargains as these are offered:

Our $5, $6, and $7 Oxfords reduced to $4.00
" $4 and $5 " " " $3.00
" $2.50 and $3 " " " $2.00

A splendid opportunity is now given the ladies to purchase high grade OXFORDS at low prices.

I. H. MILLER,

84 State Street.

GOOD TASTE

only, not skill, is required to play

THE SYMPHONY.

Every class of music, sacred, popular and classical, can be rendered with equal facility, the time, expression, and volume of tone being completely under the control of the performer.

Do not let your home be without music for want of a musician in the famiy.

Any one can play

THE SYMPHONY

With artistic effect.

Do not fail to call and hear it.

LYON, POTTER & CO.,

174 WABASH AVENUE.

WHY IT IS SO.

Because Nature says so. Nature never lies. She says: "I impose the horrors of Consumption." She also says: "Behold, I give you the cure."

The cure is at hand in

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

the one compound of natural agents which tells with swiftness and strongest force on the lungs and their approaches.

Fifty-eight Years of Success

have given it the reputation of a specific in lung affections, from the common cold to the dread Consumption.

The Marvelous Discovery

fast became a recognized standard remedy, and is today the best proved agent for Colds, Coughs, Congestions, Inflammations, and Consumption in the world.

Dr. Schenck's Practical Treatise on Consumption, Liver Complaint, and Dyspepsia mailed free on application.

HE HAD MANY DEBTS.

E. H. HARMER OWED $7,000 TO EMPLOYES OF J. H. WALKER ALONE.

List of Financial Obligations of the Suicide Keeps on Growing—Numerous Floral Offerings at the Funeral—Women Passengers Frightened by a Blockade in Washington Street Tunnel—David Welch Burned to Death in a Tenement House—Alleged Counterfeiters Held.

Since Edward H. Harmer, manager of the china department in James H. Walker's establishment, committed suicide a few days ago facts have come to light showing his indebtedness to be much greater than had at first been supposed. He is said to have owed about $7,000 to employés in Walker's establishment alone. Of this sum he borrowed $1,100 from the manager of the packing department, and $1,500 from an inspector in the house, and various sums from $150 to $500 from various employés. In connection with this fact it is said that Harmer did not, as he intimated in letters that he left, commit suicide on account of being pressed for payment of certain bills due by him to the head of the firm. All the money that he borrowed from the employés and others of his friends was entirely on unsecured paper. Of the amounts due to James H. Walker two notes were well secured, and the third, for a comparatively small amount, was a personal matter, which Mr. Walker was quite satisfied would in time be settled and did not press Harmer for its payment.

It was said at James H. Walker's yesterday that Harmer could have had much more money in that establishment alone if he had asked for it. Harmer was not addicted to gambling.

The funeral of Edward Harmer, No. 1502 Michigan avenue, was privately held at No. 383 Forty-second street yesterday forenoon at 11 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. Haney, pastor of the Forty-fifth Street Methodist Church, officiating. The casket was almost hidden by floral offerings. The remains were temporarily interred at Roseland. In the spring they will be taken to Joliet, the home of Mrs. Harmer.

WOMEN PASSENGERS FRIGHTENED.

Blockade in Washington Street Tunnel Caused by a Breakdown.

There was a blockade of West Side cars in the Washington street tunnel at 6 o'clock last night caused by the breaking down of a cable car at Washington and Clinton streets. The wrecking force was put to work and after half an hour of hard work the cars were again started. The breakdown occurred at a time when the street cars are taxed to their utmost capacity. Men, women, and children were packed in the cars like sardines. When the cars were stopped in the tunnel the women became excited and screamed. It was some time before the women were quieted by the conductors and convinced that there was no danger.

DAVID WELCH BURNED TO DEATH.

He Perishes in a Tenement House at No. 313 West Polk Street.

David Welch, aged 70, a veteran of the Civil War, was burned to death yesterday morning in a tenement house at No. 313 West Polk street. He lived with John Thompson, a night watchman, whose family was away Sunday on a visit to friends, and his only companion was a great shaggy Newfoundland dog. How the fire originated is not known, but it broke out in the old man's room near morning. Robert Spillman, the janitor's son, was awakened by the smell of smoke and awakened his father, who ran at once to the Thompsons' rooms. Knowing that the family was away he did not enter, but at once turned in an alarm.

When Marshal Heeney and some members of Truck Company No. 5 entered the room they found the old man's body behind the door, where he had evidently been overcome by the smoke as he was trying to escape. The Newfoundland lay dead in the next room. In a half-burned bureau in the old man's room was a smoke-begrimed paper, which showed that he was a member of the Twelfth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and was a pensioner on account of the loss of an eye and an injury to a leg. Though he had been living there since last October few of the members of the eleven families living in the house knew him.

The damage by the fire is estimated at $75. The building is owned by Frederick Kimbark. The fire was so quickly extinguished that none of the other residents of the house moved out any of their furniture. The Coroner held an inquest on the body of Welch yesterday afternoon, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ALLEGED COUNTERFEITERS HELD.

Crude Apparatus Used by Joseph C. Miller and Justin Dwight Johnson.

Joseph C. Miller and Justin Dwight Johnson, who were arrested by the Desplaines street police officers Sunday afternoon charged with making spurious coin, were held in $1,200 bonds each by Commissioner Hoyne yesterday. The case will come up Saturday next for disposition by the Commissioner. An investigation conducted by Capt. Porter of the Secret Service showed that the coins were imperfectly made, and he is of the opinion that none were put in circulation. While using the room at No. 167 Jefferson street as a workshop, Miller, who is believed to be the originator of the scheme, lived at No. 183 Jefferson street. He is a plumber by occupation, and his alleged accomplice, Johnson, was, it appears, receiving instructions in the trade. Johnson is an inexperienced youth, who left his home in New York a short time ago. The apparatus used by the prisoners was of the crudest pattern, with the exception of an electro-plating bath, which, with some books of instruction in plating, was seized by the authorities. Miller was arrested about a year ago on the same charge, but was not found guilty owing to lack of evidence.

William Baker, who was arrested by the Maxwell street police last week for attempting to pass bad coin, was also before Commissioner Hoyne. He was held to the Federal grand jury in $1,200 bail. Baker tendered a bad half-dollar to a bartender in Edward P. Corrigan's saloon, No. 572 South Jefferson street. When arrested he had $3.75 genuine money in small change, and several counterfeit half and quarter dollars in his pockets. In addition he had a small cake of soap, five boxes of cigarettes, and some blacking. From this it is believed he had worked the old trick of buying nickel articles with bad money in small stores and paying for the goods with counterfeit silver.

Charles Anderson, a Swedish painter, was held in $1,200 until today on the accusation of Samuel Aronson, a saloonkeeper at No. 44 West Madison street. He says that Anderson tried to pass a bad dollar at his bar on two successive days. The counterfeit was found in Anderson's possession. He accounted for it by saying that the coin had been given him by a pawnbroker in exchange for his overcoat.

GAVE A NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT.

Boys from Dr. Barnardo's Home in London Furnish Musical Selections.

A novel entertainment was given at the Christ Reformed Episcopal Church, Twenty-fourth street and Michigan avenue, last night. Sixteen English lads in costume, as hand bell-ringers and Highland pipers, gave a number of excellent selections. They represented the work of Dr. Barnardo's Homes in England, and were selected from these institutions. Accompanying them is James B. Wookey, Deputation Secretary, who gave a number of stereopticon illustrations of the workings of the charitable institutions founded by Dr. Barnardo. He also explained the manner in which the homes are conducted.

Attorney Hughes Fined for Contempt.

Judge Dunne fined Attorney Charles Hughes $5 yesterday for contempt of court. Deputy Coroner Barrett was on the stand in the McGuire murder trial. A question arose as to the admission of part of Mr. Barrett's testimony relative to the proceedings at the Coroner's inquest. Judge Dunne ruled that the testimony might be admitted, when Attorney Hughes, addressing the court, said: "The court has been placing witnesses on the stand throughout the trial who are men of straw, and who have been knocked down by the prosecution on cross-examination." Judge Dunne retorted emphatically: "I am surprised that you should make such scandalous statements. This is a serious insult to the court, and I shall fine you heavily." Judge Dunne did not fix the fine until he had considered a few minutes, when he placed it at $5. Mr. Hughes paid the money, and afterwards he apologized to the court and said that his remarks were not intended for the court but for the State's-Attorney.

Held to the Grand Jury.

Mrs. W. A. Maloney, No. 410 Twenty-fourth street, who was burned Sunday night by the explosion of a kerosene lamp that was knocked from a table during a scuffle between her and her husband, died at the Mercy Hospital yesterday. In the afternoon Deputy Coroner Barrett conducted an inquest on the remains at the hospital. Maloney was brought to the inquest by the police and listened attentively to the evidence. This showed, in the main, that the lamp had been tipped from the table accidentally, though one witness testified he had understood Mrs. Maloney to say before her death that her husband threw it at her. It was shown that the husband did all he could to save his wife when he realized that her clothing was on fire. But Maloney was held to the grand jury.

Weir and Shaffer Held.

Louis Weir and Joseph Shaffer were each held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $1,000 by Justice Kersten yesterday morning on charges of burglary. Last Sunday afternoon while Frank Engel and family, No. 285 Clybourn avenue, were away from home burglars entered their flat and carried off nearly $50 worth of jewelry. Admission was secured with the aid of skeleton keys. A piece of wrapping-paper with the name and address of P. Bing, a grocer, No. 143 East North avenue, had been dropped by the burglars. Mr. Bing informed the officers that two men had called at his store during the afternoon and from the description given the officers succeeded in arresting the men. A number of skeleton keys were found in their possession.

A Steampipe Bursts.

A large steampipe in the floor of the fourteen-story Pontiac Building, Custom-House place and Harrison street, burst with a loud report at 8 a. m. yesterday. A large piece of broken pipe fell to the ground on Custom-House place, breaking a hole through the sidewalk. The force of the explosion displaced two large water tanks on the top of the building, and the water ran down the shaft, but did no damage beyond thoroughly soaking the closets in the building. The elevators in the building were stopped for the day by the breakage and the occupants of the fourteen floors were compelled to walk up and down the long stairways. The break was caused by the steampipes on the top floor of the building having been turned off. The damage will not exceed $500.

Arrested for Forging a Bill of Lading.

Saturday Ira Wilson forged the name of O. W. Clark to a bill of lading for ten carloads of wheat and attempted to obtain $550 from Frank P. Frazier & Co., commission merchants, in Room 305 Rialto Building, on it. He was told to call again yesterday morning. In the meantime Mr. Frazier had satisfied himself that the signature was a forgery and had sworn out a warrant for Wilson's arrest. When Wilson called yesterday morning he was paid $75 on account, and when he had taken the money officers who were in waiting placed him under arrest. Wilson had been employed as a collector for the National American Watch company.

Streeter's Case Continued.

Capt. Streeter was again called upon to appear in Justice Kersten's court yesterday morning to answer to a charge of assault with a deadly weapon. The victim of the Captain's wrath was William Kirchen, acting as custodian of the numerous boats seized last Wednesday by Constable Vogel. Kirchen appeared in a somewhat disfigured condition, his head being swathed in bandages. The Captain met Kirchen in a saloon on Indiana street and struck him on the face, it was claimed, with a revolver. The blow was sufficient to break the jawbone. Justice Kersten, at the Captain's request, continued the case until Feb. 21 in $800 bonds.

Satisfied with the Decision.

Regarding the opinion of the United States Court of Appeals in the case of Cigar-manufacturers Sheldon and Castro of Chicago that 40 cents a pound must be paid hereafter on imported scrap tobacco, Henry Hauck of the tobacco-manufacturing firm of Hauck & Frinke said: "Those Spanish shops have been selling tobacco scraps to small manufacturers under the pretense that the scraps were from their own stock. They sold these scraps at as high as 80 cents a pound. On the regular filler which they import they pay a duty of 40 cents a pound. On those scraps they pay nothing. The decision of the court is just. It does not affect the local market prices."

Says Both Are Guilty of Murder.

In respect to a dispatch in The Tribune yesterday that Harry Lawson, colored, who was brought to Chicago from Kansas City by Detective P. C. Dick for the murder of Bertha Fisher Dec. 9 at No. 388 South Clark street, was innocent and the victim of mistaken identity, and that Henry Hutchinson, under arrest at Kansas City, was the real murderer, Officer Dick said last night: "Both the negroes were concerned in the murder. Lawson, who claims to be innocent, sold his overcoat and bought a revolver, gave it to Hutchinson that he might shoot the woman, and with that weapon Hutchinson committed the murder."

On Complaint of His Mother.

James Canfield was arraigned before Justice Kersten yesterday morning on complaint of his aged mother, Mrs. Mary Canfield. She says that her son is incorrigible and that he abuses her and his younger brother. Sunday afternoon her son, she says, secured a large knife and threatened to kill his brother. The old lady got possession of the knife, but not until her hands were cut in several places. He then took a fork and made an attempt to kill himself, she claims, by thrusting it into his side. A police officer was summoned and arrested Canfield. Justice Kersten fined him $25.

His Head Hit a Viaduct.

One of the train crew of a Chicago and Northwestern freight train passing over the cars early yesterday morning found the body of a brakeman, Jekeel Irving Keyes, on one of the cars. The train was then at Sacramento avenue and Keyes had been seen alive at West Forty-ninth street. His skull was fractured and indicated he had been hit while passing under one of the viaducts. The body was removed to the morgue, where a Coroner's jury decided that death was caused in that manner. Keyes leaves a widow and one child at No. 659 Walnut street.

Fined for Picking Pockets.

James Dean and Peter Varnatz were each fined $100 and costs by Justice Kersten yesterday morning on a charge of pocketpicking. The two men are considered experts in that art and confine their operations almost exclusively to funerals. Sunday afternoon the men were caught at the funeral of Mrs. Adam Weckler, No. 519 Sedgwick street, trying to steal Mrs. Anna Becker's pocketbook. In Dean's pocket was found a card with several names and addresses. The names proved to be those who had recently died.

Fight Over Delivering Goods.

The Steele-Wedeles company's wholesale grocery house at South Water and La Salle streets was the scene of a fight last night. Thomas McCormick, a teamster for the firm, became involved in an altercation with another teamster over the delivery of some goods and struck him in the face. A. H. Hahn, a shipping clerk, interfered, and he, too, was knocked down. Officers arrested McCormick and took him to the Central Station, where he is held to await the result of Hahn's injuries. The latter was taken to his home at No. 320 Thirty-fourth court.

Union Veteran Club Elects Officers.

At the annual election of the Chicago Union Veteran club held yesterday the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, J. M. Longenecker; First Vice-President, John C. Barker; Second Vice-President, Joseph A. McCartney; Secretary, H. E. Gerry; Treasurer, John Leffler; Marshal, Patrick Sullivan; Board of Directors, J. A. Scott, Peter Odlin, S. W. Devens, F. P. Freeley, William Smith.

The Parrot Will Be a Witness.

Edward Newman, a clerk living at No. 406 West Madison street, was arrested yesterday charged with stealing a parrot from John Featherstone of No. 1231 Washington boulevard. The parrot was taken to the Desplaines Street Station and will testify in the case this morning. Newman says the bird belongs to him.

He Was Dressed in Woman's Clothes.

John Paul, a young Bohemian who lives at No. 227 Johnson street, has a hobby of wearing woman's clothes on the street. Last night he arrayed himself in a gorgeous red dress and paraded up and down Johnson street near his house. Officer Frank Dresher noticed him and locked him up at the Maxwell Street Station.

Items.

Fifty salesmen from Eastern underwear factories are at the Grand Pacific, and four times as many Western merchants are at the same hotel to meet them.

Miss J. Sheelsher, employed as nurse in the house of Mrs. F. A. Delven, No. 1933 Indiana avenue, slipped and fell Sunday evening and fractured her right hip. She was removed to St. Luke's Hospital.

The meeting which was called by the Commodore of the Chicago navy for Tuesday evening, Feb. 14, at 8 o'clock at the Sherman House will be postponed until further notice. The committee having in charge the arrangements for the international regatta is not in a position to make a report.

Peter Reger, a 15-year-old boy, who was recently employed in the real estate offices of H. V. Seymour, No. 94 East Washington street, as a messenger boy, was yesterday morning brought before Justice Kersten on a charge of forging Mr. Seymour's name to two checks for $20 each. His employer placed implicit confidence in him and he handled considerable money. In this way he became familiar with Mr. Seymour's signature, and, it is claimed, used his knowledge for forging the two checks, for which, it is said, he received the money. The case was continued until Wednesday in $800 bonds.

THEIR RISKS FORGOT.

CHICAGO FIRE UNDERWRITERS DINE AT THE GRAND PACIFIC.

An Elegant Menu Is Enjoyed and Many Pleasant Addresses Are Delivered—List of Those Who Sat Down at the Tables—Decorations Profuse and Artistic—President Ayars Pronounces the Words of Welcome—Many Phases of the Insurance Business Discussed.

The annual banquet of the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association was given last evening at the Grand Pacific. Floral designs, emblematic of the occasion, profusely decorated the hall, and a miniature patrol wagon made of carnations was displayed in the center of the smaller creations adorning the seventeen tables. At the President's table were: President James Ayars, Vice-President S. A. Rothermel, Toastmaster O. W. Barrett, David Beveridge, J. S. Gadsden, W. M. Egan, W. A. Alexander, W. R. Kerr, W. A. Bond, W. B. Hubbard, R. J. Smith, David Gore, C. E. Bliven, Adolph Loeb, A. C. Ducat, and D. J. Swenie.

Amid pleasant reminiscences, friendly discussion, and sharp repartee the following menu was enjoyed:

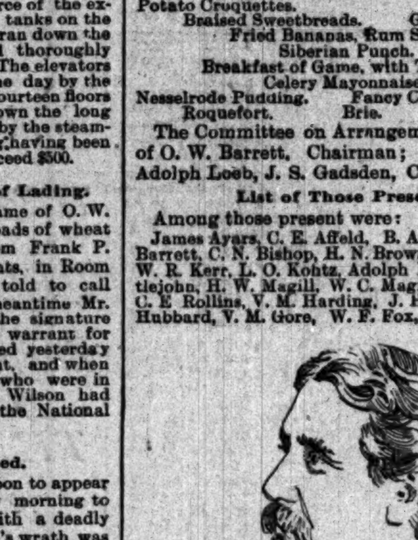
Blue Points. Green Turtle.
Cutlets of Red Snapper, Chambord.
Dressed Cucumbers.
Fillet of Beef, with Mushrooms.
Potato Croquettes. Kidney Beans.
Braised Sweetbreads. Green Peas.
Fried Bananas, Rum Sauce.
Siberian Punch.
Breakfast of Game, with Truffles.
Celery Mayonnaise.
Nesselrode Pudding. Fancy Cakes. Fruit.
Roquefort. Brie. Coffee.

The Committee on Arrangements consisted of O. W. Barrett, Chairman; J. H. Moore, Adolph Loeb, J. S. Gadsden, C. N. Bisby.

List of Those Present.

Among those present were:

James Ayars, C. E. Affeld, B. Auerbach, O. W. Barrett, C. N. Bishop, H. N. Brown, Louis Becker, W. R. Kerr, L. O. Kohtz, Adolph Loeb, W. J. Littlejohn, H. W. Magill, W. C. Magill, B. C. Miller, C. E. Rollins, V. M. Harding, J. H. Kellogg, B. V. Hubbard, V. M. Gore, W. F. Fox, W. J. Nichols,



PRESIDENT JAMES AYARS.

C. L. Bliss, Frank Barbour, C. E. Bliven, M. O. Brown, C. B. Bradley, George W. Blossom, T. A. Bowden, I. S. Blackwelder, W. D. Marsh, P. A. Montgomery, George H. Moore, M. J. Naghten, J. M. Newburger, A. W. Peck, J. S. Phillips, C. S. Pellet, Theodore W. Letton, John F. Rice, William F. Rollo, J. J. Mayberry, S. A. Harvey, H. N. Williams, A. C. Ducat, George M. Lyon, Eugene Cary, Thomas S. Chard, E. B. Case, Eugene Cowan, J. H. Chamberlain, A. H. Darrow, D. W. Burrows, Harvey Dean, Rogers Porter, S. A. Rothermel, H. M. Russell, Frank D. Rogers, F. P. Sheldon, J. T. Sweetland, S. Schupp, W. E. Spangenberg, C. R. Stouffer, Henry W. Bush, E. P. Burroughs, W. G. Lemay, Charles P. Stivers, J. S. Belden, T. S. Cunningham, F. R. Bissell, H. De Roode, W. W. Dudley, A. F. Dean, D. T. Devine, W. H. Ebbert, T. W. Eustis, M. L. Funkhouser, F. P. Fisher, T. E. Fry, A. F. Shaw, R. J. Smith, S. H. Southwick, W. T. Stevens, H. J. Straight, C. S. Squires, E. A. Simonds, Charles H. Smith, Edward M. Teall, J. C. Williams, I. J. Lewis, W. A. Bond, S. F. Requa, G. W. Montgomery, George D. Farr, C. B. French, S. S. Frowe, J. S. Gadsden, O. C. Gay, L. D. Hammond, Eugene Harbeck, C. H. Harraden, F. F. Holmes, C. R. Hoplins, R. N. Trimingham, J. B. Tower, H. J. Ullman, John V. Thomas, J. J. Van Every, C. A. Van Anden, C. P. Whitney, T. H. Webester, E. N. Wiley, J. L. Whitlock, Fred S. James, E. W. Watkins, C. P. Jennings, H. C. Eddy, L. Hasbrouck, R. W. Hosmer, J. W. Hosmer, Carl Huncke, J. S. Hubbard, R. J. O. Hunter, C. A. Hardy, R. D. Harvey, George A. Holloway, J. A. Kelsey, R. H. Kerr, W. S. Warren, W. E. Wetherbee, W. G. Wood, G. W. Wood, James Witkowsky, W. M. Egan, Chief D. J. Swenie, Supt. E. T. Shepherd, W. A. Alexander, David Beveridge, J. S. Bloomington.

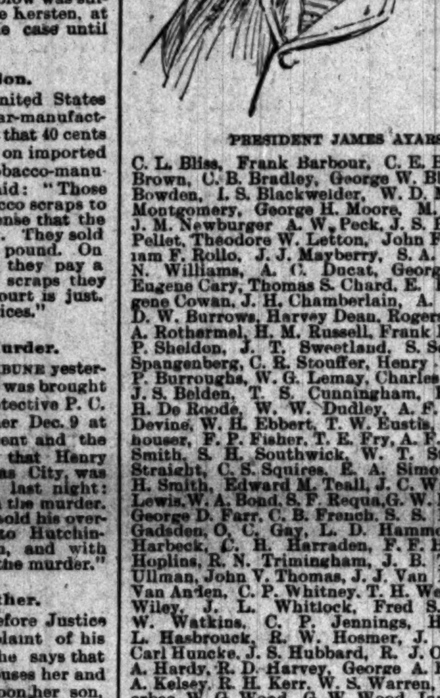
When the convivial revelry was at its height and the merry clink of glasses intermingled with bursts of merriment President Ayars called the banqueters to order and said:

Gentlemen: You are all welcome tonight to the Chicago fire underwriters' banquet, not only tonight but you will be welcomed year after year so long as this association exists. With your permission I will call upon Secretary O. W. Barrett to perform the duties of toastmaster for the evening.

Wants the Law Enforced.

Mr. Barrett, after a few introductory remarks, called upon Victor M. Gore to respond to the toast, "Law and Its Enforcement." In his remarks he said:

I am in favor of the enforcement of all laws, especially the enforcement of one particular law on our statute books which says insurance men



TOASTMASTER O. W. BARRETT.

residing outside of Illinois shall not do business in the State. A law is only a law as it is made effectual by enforcement, and I shall see that, so far as I am concerned, the law shall be strictly adhered to. My orders from headquarters are to move upon the enemy, and I am glad that I have a body of men like this here tonight to coöperate with me.

R. V. Hubbard responded to the toast, "Legitimate Underwriting," and in his remarks said:

One legitimate thing to insure legitimate underwriting is for the Guarantee company to give a bond on every man in the house tonight. Legitimate underwriting protects business-men in calamitous times and stands between them and their families. It is necessary that the business should be done conscientiously to afford a sure beneficiary. Insurance men should coöperate in perpetuating the benefits of legitimate underwriting. It not only protects the individual in case of calamity, but it has done much to improve our conditions otherwise. Legitimate underwriting has given us perfect water-works, has improved our buildings and the sanitary condition of our great cities. In a word, I believe fire insurance has done more to advance metropolitan cities than any other influence.

Evils of Legislation.

C. E. Bliven then spoke substantially as follows on "Legislation":

The subject assigned me has from one standpoint no place at a banquet unless it should be under the head of a "feast of reason" rather than a "flow of soul." If many crimes have been committed in the name of liberty, the blunders committed in the name of legislation are numberless. Of the many hundred laws on the statutes of the States, but few outside of those relating to property or crime are of any material use to the great mass of people. Attempts to regulate or define the detail or to govern the transaction of private business by legislation has already been harmful and a complete failure as to desired results. Such efforts are usually made by those having no experience of the business.

Legislation should be strictly confined to general matters, and the constitutional prohibition against special legislation should be strictly enforced. No laws should be passed when an adequate remedy exists, either by statutory or common law, which should first be determined by the court.

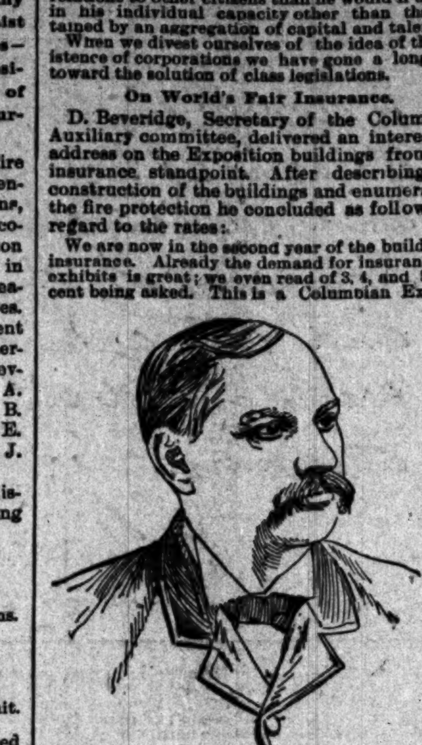
Incorporations, so called, are today simply two or more individuals doing business under a generic name, with a common seal, as a limited partnership. They have only a simple certificate issued by a State officer that such a business organization has been formed. This certificate confers no greater power than a similar certificate of a county officer. The formation of incorporations has greatly changed in the last fifty years and their authority almost wholly restricted, but the non-thinking public has not learned the fact and continues to attribute to them all the powers formerly possessed by corporations. A corporation is a body politic, the creation alone of the people, for their municipal government; where each citizen surrenders part of his individual rights for the common good of all and their rule of action is set forth in a constitution. The rights of citizens acting collectively should be no greater than that of the citizen acting individually. The same citizen acting with others in a business organization or enterprise should have no greater power, right, or advantage in his relations to other citizens than he would if acting in his individual capacity other than that obtained by an aggregation of capital and talent.

When we divest ourselves of the idea of the existence of corporations we have gone a long way toward the solution of class legislations.

On World's Fair Insurance.

D. Beveridge, Secretary of the Columbian Auxiliary committee, delivered an interesting address on the Exposition buildings from an insurance standpoint. After describing the construction of the buildings and enumerating the fire protection he concluded as follows, in regard to the rates:

We are now in the second year of the buildings' insurance. Already the demand for insurance on exhibits is great; we even read of 3, 4, and 5 per cent being asked. This is a Columbian Exposi-



ROBERT J. SMITH.

tion—a World's Fair to which all nations and peoples have been invited to attend. If the tariff established by the committee and sent out to all companies and foreign commissioners, naming certain rates, is inadequate, let it be changed. Have 5 per cent published as a rate instead of 2¼, but don't take advantage of the necessities of our guests. Broad philanthropy pleads that a degree of conservatism necessary to proper care of self well combined will authorize liberal lines on buildings and exhibits, so as to yield aid both to our citizens and the nation's visitors.

Edward M. Teall was next introduced to speak about the days of early insurance in Chicago. The title of his address was "Then and Now." Mr. Teall told of the days when the Home, the Liverpool and London and Globe, and one or two other companies were the only ones doing business in Chicago. He paid a graceful tribute to Chicago's oldest underwriter, Gen. Ducat, who he said had been the author of the present schedule of rates now in use by the Underwriters' Association. Gen. Ducat was present and bowed his acknowledgments.

Succeeding Mr. Teall was R. J. Smith. Mr. Smith's subject was "Hash," and for several minutes he kept his hearers in good humor by his witty allusions, jocular stories, and pleasant banter.

Clarence S. Pellet was introduced as the next speaker.

Relations to Patrons.

C. S. Pellet spoke substantially as follows on "Our Relations to Our Patrons":

There is something about the word "patron" that makes me dislike the use of it in this connection. It savors of the day when the Roman patrician freed his slave. I proposed to your committee that, in speaking on this subject, it allow me to respond to the sentiment, "Honesty Is the Best Policy," but it told me to confine myself to my text.

If we could muster our customers before us we should see a veritable army of premium payers. We should see represented every class and condition of men. We should have representatives of every important nation under the sun, including one or two nations that the sun does not shine on long enough. Yet in all this vast and varied multitude I venture to assert that few could be found who could not give you, gentlemen, some "pointers" as to the proper conduct of the business in which you are engaged. But the citizens of Chicago prefer to give you the benefit of their advice gratis rather than embark in the business themselves.

There are some of our customers, however, who occasionally enjoy the pleasantest experience that falls to the lot of a fire insurance agent. They get a commission. They are appointed agents for Hyde Park or for Evanston for the Cormorant Insurance company and some local agent on La Salle street goes into mourning.

The first duty we owe to our customers is to be fair to one another. The financial security of this community rests upon the indemnity you furnish it, and the stability of fire insurance institutions depends upon just such organizations as this one; and the permanency of this organization depends upon the fair dealing of the men who compose it. We did business in this city last year of about $5,000,000. Every important risk had a special rate and each and every one ought to be capable of a good defense.

One thing more, gentlemen. If this association stands for anything it stands for fair distribution of the insurance tax. We accomplished a great deal in this direction last year by the general application of the principles of coinsurance. I submit two cases of needed reform. The first is that conglomeration of physical and moral hazard known to the fraternity as the "omnibus special." Our rates on this class of property are a reproach to our intelligence. The other matter we are not wholly responsible for, but we might as well be. I refer to "outside risks."

Other Speeches.

Mr. Pellet's speech was received with great applause. He was succeeded by V. M. Harding, who responded to "The Press."

Chief Fire Marshal Swenie spoke on "Our Fire Department."

The Chief compared the growth of the city and the department, showing that in two years the population increased 27 per cent, while the department's growth was only 20 per cent. He believed, however, that the department's efficiency was greater than ever before. He spoke of the necessity of placing engines in sparsely settled districts. In conclusion, he said: "While our duty is growing with unparalleled rapidity and the demands of our department are increasing at a proportionate rate, I believe the record of last year will bear me out in the statement that thus far the Fire Department has kept pace with the growth of the city."

Supt. E. T. Shepherd responded to "Our Patrol" and gave a description of the districts covered by the fire patrol.

J. H. Kellogg read an amusing account of the World's Fair from an Irish standpoint.

Eugene Harbeck was called upon to respond to the "Insurance Stockholder." He said:

Chicago has the representative Underwriters' Association of America and has done more good than any similar association. There is one fellow in the game whose name has not been mentioned; it is the stockholder, the man who owns the grocery and hires us to run it. He puts up the money and takes the risk and holds the key to the situation. But there is a cloud in the horizon larger than a man's hand, the growl of the discontented stockholders, of fire insurance companies who think they do not get a fair share of the profits. In spite of the improvements to suppress fires the loss ratio is climbing up. We must take care of the stockholder or be out of a job. The questions to consider are, Is the commission too high? Is too much paid for brokerage? and Do we have equitable rates?

CHICAGO WOMAN CRUELLY DESERTED.

She Finds Herself in St. Louis When She Had Started for Cincinnati.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—At the Union Depot this morning a young woman who claims to be from Chicago was found weeping bitterly at the desertion of her husband. She gave the name of Campbell, but said this was not her proper name. She said that she had resided at No. 405 West Madison street, Chicago, with her mother. Some time ago she became acquainted with a man who she claims is the proprietor of one of the largest wholesale clothing houses in Chicago. Three weeks ago she accompanied Campbell to the office of the Recorder, where he procured a marriage license. They were then driven to a thinly settled suburb. The carriage stopped at a small house and they were met by a man who claimed to be a preacher, who performed a marriage ceremony. They then went to live at the Centennial hotel, Eighteenth and State streets, where they remained until last night. A few days ago her husband told her he had decided to remove to Cincinnati. He purchased a ticket for her and accompanied her to the train and placed her on board, giving her a letter to a hotelkeeper in Cincinnati, but giving her no money. She was surprised on learning that she had come to St. Louis. She telegraphed for money, and meanwhile is in charge of the police matron. She is not over 17 years of age, pretty, and unaffected.

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.

Highly recommended in place of alcoholic drinks.

GREAT STATE PAPER.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S HAWAIIAN MESSAGE WILL BE EXHAUSTIVE.

No Doubt Entertained That It Is Constructed on Annexation Lines—It Will Probably Get to Congress in Time to Be Sent to Honolulu by Wednesday's Steamer—Democrats as Obstructionists—Minister Stevens' Action to Be Further Considered in Cabinet Meeting Today.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—President Harrison's Hawaiian message will be an exhaustive document. It will be one of the notable state papers of his administration. The Hawaiian Commissioners would be glad if it should go to Congress tomorrow, so that the steamer which leaves San Francisco Wednesday afternoon could bear to Honolulu the President's recommendations. They would also like to have the annexation treaty transmitted to the Senate for the same reason. The President is fortifying himself with facts and it may be that the Commissioners will be gratified. It is certain that the treaty will be in shape so that they can telegraph its main points to San Francisco Wednesday, and they may be able to say that the protocols have been signed by the Secretary of State.

Congress is ready for the President's message and for the treaty. There is no doubt that two-thirds of the Senate will be for ratification. Whether any legislative action giving the treaty effect can be had from the House this session is yet uncertain. The opportunity, however, will be given each branch to show its position.

There is opposition, and, as usual, when any great measure of foreign policy is up, it comes from the ranks of the Democrats. It would not perhaps be just to say that this opposition is based on partisan motives. But it happens that all the reactionary and unprogressive elements in Congress seem to be found in the Democratic ranks. Some of these members have been willing to assume that Minister Stevens was at fault in protecting American interests and they have not hesitated to condemn him for raising the American flag. On account of this hasty condemnation it is desirable that the whole situation shall be laid before Congress at the earliest moment. For this reason the message and the treaty of annexation are to go in this week.

This was practically a day lost for the Hawaiian Commissioners. In consequence of his attendance upon the monetary conference Secretary Foster was unable to keep his appointment for another conference with the Commissioners today. The work of the administration in the Hawaiian matter was therefore limited to the preparation by subordinate officials and clerks of certain papers to be used by the President in connection with the message, while the Commissioners remained in their rooms putting in shape various papers desired by the department to support verbal statements regarding the resources of the islands.

Another Conference Today.

The conference postponed from today will take place at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. It is not likely that the negotiations will be closed in time to allow Mr. Foster to attend Cabinet meeting, but another session will be held in the evening and an effort made to close up the business. The many details yet to be settled may, however, prolong the conference until Wednesday or Thursday.

As Mr. Foster has completed all his arrangements to sail for Paris on the steamer of the 25th inst. it his desire to close up the matter this week in order that the President's message may go to Congress before his departure. With this end in view he is working the clerks of the diplomatic branch night and day. For the last three or four nights the lights have been burning in this office up to midnight. With the vast amount of labor the clerks of this office are putting in it would appear that the President's message is a voluminous one. At the conference tomorrow it is understood that the State Department will have the form of convention practically in shape for signatures, though a day or two may be devoted to discussion before the paper is actually signed.

There is scarcely any doubt that this agreement or convention, as it will probably be called, will be on annexation lines. It will be signed by all the Commissioners on behalf of the provisional government and by Secretary Foster in behalf of the executive branch of this government. The terms of the convention will, of course, be subject to ratification by the Advisory Council of the Provisional Government of Hawaii and the Senate of the United States.

Tomorrow's Cabinet meeting will be devoted principally to the consideration of Minister Stevens' action in establishing a protectorate over Hawaii. A detailed report from him on the subject is due in tonight's mail from San Francisco. This will form the basis for future instructions to Mr. Stevens. If the views of Secretary Tracy and Secretary Foster are followed out, and they probably will be, the Cabinet will indorse the action of Mr. Stevens in a formal letter of instructions directing him to continue to give support to the provisional government in maintaining peace on the islands.

A Protectorate Not Established.

Concerning the point raised in some quarters that by the action of Minister Stevens the United States is now in virtual control of Hawaii, and is therefore practically treating with itself in the matter of annexation, it may be authoritatively stated that the State Department does not regard Mr. Stevens' course as establishing a protectorate in the full sense of the term. The officials contend that the position the United States is placed in by the act of Mr. Stevens is simply that of assisting the provisional government in keeping peace until a permanent government can be established, and that it does not mean control of the islands or interference with the administration of affairs by the provisional government in any way. In other words, it amounts to a temporary agreement to stand by the new government—an agreement that can be withdrawn at any time or be made more binding by future action from this end of the line.

Hawaii's Commissioners put in a busy day. With the exception of furnishing some statistical information to the Department of State the visiting envoys had no communication today with that department. A draft of their proposition, duly signed by all the members, is ready for submission to the administration, and the commission hopes to be able to send favorable reports of progress to the provisional government at Honolulu not later than Wednesday of this week.

Since the official recognition by the United States of the commission diplomatic representatives of other nations have followed in the wake of President Harrison and extended recognition. Callers have been received from the various legations. Commissioner Carter was intrusted with the duty of presenting the thanks of the commission to their foreign diplomatic brethren.

"Matters are in statu quo," remarked Commissioner Thurston today, "or at least about where they were Saturday after our presentation to the President of the United States. We expect to receive our mail from Honolulu tomorrow evening, and this may contain some details which will further enlighten the administration at Washington. Our bearer of dispatches, Mr. Cook, will probably not reach here before Thursday, but the mail pouch will precede him, having been made up at Honolulu. He has a duplicate of whatever instructions have been sent us, but he will not participate in the deliberations of the commission. As a known friend of our cause, when he left the islands he was intrusted with communications for us from the provisional government, but his mission to this country is to attend to some private business. Naturally enough, however, had there been anything out of the common run of things of which we should have been informed Mr. Cook would have telegraphed us from San Francisco, but he contented himself with the telegram that all was well when he left home, and desired to know our wishes in regard to his coming to Washington. All this augurs well for us, and hence we do not anticipate anything more than confirmatory intelligence from an official source at home of what has already been published in the columns of the daily newspapers. Our case is ready for ratification by this government, if it is so disposed towards us, and nothing additional that I can think of will be revealed by our coming dispatches."

A Dinner at the Iroquois Club.

Perry H. Smith Jr. gave a dinner to sixteen friends last evening at the Iroquois club. The following were present: Judge Ewing, Judge McConnell, Judge Shepard, M. E. Stone, Washington Hesing, Otis Favor, A. T. Ewing, F. G. Hoyne, Senator Noonan, W. T. Baker, S. S. Gregory, Adjutant-General Orendorf of the Governor's staff, A. W. Wright, J. W. Richards, Volney W. Foster, and John Addison. After dinner the diners attended the opera.

HUGH O'DONNELL ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.

Jury Secured in the Case Against the Homestead Strike Leader.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 13.—The trial of Hugh O'Donnell was taken up this morning before Judge Stowe. O'Donnell is indicted for the murder of T. C. Connors, as were Clifford and Critchlow. He pleaded not guilty. The jury is as follows: Frederick Vogel, dairyman; William Richardson, policeman; Charles Ruechler, saloonkeeper; John Sproul, bricklayer; W. J. Byrne, liveryman; Henry Brooker, farmer; A. C. Flood, laborer; Henry Eisenhauer, shoemaker; John McCann, paperhanger; John Geisler, molder; Peter Stragen, miner; William Dramble, waiter. Dr. McKennon of the West Pennsylvania Hospital was the first witness, and he told of attending Conners. The Rev. Father Lynch, who administered the last rites of the church, and several other unimportant witnesses followed, and then Capt. Cooper of the Pinkerton forces took the stand. He repeated the story of the trip on the boat and fight and surrender at the mill landing. When court adjourned he was still on the stand. What the defense will be is not known, but in all probability will set up the claim that the riot was against O'Donnell's counsel, and that he did all in his power to stop the battle and to protect the Pinkertons. His attorneys in the case are Messrs. Brennen, Marshall, Montooth, Cox, Reardon, Erwin, and Anderson. The case for the Commonwealth will be presented by District Attorney Burleigh, Assistant Goehring, James S. Robb, D. F. Patterson, and E. Y. Breck.

The Executive committee of the Order of Commercial Telegraphers of North America was in secret session in this city today, arranging preliminaries for the general convention, which opens tomorrow. In speaking of the convention Supreme Counselor Bear of Kansas City said: "We are not here to order a strike."

Terre Haute, Ind., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The firemen's committee on the Louisville and Nashville system today telegraphed to Grand Master Sargent to come to Louisville at once. Sargent is in Oregon. At headquarters it is thought this request means that the men on the system have cast the requisite two-thirds vote in favor of striking, but no strike can go into effect without Sargent's signature to the order.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Despite the ignorance of the rumor which pervades official circles on the Burlington and Missouri road it is asserted by committeemen of the local Order of Railway Telegraphers that "O. R. T." men are being gradually discharged on that road.

FLOUR TRUST IS CERTAINLY FORMED.

Meetings Held in Chicago and the Secretary Located Here.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The flour trust has already been formed and is now in operation. The scheme is said to have originated with Hubbard, the big miller of Mankato, this State, and all the meetings up to this time have been held in Chicago. Most of the spring wheat millers in Buffalo, Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, and tributary points have finally gone into the organization. Nobody seems yet to have learned any of the details of the plan of operation or the names of the officers. The office of the Secretary is in Chicago, where the meetings are to be held quarterly. A number of millers have not gone into the combine. The understanding is that the new deal of prices is to go into effect after the next harvest. The information given above comes from a man who says he has a personal knowledge of the existence of the organization referred to, and it is believed to be reliable.

One of the Minneapolis millers says the report is true, and adds:

The trust will include the Minneapolis mills without doubt. The negotiations have gone so far that these mills here will be in it unless the whole deal falls through. It is expected that the Milwaukee mills will be in it too. So with the Duluth mills. They may be brought into the combination. If they be not included the whole deal will probably fall through.

The expected passage of the anti option bill has something to do with this proposed combination of millers. The bill will give the buyers of actual wheat an advantage over those now enjoyed, in that the market will not be affected by the speculation in wheat on margins. The millers who use the wheat will then be the heaviest traders in the article. A strong combination of wealthy Northwestern millers will be able to almost control the wheat market at all times.

COLORED PEOPLE THREATEN REVENGE.

A Party of Chicago Men Said to Be Ready to Move on Paris, Tex.

The colored people of Chicago are still much aroused over the burning and torture of one of their race by the white people of Paris, Tex. The subject has been discussed at various meetings during the last few days, and although there is no truth in the report that several hundred colored men have decided to go to Paris for the purpose of revenge, yet there is sufficient authority to say that a committee will be sent by a leading colored society of this city to consult with Gov. Hogg of Texas. If no satisfaction is received it has been resolved that violent measures will be taken.

New York, Feb. 13.—The Rev. J. P. King of Texas, whose report of the lynching of the negro Smith at Paris, Tex., brought about the formation of the anti-lynching league yesterday at the Union Colored Methodist Church in West Thirty-second street, barely escaped death himself in his efforts to save the prisoner. He has come North to start a crusade against negro lynching. He says he was ridden out of Paris on a rail because he was the only man in Lamar County to raise his voice against the lynching of Smith. Mr. King says Smith was mentally irresponsible.

Remarkable Fruit Culture.

A dispatch from North Galveston, Tex., dated Feb. 13, says: "The fruit-growing facilities of this region—soil and climate—are truly conducive to money-bringing agriculture. There is one fruit-farm in this neighborhood which was planted a year ago. The trees are now seven feet high. The land is planted in pears, peaches, Japan persimmons, plums, and figs. This fruit all gives promise of a splendid crop later on. Fig culture is admirably adapted to the climate of this section, and the large profits in it for both grower and manufacturer make this the most profitable fruit-growing industry there is—not excepting pears."

Queer Combination.

Elephtherios Pelaras and Catharine Eleperapule were the respective names of a foreign couple who were recently married in New York City. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Paisios Ferentinos.

J. K. Stevens & Son Co., Photographers.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

Office of the Chief of Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C., Feb. 13.—Weather forecast for Tuesday:

For Indiana and Illinois, increasing cloudiness, followed by rain or snow; warm, southerly winds, followed by much colder northwesterly winds, and probably a cold wave in Illinois and Northern Indiana Tuesday night.

For Lower and Upper Michigan, fair, followed by snow during afternoon or night; southwest winds; colder by Wednesday morning.

For Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, threatening weather, snow, with a cold wave; winds shifting to northwesterly.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

GIBRALTAR—Arrived—Fulda, from New York for Genoa. Passed—Fuerst Bismarck, from New York for Mediterranean ports.

KINSALE—Passed—Michigan, from Baltimore for London.

NEW YORK—Arrived—Bourgogne, from Havre; Dania, from Hamburg.

BOSTON—Arrived—Kansas, from Liverpool.

DEATHS.

BAKER—Mrs. Ruth Y. Baker, Feb. 13, at 1819 Indiana-av., mother of Mr. M. Baker, Mrs. John Mayo, and Mrs. Isaac G. Lombard. Notice of funeral hereafter. Boston and Cape Cod papers please copy.

FAY—Elizabeth R. Fay, Feb. 12, aged 64 years, at her residence, 772 Washington-blvd. Wife of J. W. Fay. Funeral Wednesday, Feb. 15, at 1 o'clock.

GUTHMAN—Beloved wife of Charles Guthman of Wausau, Wis., Sunday, Feb. 12. Funeral from Northwestern Depot Tuesday, Feb. 14, 9 a. m. Carriages to Waldheim.

HEINEMANN—Margeret Heinemann, aged 67 years 6 months, at her residence 1013 West 12th-st., beloved mother of Lena and Henry C. Heinemann, of diphtheria. Funeral Tuesday 1 p. m. to Graceland.

JARDINE—Feb. 13, Bessie R. M. Jardine, beloved daughter of Alice and James Jardine, nee Moiser, aged 2 years and 13 days. Funeral Wednesday, Feb. 15, at 12:30 p. m., from parents' residence, 1336 Lexington-st., by carriages to Graceland.

MORRISON—Feb. 13, Caroline M., beloved wife of Daniel Morrison. Funeral private from residence, 3558 Fifth-av., Wednesday, Feb. 15, at 2 p. m. to Oakwoods.

SANFORD—Feb. 13, Emma Christeen Morse Sanford, aged 37 years. Services at residence, 6539 Yale-st., Englewood, Wednesday at 3 o'clock p. m. Friends from city take Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific train leaving Van Buren-st. at 2:25 o'clock. Burial at Fort Atkinson, Wis.

SWEENEY—At 73 E. Kinzie-st., Feb. 12, Alexander Sweeney. Funeral from residence Wednesday, Feb. 15, 10 o'clock, to Church of Holy Name, where requiem high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

TOPPE—Feb. 13, at 11 a. m., Jeanette Toppe, wife of Warner Toppe, aged 54 years, at her residence, 5648 Wabash-av. Funeral from above number Thursday, Feb. 16, at 10 a. m. to Graceland.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE Microscopical Section will be held in Room 30 Athenæum Building, 26 Van Buren-st., on Friday evening, Feb. 17, at 8 o'clock. Mr. A. Lasche will read a paper on "Bacillus Typi Abdominalis and Allied Germs," illustrated by lantern views.

CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION.

CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION

(HAWTHORNE TRACK.)
WINTER MEETING—1892-1893.

RACING EVERY DAY, RAIN OR SHINE.
Five or More Races Each Day.
Books Made on Foreign Races.

Special Race Trains via Illinois Central and C., B. & Q. Railroads to Grand Stand in 25 minutes.
Ill. Central Trains leave Depot foot of Randolph-st. at 8:30 a. m., 12:00 p. m., 12:35 p. m., 1:10 p. m., 1:20 p. m., and 2:00 p. m., stopping at Van Buren-st., Wabash-av., 22d-st., Halsted-st., and Ashland-av. Returning, trains leave the race track at 4:40 p. m. and immediately after the races.
C., B. & Q. Trains leave Union Depot at 12:15 (Bookmakers'), 1:05 p. m., and 1:30 p. m., stopping at all intermediate points. Regular train, leaving depot at 2:30, will transfer passengers for the track at Hawthorne Station. Returning, trains will leave race track at 12:50 p. m., 4:50 p. m., stopping at Blue Island-av., and immediately after the races.
Return Tickets (both roads), 25c.
RACING BEGINS AT 2 P. M.

ADMISSION INCLUDING SEAT IN GRAND STAND, 75c

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
Second and Last Week of the
BOSTONIANS.
TONIGHT AND TOMORROW NIGHT.
Repetitions of the immediate success,
The Knickerbockers.
Thursday Night—First time anywhere of
THE OGALALLAS.
Book by Young Allison. Music by Henry Waller.
Friday Night, Saturday Mat. and Night,
LAST TIMES OF ROBIN HOOD.
Monday, Feb. 20—Another Fashionable Event—ARISTOCRACY, by Bronson Howard. Its first representation in Chicago. Seats Thursday.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
—TONIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT—
DE WOLF
HOPPER
—IN—
WANG.
ONLY MATINEES SATURDAYS.
Thursday, Feb. 16,
"LUMBERMAN'S NIGHT."
Friday, Feb. 17,
"CHICAGO HUSSAR NIGHT."

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
TUXEDO
Was greeted by another big house last night, which applauded to the echo the new feast of fun, music, song, and dance offered by that rare combine,
GEO. THATCHER'S MINSTRELS
AND
RICH & HARRIS COMEDY CO.
See COLEMAN, the most wonderful of dancers.
Next Sunday—MR. JOSEPH MURPHY.

THE AUDITORIUM.
NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON
AND SATURDAY EVENING,
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA,
Under the Direction of
THEODORE THOMAS.
Soloist—MR. THEO. SPIERING.
FEB. 24, FEB. 25, PADEREWSKI
Branch Office in the Inter-Ocean Building.

HOOLEY'S—Tonight.
SATURDAY (ONLY) MATINEE AT 2.
Miss Vokes respectfully requests the audience to be seated at 8 o'clock as the performance must begin punctually at that hour in consequence of the length of the programme.
ROSINA VOKES Supported by FELIX MORRIS
And her London Comedy Company.
At 8 o'clock—"A GAME OF CARDS."
At 9 o'clock—"THE CIRCUS RIDER."
At 10 o'clock—"MY LORD IN LIVERY."

INDIANA RACING ASSOCIATION.
RACE TRACK AT ROBY
108th-st. and Indiana Boulevard.
5 RACES—RACES 5 —EACH DAY— Starting at 2 o'clock. Books on Foreign Races.
50c—Admission—50c. Pittsburg & Fort Wayne R. R. Special trains leave Union depot, Canal and Adams sts., at 11:45 a. m. and 12:45 p. m., returning at 4:30 and 5 p. m. Time, 30 minutes each way. Fare for round trip, 25c. Tickets sold on train.

BATTERY D.
BANKING CLERKS'
M. B. ASS'N
MASQUE BALL
TONIGHT.
Admission, 50c. Under management of JUL. H. LOSS.

McVICKER'S THEATER.
THE DISTINGUISHED ACTOR-AUTHOR,
WILSON BARRETT And his LONDON CO.
Tonight, Thursday, and Sat. Nights, | ..... PHARAOH
Wednesday Matinee—LADY OF LYONS.
Wednesday Night and Sat. Matinee, | "BEN MY CHREE" (The Girl of My Heart).
Friday Night—HAMLET.
The plays will be staged here precisely as they were in London. Secure Your Seats Early.

THE SCHILLER THEATER.
Randolph-st., between Clark and Dearborn.
BIG SUCCESS——HOUSE CROWDED
Last Night to See Augustus Thomas'
New Domestic Comedy of the War,
SURRENDER!
Every Evening except Sunday until further notice.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
TONIGHT | and Feb. 16, 18, 21, 23
First of a Brilliant Series of Joint Readings from their own works by
F. HOPKINSON SMITH,
THOMAS NELSON PAGE.
Reserved seats 50c, 75c, $1.00.

SAM. T. JACK'S Madison-st. Opera-House.
Bet. State and Dearborn. Tel. Main 2198.
DAINTIEST LITTLE DARLINGS ON EARTH. DELIGHTFUL DANCERS. | Every day at 2. Every night at 8. CITY SPORTS BURLESQUE CO. The Merry Buccaneers; or, Love and Duty. Pretty Girls, Pretty Costumes, Pretty Play. Mirth, Music, and Merriment.
Prices—Mat., 25, 50c. Night, 25, 50, 75c.

HAVLIN'S—Telephone "South 127."
Like Rome, all roads lead to the House of Success.
TODAY. ALL WEEK. John L. Sullivan —IN— THE MAN FROM BOSTON.
Next Sunday—OLIVER BYRON in The Plunger.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON, Manager.
Wednesday, OUR President. First Time. | TONIGHT—AUGUST JUNKERMANN And His Star Company in ONKEL BRAESIG.
Sun., Feb. 19—Fanny Rice in "A Jolly Surprise."

THE ALHAMBRA—Telephone S. 142.
H. R. JACOBS, Sole Manager.
ALL THIS WEEK. | SKIPPED BY THE LIGHT OF THE MOON
Next Week—PAUL KAUVAR.

CLARK STREET THEATER.
H. R. JACOBS, Sole Manager.
25c Orchestra Circle—Matinee—1st Balcony Sunday—Thursday—Saturday. 25c
THE FAST MAIL.
Next Sunday—"Skipped by the Light of the Moon."

HAVERLY'S CASINO—EDEN MUSEE.
Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.
HAVERLY'S MASTODON AND HOME MINSTRELS
Today at 2:30 and 8:15 p. m. The Best, Most Pleasing, and Perfect Minstrel Company in the World. New Ballads, Quartettes, and Specialties. Revised Editions of "THE KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN KEY" and OPERATIC BURLESQUE. Musee Department open from 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.

LIEUT. R. E. PEARY'S
LECTURE TOUR,
FOR MARCH.
Address J. B. POND, Everett House, New York.

MRS. PAYN[E]

[H]ELD AT FOWLER ... TO KILL HE[R]

The Evidence at the ... tion Is Damaging ... —The Bullet Wa... Says, from the Sid... the Accused Wif... Charges Against H... Not Believe—New...

Fowler, Ind., Feb. ... Worthington Payne w... Benton County Jail, ... tempted murder of h... Payne, who is now lyi... with a bullet just abov... and pointed toward t... the shooting at an earl... ng, and that suspicion... conflicting statements ... she was arrested Sund... under guard until this ... preliminary hearing ... over to the April grand ... $5,000 bail she was loc... woman's cell of the co...

All the testimony at ... ng this morning was ... Every witness added t... and Mrs. Payne, actin... counsel, declined to ... no witnesses were e... With smiling counte... crowded court-room w... being given and her f...



JAMES ...

... motion when Justice ... ed her to the Sheriff's ... ... up when bail ... the walk to the jail ... which always marke... little Town of Fowler ... closely barred doors d... her real or assumed c...

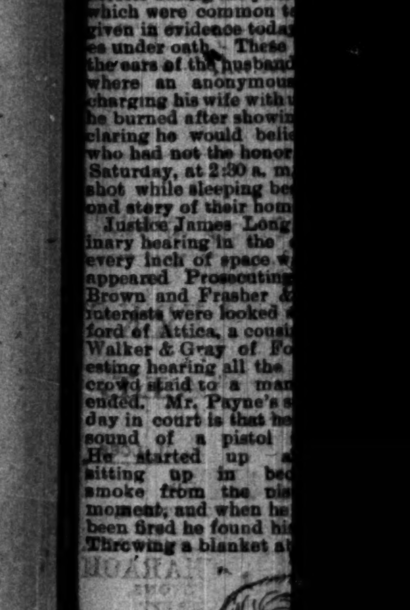
The ante-mortem ... Payne did more th... fasten on her the resp... ng, and he, always b... ng husband, declared ... n this and other misd... now charged.

She Was M...

To begin at the ... James W. Payne came ... his young wife, wh... Worthington, at Att... had been married to ... been divorced, and ... Payne antedated th... year. Mr. Payne ... Washington street, and ... years he has worked at ... owns the largest drug... has his own home, ... He has been s... years and is now Secre... Loan Association. He... being an upright, hon...

Mrs. Payne has m... herself during the year ... which were common t... given in evidence toda... under oath. These ... the ears of the husband ... where an anonymous ... charging his wife with ... he burned after showin... claring he would beli... who had not the honor ... Saturday, at 2:30 a. m., ... shot while sleeping be... and story of their hom...

Justice James Long... inary hearing in the ... every inch of space w... appeared Prosecuting ... Brown and Frasher a... interests were looked ... ford of Attica, a cousi... Walker & Gray of Fo... esting hearing all the ... crowd staid to a man ... ended. Mr. Payne's ... day in court is that he ... sound of a pistol ... He started up a... sitting up in be... smoke from the pis... moment, and when he ... been fired he found hi... Throwing a blanket a...



MRS. ...

flames he ran do... that lead from the fir... bedroom. These stair... room, and leading fro... into the bedroom of ... Lelia, in which a lamp ... got down-stairs and he fo... into the back yard op... him down-stairs and s... doors he discovered th... the wound. He had ... first excitement, but ... he was shot he walke... reaching the bed fell ... wife aroused him and ... been shot he sent her ... Dr. Cook found the w... and staid by the beds... That day he was in ... but by Sunday he ... strength to make a sta... it was this statement ... the Justice.

Payne's Pis...

Deputy Sheriff Hen... finding of a 32-cali... chambers loaded exce... tional cartridges in th... This revolver was iden... one which formerly ... which has been missin... Mrs. Payne had claim... stolen from the house ... there several month... testified as to the ... Payne previous to her ...

Dr. Clark Cook reco... being called to attend ... utes before 3 o'clock ... found the patient ... wound just above the ... entered the left breast ... striking the fourth rib ... flect and shatter th... upward and becoming ... right lung. Dr. Coo...

MRS. PAYNE IS IN JAIL

HELD AT FOWLER FOR ATTEMPTING TO KILL HER HUSBAND.

The Evidence at the Preliminary Examination Is Damaging to the Young Woman—The Bullet Was Fired, a Physician Says, from the Side of the Bed on Which the Accused Wife Slept—Anonymous Charges Against Her the Husband Would Not Believe—News of the Northwest.

FOWLER, Ind., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Nellie Worthington Payne will sleep tonight in the Benton County Jail, charged with the attempted murder of her husband, James W. Payne, who is now lying at the point of death with a bullet just above his heart. Suspicion has pointed toward the wife from the time of the shooting at an early hour Saturday morning, and that suspicion gaining strength from conflicting statements made by Mrs. Payne she was arrested Sunday afternoon and kept under guard until this morning. Today at a preliminary hearing Mrs. Payne was bound over to the April grand jury, and in default of $5,000 bail she was locked up in the little used women's cell of the county jail.

All the testimony at the preliminary hearing this morning was damaging to the defense. Every witness added to the chain of evidence, and Mrs. Payne, acting on the advice of her counsel, declined to make a statement, and no witnesses were examined in her behalf. With smiling countenance she faced the crowded court-room while the testimony was being given and her face showed no signs of



JAMES W. PAYNE.

emotion when Justice James Long committed her to the Sheriff's charge and ordered her locked up when bail was not forthcoming. She walked to the jail with the swinging stride which always marked her walks about the little Town of Fowler and the stone walls and closely barred doors did not cause her to lose her real or assumed composure.

The ante-mortem statement of James W. Payne did more than any other thing to fasten on her the responsibility for the shooting, and he, always before a trusting and loving husband, declares his belief in her guilt in this and other misdeeds with which she is now charged.

She Was Married Twice.

To begin at the beginning of the story, James W. Payne came to Fowler in 1881 with his young wife, who was born Nellie C. Worthington, at Attica, Ind., in 1858. She had been married to David Warren, but had been divorced, and her marriage to Mr. Payne antedated their moving to Fowler a year. Mr. Payne opened a drug store in Washington street, and during the last twelve years he has worked and saved until he now owns the largest drug business in the county, has his own home, and has money in the bank. He has been school trustee for four years and is now Secretary of the Building and Loan Association. He bears the reputation of being an upright, honest, conscientious man.

Mrs. Payne has made many enemies for herself during the year and scandalous stories, which were common talk in the town, were given in evidence today by one of the witnesses under oath. These stories never reached the ears of the husband except in one instance where an anonymous letter was sent him charging his wife with unfaithfulness, and this he burned after showing it to Mrs. Payne, declaring he would believe the story of no man who had not the honor to come openly to him. Saturday, at 2:30 a. m., James W. Payne was shot while sleeping beside his wife in the second story of their home.

Justice James Long conducted the preliminary hearing in the court-house today and every inch of space was filled. For the State appeared Prosecuting Attorney John T. Brown and Frasher & Isham. Mrs. Payne's interests were looked after by Charles R. Milford of Attica, a cousin of Mrs. Payne, and Walker & Gray of Fowler. It was an interesting hearing all the way through and the crowd staid to a man until the hearing had ended. Mr. Payne's statement produced today in court is that he was awakened by the sound of a pistol shot at 2:30 o'clock. He started up and found his wife sitting up in bed beside him. The smoke from the pistol blinded him for a moment, and when he realized that a shot had been fired he found his night clothes burning. Throwing a blanket about him to put out the



MRS. NELLIE PAYNE.

flames he ran down the narrow stairs that lead from the first-story direct into the bedroom. These stairs start from the dining room and leading from this room was a door into the bedroom of the 11-year-old daughter, Lelia, in which a lamp was burning. When he got down-stairs he found the doors leading into the back yard open. His wife followed him down-stairs and as he was examining the doors he discovered the blood flowing from the wound. He had not felt the pain in the first excitement, but when he realized that he was shot he walked up-stairs again and reaching the bed fell on it into a faint. His wife aroused him and after telling her he had been shot he sent her for Dr. Clark Cook. Dr. Cook found the wound a dangerous one and staid by the bedside during the night. That day he was in a semi-conscious state, but by Sunday he had gained enough strength to make a statement of the case, and it was this statement which was read before the Justice.

Payne's Pistol Identified.

Deputy Sheriff Henry Clark testified to the finding of a 32-caliber revolver with all the chambers loaded except one and four additional cartridges in the vault of an outhouse. This revolver was identified by Mr. Payne as one which formerly belonged to him, but which has been missing for more than a year. Mrs. Payne had claimed that the revolver was stolen from the house at the time of a fire there several months ago. Mr. Clark also testified as to the statements made by Mrs. Payne previous to her arrest.

Dr. Clark Cook recounted the story of his being called to attend Mr. Payne a few minutes before 3 o'clock Saturday morning. He found the patient suffering from a bullet wound just above the heart. The bullet had entered the left breast just above the heart, striking the fourth rib, which caused it to deflect and shatter the breast bone, ranging upward and becoming lost in the region of the right lung. Dr. Cook found the patient's sleeve and night garments burned from the closeness of the muzzle of the pistol, and by the aid of a diagram explained the position of Mr. Payne at the time the shot was fired. He said it had either been fired from the side of the bed occupied by Mrs. Payne or by some one standing between the bed and the wall, a distance of only two feet. When asked if the wound could have been inflicted by one in the



LELIA PAYNE.

position Mrs. Payne occupied, he said it could very readily. The wound, he said, was of a nature that might or might not prove fatal.

Ed Wallace, prescription clerk in Payne's drug store, testified as to Mrs. Payne's habit of getting money from the store safe without the knowledge of the husband.

The sensational portion of the testimony was that given by Mrs. Sarah J. McCormick, proprietor of a small hotel. This testimony implicated Mrs. Payne with a number of men living in Fowler, whose names she would not give. Mrs. McCormick told further of a visit from Mrs. Payne in September last, when she flourished a revolver similar to the one found and threatened to kill the witness if she did not tell the name of a woman with whom Mr. Payne had visited the hotel. Mrs. McCormick declared Mr. Payne had never been inside the hotel.

Search of a Veiled Woman.

Walter Ross told of a visit to his mother's house in the outskirts of the town last Wednesday afternoon of a woman who wore a heavy veil, but whom he claimed to recognize by her walk and her voice as Mrs. Payne. The strange caller, who gave the name of Mrs. Stark, asked for "Vic" Ross, a brother, who some time ago shot a man and is now away. She was informed of his being away from home, but called again Thursday evening and asked for him again. She refused to state her business. Friday morning Horace Ross received a letter in a disguised hand which read as follows:

Thursday. Horace Ross be in front of christian church tonight at 15 minutes before 6 o'clock when woman with thick vale on pases ask her where 3 street is dont let eny one know of this for you would be sorry if you did.

The letter bore no signature and it was mailed Thursday afternoon, but failed to reach Horace Ross until Friday morning. The hour set for the meeting was Thursday at 5:45 o'clock. At 6 o'clock the woman who Walter Ross declared was Mrs. Payne was before the Ross door. The Ross family is Italian, and Victor Ross, as stated before, had been in a shooting scrape a short time before.

At the conclusion of the testimony Justice Long decided the grounds were sufficient to hold Mrs. Payne to the grand jury and she was put in the care of Sheriff C. G. Mauzy. Mrs. Payne was taken at once to the county jail, but the woman's cell had been out of use so long it needed a little care and Mrs. Payne was given the use of the Sheriff's parlor during the day.

To a reporter for THE TRIBUNE Mrs. Payne refused to make a statement until she could see her counsel. Lawyer Milford was sent for, and he advised his client to make no statement. Mrs. Payne looked smiling and cheerful. She wore a neat-fitting dress of some soft brown material, well made and well fitting, with a deep band of fur about the bottom of the skirt. She has a good figure, black hair and black eyes. Her face is pleasing, and when she smiles she shows good teeth.

Since the adjournment of the Justice Court the fact has been learned that Mrs. Payne called on the parents of her husband to ask regarding his property and to know if there were any incumbrances on it. Mr. Payne said today that his wife had asked him last week regarding the $3,500 insurance on his life, made out in her name, to know if the premiums had been paid. Mr. Payne this afternoon had the beneficiary under the policy changed from his wife to his mother so that in the event of his death Mrs. Payne may not reap the benefit of it.

GAS WELL AT ELWOOD FLOWS OIL.

The Supply of the Former Gives Out, While the Grease Flows Freely.

ELWOOD, Ind., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Great excitement prevails over the opening of a strong oil well two miles out of here this afternoon. The well was drilled in for natural gas two years ago and was very strong. For some time, however, it has been growing weaker and today the supply of gas gave out. The first indication of oil was that it began running out at the regulators at the different houses and an examination developed the fact that the pipes were full of an excellent quality of oil. The well is the property of a local stock company composed of farmers, who drilled the well to secure a supply of gas for home use.

FAIRFAX BANK LIABILITIES.

They Exceed the Assets by $2,000—Assignee Is Objected To.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The assets and liabilities of the Bank of Fairfax, in connection with the failure of which the President and cashier were arrested, were made public today. The liabilities are $27,935.92; liabilities fully secured, $10,050. Assets, over and above the security for the secured claims, $16,538.74. Amount of liabilities over assets, $2,397.38. Creditors are endeavoring to have M. D. Brown, the assignee, removed. The affairs are still much complicated. Should litigation occur the assets would be somewhat reduced.

DYNAMITE UNDER A FREIGHT DEPOT.

Plot to Destroy Property Discovered at Brazil, Ind.

BRAZIL, Ind., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—A plot to blow up the Chicago and Indiana coal freight depot was discovered this morning and nipped in the bud. The mail carrier saw a peculiar package lying under the freight depot this morning. His suspicions were aroused, and he crawled under and brought it forth. It contained two dynamite cartridges. It is evident that it was a well-planned plot to destroy the depot, but what the object was the railroad people are at a loss to know. Much stir is caused among the trainmen by the find, and no pains will be spared to ferret out the guilty parties.

Christian Scientist in Trouble.

GALESBURG, Ill., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The Board of Health today discovered a case of scarlet-fever in the house of John H. Wheeler, a Christian science preacher. Mr. Wheeler was angry at the intrusion and declared he could heal the child quicker than a physician. The Commissioner says that he shall have the preacher arrested for not reporting the case. The child is very sick, and several other children in the same neighborhood are down with the disease.

Will Not Make All Kinds of Wheels.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The Michigan Wheel company of this city has, it is reported, agreed in consideration of $5,000 not to manufacture certain grades of carriage wheels for one year.

News Notes of the Northwest.

Charles Dean, an old soldier, was killed yesterday on the Illinois Central road at Monticello.

Gladys Weaver, age 5, fell into the St. Mary's River at Fort Wayne yesterday and was drowned.

Will Lindall, aged 13, hanged himself Sunday night because his father had whipped him. He lived on a farm near Milford, Ia.

Jeff Withers, the colored man shot Saturday night at West Superior, Wis., died yesterday, and the Coroner's jury found that William Lane fired the fatal shot.

Frank Lewis, one of the bandits who robbed the Waverly (Kas.) bank about Jan. 23 and killed Augustus P. Ingleman, was sentenced Saturday last to be hanged in one year.

Mrs. Mary E. Nash, widow of the late Dr. J. A. Nash, one of the most prominent Baptist ministers of Iowa, died yesterday at Des Moines from a fractured skull received by a fall.

WERE EASY TO PICK.

HAWTHORNE'S TALENT SELECTS WINNERS HANDILY.

Morse, Quotation, Thane, and Ruben, Favorites, First Past the Post—Harry Kuhl Surprises the Knowing Ones, However—Fauntleroy Beaten by Panini, an East St. Louis Arrival at Roby—Racing on Muddy Tracks at New Orleans, Guttenberg, and Gloucester—Turf Gossip.

It was easy to pick winners at Hawthorne yesterday. The going was heavy, but out of the five races the plungers managed to pick four winners.

The speculators fell hard in the second race. Kildare was thought to have an option on the purse, and that horse was backed to the prohibitive odds of 3 to 5, notwithstanding the fact that there were several other good horses in the race. It fell to the lot of the least known entry to furnish the dump.

The betting on Harry Kuhl opened at 8 to 1, but as no money went on him the figures were 20 to 1 at post time. When the flag fell he was in the lead and kept his position all the way around, winning by two lengths from Zantippa, with Kildare a close up third.

Jockey Perry let Marion run away with him before the flag fell in the fourth race and before the mare could be stopped she had run half a mile.

Jockey Vale, who rode Jake Johnson in the fourth race, was suspended by the starter for incompetency.

Jockey Hugh Penny, a great favorite in this section, reappeared at the track, having the mount on Quotation in the third race, a selling affair substituted for the regular event, which was declared off.

He was warmly received and when he landed the erratic mare an easy winner was accorded an ovation.

The summary follows:

First race, purse $300, five and a half furlongs—Morse, 102 pounds (Cratty), evens, won; Gladstone, 102 (F. Bell), 7 to 2, second; Hamblin, 102 (E. Taylor), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:13¾. Laura B., 101 (W. Mooney), 4 to 1, and Jurist, 98 (Perry), 2 to 1, also ran.

Second race, purse $300, seven furlongs, selling—Harry Kuhl, 103 pounds (McCue), 20 to 1, won; Zantippa, 102 (Cratty), 4 to 1, second; Kildare, 111 (F. Bell), 3 to 5, third. Time, 1:34. Cassella, 102 (Shealey), 5 to 1; Grandpa, 99 (E. Taylor), 15 to 1; and Red Root, 100 (W. Mooney), 8 to 1, also ran.

Third race, purse $300, three-quarters of a mile—Quotation, 111 pounds (Penny), evens, won; Ruby Payne, 105 (Cratty), 3 to 1, second; Prettiwit, 105 (F. Bell), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:19¾. Little Annie, 102 (Leonard), 4 to 1; Mamie B., 102 (W. Mooney), 6 to 1; and Mollie L., 99 (Perry), 10 to 1, also ran.

Fourth race, purse $300, one-half mile—Thane, 103 pounds (W. Mooney), 8 to 5, won; Belva L., 106 (Cratty), 3 to 1, second; Easter John, 134 (Ransom), 4 to 1, third. Time, :51. Jennie S., 127 (Overton), 6 to 1; Imp. Piggy, 91 (Taylor), 10 to 1; Billy Pinkerton, 133 (Stringer), 10 to 1; Jake Johnson, 108 (Vail), 10 to 1; and Marion, 102 (Perry), 40 to 1, also ran.

Fifth race, purse $300, five furlongs, selling—Ruben, 104 pounds (Cratty), evens, won; Southern Lady, 101 (W. Mooney), 3 to 1, second; Jake Allen, 101 (F. Bell), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:05¼. Ella Duke, 101 (Leonard), 3 to 1; Ernest L., 103 (Ransom), 10 to 1; Vevie, 101 (Shealey), 20 to 1; and Anglo Saxon, 88 (E. Taylor), 10 to 1, also ran.

Today's Hawthorne card is:

First race, three furlongs, purse $300, for 2-year-olds, penalties—Lady Jim, 115 pounds; Folly, 115; Phil Daly, 118; Racio, 111; Gov. Tillman, 118; Don Jaime, 118.

Second race, five furlongs, purse $500, for all ages, allowances—Ray B., 102 pounds; Bankrupt, 118; Glenoid, 117; Fan King, 118.

Third race, three-quarters of a mile, for all ages, selling—Tom Jones, 103 pounds; Catherine B., 95; Miss Knott, 102; Prince, 107.

Fourth race, seven furlongs, purse $300, for all ages, selling—Grandpa, 99 pounds; Zantippa, 99; Billy Pinkerton, 104; Red Root, 96; Razzle Dazzle, 104; Palmetto, 107.

Fifth race, five furlongs, purse $300, for all ages, selling—Peddler, 107 pounds; Thorne, 107; Santamego, 100; Dan H., 107; Gladstone, 104; Peristaltic, 102; Maggie Lebus, 107; Tom Stevens, 104.

FAUNTLEROY WAS BEATEN EASILY.

Panini, an East St. Louis Arrival, Defeats Roby's Crack Sprinter.

For the first time in weeks Fauntleroy, made a pronounced favorite in the fourth race, was defeated handily at Roby yesterday. Panini, an unknown quantity, set a clipping pace the entire route and won in a gallop.

Piantoni, the Mexican jockey, recently reinstated by Judge Cheatham, emphasized his return to the pigskin by skillfully piloting two winning mounts.

In the first race Black Maria ran away, burning up the liberal backing accorded her by a certain smart contingent. Sonoma Boy, well ridden, won the race, well in hand, from an excellent start. Helen Wren won the second race in a romp with Tom Burns, the midget jockey, up.

Brown Idle won the third race, and Spalding, an even-money favorite, cantered away from the hot thing, The Major, in the last race of the card.

The summary follows:

First race, purse $250, for 3-year-olds and upward, four and a half furlongs—Sonoma Boy, 102 pounds (Piantoni), 5 to 1, won; Tryphosa, 106 (Tucker), 10 to 1, second; Remedy, 106 (Cottrell), 5 to 1, third. Time, :59. Fonda, 111 (Knapp), 4 to 1; Ohio Boy, 111 (Irving), 5 to 1; Isabella, 86 (F. Carr), 5 to 1; and Black Maria, 101 (Phillips), 4 to 1, also ran.

Second race, purse $250, for 3-year-olds and upward, three-quarters of a mile—Helen Wren, 73 pounds (T. Burns), 3 to 2, won; Templemore, 93 (F. Carr), 6 to 5, second; Spinner, 90 (Conroy), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:18. Fred Houston, 105 (Vignes), 3 to 1, also ran.

Third race, purse $250, for 3-year-olds and upward, half a mile—Brown Idle, 110 pounds (Piantoni), 2 to 5, won; Francis Pope, 105 (Vignes), 4 to 1, second; Polly Brimstone, 95 (Phillips), 2 to 1, third. Time, :51½. Forget-Me-Not, 110 (Green), 12 to 1; Josie G., 95 (Cottrill), 7 to 2; and J. B., 95 (O. Lewis), 15 to 1, also ran.

Fourth race, purse $300, for 3-year-olds and upward, five furlongs—Panini, 86 pounds (F. Carr), 5 to 2, won; Fauntleroy, 112 (Irving), evens, second; Lon Hicks, 96 (McCormick), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:04¼. Gov. Porter, 96 (L. Soden), 6 to 1; Bessie Brigg, 92 (Cottrill), 12 to 1; and Millionaire, 82 (W. Taylor), 20 to 1, also ran.

Fifth race, purse $250, for 3-year-olds and upward, half a mile—Spalding, 105 pounds (Irving), evens, won; The Major, 105 (Rogers), 8 to 1, second; Silver Mint, 105 (Cottrill), 3 to 1, third. Time, 51½. Carlow, 105 (W. Taylor), 10 to 1; Lela Jennings, 100 (L. Soden), 10 to 1; Castanet, 100 (Piantoni), 4 to 1; and D. B., 105 (Hall), 10 to 1, also ran.

Today's Roby card is:

First race, three-quarters of a mile, purse $250, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling—Johnny Campbell, 98 pounds; Mary L., 103; Vedana, 103; Lela Jennings, 103; Franco, 108; Kangaroo, 108; Vattell, 108; Oakdale, 108; Jasper, 108; Receiver, 108; Gov. Wheeler, 108.

Second race, five and a half furlongs, purse $400, handicap, for 3-year-olds and upwards—Bob Rice Jr., 102 pounds; Doubtful, 90; Panini, 90; Hercules, 109; Berndine, 102; Viola Knight, 88; Starlight, 109; Ernest Race, 115; Ivanhoe, 111.

Third race, five furlongs, purse $250, for maiden 3-year-olds and upward, allowances—Stella, 90 pounds; Bob Fitzsimmons, 90; Vevie, 90; Guess, 100; Joe Hardy, 105; Eiko, 105.

Fourth race, four and one-half furlongs, purse $250, for 3-year-olds and upward, allowances—Gen. Miles, 92 pounds; Erect, 96; G. B., 100; Clarion, 107; Carlow, 107; Lilly Lochiel, 109.

Fifth race, one-half mile, purse $250, for all ages, selling—Roxie Todd, 88 pounds; D. H., 101; Washington, 101; Log Cabin, 106; Lena Lazell, 106; The Major, 106; Reba, 107.

CYRUS WINS THE CARNIVAL STAKES.

Other New Orleans Winners Are Elsie S., Lady Tom, Maud, and Highwayman.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Summary of today's races:

First race, for 3-year-olds and upwards, non-winners, selling, three-quarters of a mile—Elsie S., 91 pounds (A. Clayton), 3 to 2, won, pulled up, by two lengths; Dick Scott, 99 (R. Bain), 10 to 1, second, easily by eight lengths; A. C. Tucker, 103 (Thompson), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:20¼.

Second race, for 4-year-olds and upwards, selling, five furlongs—Lady Tom, 104 pounds (H. Shields), 2 to 1, won easily by a length and a half; Ansel Jr., 109 (Britton), 6 to 1, second driving by two lengths; Angeree, 100 (Sargent), 3½ to 1, third. Time, 1:05¼.

Third race, for 4-year-olds and upwards, selling, three-quarters of a mile—Maud, 102 pounds (Sargent), 3½ to 1, won handily by two lengths; Excelsior, 110 (Stucky), even, second, driving, by three lengths; Wedgefield, 95 (Thompson), 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:20¼.

Fourth race, for 4-year-olds and upwards, selling, one mile—Highwayman, 95 pounds (A. Clayton), 2 to 1, won; Consignee, 90 (R. Bain), 3½ to 1, second; Primero, 104 (H. Shields), 4½ to 1, third. Time, 1:51¼.

Fifth race, Carnival Stakes, for 2-year-olds, $15 each starter, $500 added, one-half mile—Cyrus, 115 pounds (Regan), 13 to 5, won, driving, by one length; Twang, 113 (Sanford), 10 to 1, second, driving, by a length and a half; India, 110 (A. Clayton), 11 to 10, third. Time, :53¼.

Tuesday's New Orleans entries are:

First race, selling, four and one-half furlongs—Wray C., 81 pounds; Mildred, 82; Lilly Trimble, 84; Viola, 90; Elsie S., 90; Lemonade, 93; Jack of Diamonds, 93; Wild Bill, 93; San Jacinto, 93; Billy Coleman, 96; Capt. Pennyweight, 96; Frederick Charles, 96; Miss Francis, 97; Kerosene, 98; Tilack Duke, 98; Jim Reed, 99; Miss McFadden, 100; Texas, 101; Loften Jr., 101; C. A. Tucker, 102; Lakewood, 104; Rufus Hardy, 108.

Second race, selling, three-quarters of a mile—Rushlight, 101 pounds; Sam Farmer, 101; Bruce, 101; Queer Toy, 101; Wigwam, 101; Consignee, 101; John J. L., 104; Van Dorn, 104; Penurious, 113; Big John, 116.

Third race, selling, five furlongs—Ollie Kinney, 94 pounds; Larue, 99; Barker Harrison, 106; Edwin, 110; Sam Farmer, 110; Julius Sax, 110; B. G. T., 114; Billy Duncan, 114; Artless, 116; Cold Deck, 121.

Fourth race, selling, seven furlongs—Carrie Pearsall, 92 pounds; Progression, 97; Wedgefield, 98; Miss Gilkey, 98; Fay S., 98; Wigwam, 100; Quarter Deck, 100; Grey Duke, 106; Sight Draft, 109; Bonnie King, 109; W. L. Munson, 112.

Fifth race, handicap, seven and one-half furlongs—Blue Banner, 104 pounds; Sir Planet, 100; Rossiter, 105; Zampost, 106; Lombard, 100; Florence Slaughter, 100; Pigeon, 108.

THREE FAVORITES AT GUTTENBERG.

Elect, Belle D., Azrael, Marcellus, Philura, and Lucy Clark Win.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Summary of today's races at Guttenberg:

First race, six furlongs—Elect, 95 pounds (Griffin), 7 to 5, won; Kerry Gow, 110 (Whitehead), 5 to 1, second; Freedom, 102 (T. Flynn), 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:21¾.

Second race, selling, six furlongs—Belle D., 96 pounds (Donohue), 12 to 1, won; Xenophon, 101 (Leigh), 2 to 1, second; Character, 107 (T. Flynn), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:22¼.

Third race, selling, six and one-half furlongs—Azrael, 106 pounds (Griffin), 3 to 5, won; Eleanor, 98 (Leigh), 4 to 1, second; St. Patrick, 104 (W. Morris), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:29¾.

Fourth race, selling, four and one-half furlongs—Marcellus, 98 pounds (H. Jones), 9 to 2, won; Bolivar, 106 (T. Flynn), 8 to 1, second; Sir David, 105 (J. Jones), 50 to 1, third. Time, 59¾.

Fifth race, selling, for 2-year-olds, one-half mile—Philura, 91 pounds (Lyons), 5 to 2, won; Bow Knot, 93 (Leigh), even, second; Miss Marie, 89 (H. Jones), 10 to 1, third. Time, 53¼.

Sixth race, selling, six furlongs—Lucy Clark, 93 pounds (Leigh), 2 to 1, won; Jeweler, 98 (Donohue), 8 to 1, second; Gray Rock, 110 (T. Jones), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:22¼.

Guttenberg entries for Tuesday are:

First race, six and one-half furlongs—Prince Howard, 119 pounds; Gray Rock, 119; Dr. Helmuth, 119; Belle D., 114; Xenophon, 110.

Second race, selling, three furlongs, 2-year-olds, maidens—Glance, 112 pounds; Pie, 105; Genie filly, 104; Unfaithful, 100; Annie G. filly, 100; Spauldie filly, 100; Vietta filly, 100.

Third race, selling, maidens, four and one-half furlongs—Antrim Jr., 101 pounds; George D., 97; Max, 97; Lady Ballard, 96; Larkin, 86; Deceitful, 81.

Fourth race, three-quarters of a mile—Gladiator, 117 pounds; Lester, 105; Westchester, 105; Kirsch, 105; Inferno, 95; Defaulter, 90.

Fifth race, selling, four and one-half furlongs—Mayor B., 109 pounds; Monogram, 109; Van S., 109; Young Lottery, 109; Vanwart, 109; Menthol, 105; Tasso, 105; Gold Digger, 105; Alarm Bee, 105.

Sixth race, selling, seven furlongs—Rightaway, 110 pounds; Lismore, 107; Indigo, 104; Eleanor, 99; Miss Bess, 93.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Pools sold tonight on tomorrow's Guttenberg races as follows:

First—Prince Howard, $15; Dr. Helmuth and Belle D., $10 each; Gray Rock and Xenophon, $5 each.

Second—Glance and Spauldie filly, $10 each; Annie G. filly and field, $5 each.

Third—Lady Ballard, $10; George D., Max, and Deceitful, $5 each; Antrim Jr. and Larkin, $3 each.

Fourth—Kirsch and Inferno, $20 each; Westchester, $15; Gladiator and Lester, $10 each; Defaulter, $5.

Fourth—Van S. and Young Lottery, $10 each; Menthol and Golddigger, $5 each; Mayor B., Vanwart, and Alarm Bee, $3 each; Monogram and Tasso, $2 each.

Sixth—Rightaway, Eleanor, and Miss Bess, $15 each; field, $5.

BUT THREE GLOUCESTER FAVORITES.

Vendetta, Silvana, Gonzales, Smuggler, Mollie V., and Michigan Win.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Summary of today's races at Gloucester:

First race, seven and one-half furlongs—Vendetta (Williams), 8 to 5, won; National (Wallace), 8 to 1, second; Lum (Graver), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:58¾.

Second race, five furlongs—Silvana (Corbley), 3 to 1, won; Pathway (E. Tribe), 4 to 1, second; Bert (Mosby), 3 to 5, third. Time, 1:17½.

Third race, five furlongs—Gonzales (F. Doane), 3 to 1, won; Graylock (Kuchen), 4 to 1, second; Capt. Wagner (Yetter), even, third. Time, 1:15¼.

Fourth race, six and one-half furlongs—Smuggler (Kuchen), 7 to 10, won; Bright Eyes (E. Tribe), 7 to 2, second; Boston Tommy (W. Hamilton), 50 to 1, third. Time, 1:43.

Fifth race, four and one-half furlongs—Mollie V. (Corbley), 3 to 5, won; Shamrock (Williams) 15 to 1, second; Leo Brigel (Ham), 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:05¼.

Sixth race, six and one-fourth furlongs—Michigan (Bender), 3 to 1, won; Con Lucey (Morrissey), 4 to 5, second; Paradise (Martin), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:37¼.

Gloucester entries for Tuesday are:

First race, five furlongs—Fitzroy, 121 pounds; Capstone, 121; Lucky Seven, 121; Frejols, 121; Tradesman, 117; Eolic, 117.

Second race, four and one-half furlongs, 3-year-olds—Karl B., 100 pounds; Rocket, 100; Birdie colt, 95; Venus, 95; Ruth H., 95.

Third race, seven and one-half furlongs—Vendetta, 105 pounds; Telephone, 105; Vevar, 105; Florimor, 105; Pelham, 105; Glenril, 105; Come to Taw, 105.

Fourth race, six and one-half furlongs—Bargain, 100 pounds; Bravo, 100; Lailah, 92; Poet, 91.

Fifth race, five furlongs—Maid of Biarney, 107 pounds; Samaritan, 100; Stringfellow, 100; Lillie B., 95.

Sixth race, three-quarters of a mile—George C., 106 pounds; Border Minstrel, 106; Garwood, 106; McCarthy, 106; Brevier, 106; Blizzard, 106; Maj. Thornton, 106; Maggie, 101.

SECOND CHOICES AT EAST ST. LOUIS.

Normie, Frank Phillips, Germanic, Vanzant, and Frank Trimble Win.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Summary of today's races at East St. Louis:

First race, selling, four furlongs—Normie, 92 pounds (J. Davis), 5 to 2, won; Wild Pat, 101 (Davis), [illegible] to 1, second; John L., 101 (O. Grace), 40 to 1, third. Time, :53¼.

Second race, selling, six furlongs—Frank Phillips, 108 pounds (Gorman), 4 to 1, won; Voltaire, 111 (Barrett), 4 to 1, second; Gen. Caldwell, 111 (English), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:21¼.

Third race, selling, four and one-half furlongs—Germanic, 100 pounds (Barrett), 5 to 1, won; Abe Halstead, 100 (Davis), 10 to 1, second; Gen. Ross, 108 (H. Hayes), 3 to 1, third. Time, :59.

Fourth race, handicap, five and one-half furlongs—Vanzant, 108 pounds (Gorman), 2 to 1, won; Lady Moore, 97 (J. Fisher), 6 to 1, second; Frankie D., 96 (McIntyre), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:14.

Fifth race, selling, five furlongs—Frank Trimble, 101 pounds (Barrett), 2 to 1, won; Ethel Fortune, 102 (J. Fisher), 6 to 1, second; Outright, 96 (Davis) 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:07.

Entries at East St. Louis for Tuesday are:

First race, five and one-half furlongs—John R. (by Gloster), 121 pounds; Chestnut Bell, 106; Outlaw, 103; Free Trade, 95; Sinbad, 93; Belle of York, 93; Comedy, 119; Balance All, 105; Flipflop, 100; Jolly Tar, 98; Braganza, 93.

Second race, selling, five furlongs—Puente, 105 pounds; Stover, 105; Coffee Cake, 105; Ida Harding, 105; Utah, 105; Bobby Watts, 105; Money Maker, 105; Humming Bird, 100.

Third race, selling, five furlongs—Straight Out, 111 pounds; Townsend, 111; Alice Clark, 106; Hattie B., 102; Joe Edwards, 111; Backwoods, 107; Grey Minnie, 104; Kate Clark, 100.

Fourth race, free handicap, five furlongs—Oak View, 101 pounds; Irene H., 108; Gen. Ross, 108; Eunice, 92; Frontinella, 92; Liberty Bell, 102; Germanic, 100.

Fifth race, selling, four and one-half furlongs—Red Cloud, 107 pounds; Jennie V., 102; Abe Halstead, 107; Normie, 98; Fannie D., 102; May Curl 102; Ethel Fortune, 104; Frank Trimble, 103; Hunley S., 102; Esther, 100; Mary Hall, 102.

Col. Woodruff Will Preside.

Col. B. W. Woodruff, the well-known presiding judge, yesterday received from Rolla Wells, President of the St. Louis Jockey club, notice of his appointment as judge of the spring meeting of the club, which opens April 29. The Mound City club could have made no better choice. Col. Woodruff has had wide experience and is thoroughly versed in racing from a practical standpoint.

Took Justice Bradwell In.

Justice Bradwell seems to have been the victim of misplaced confidence. Yesterday Richard Reynolds and Jack Campbell, who were arrested Saturday night for prize-fighting, were arraigned. In the hearing the Justice was told that Campbell and Reynolds were mere fill-ins, as Paddy Brennan and Henry Baker were to have been the principals. Inasmuch as Baker has been training Tom Ryan at Bay St. Louis for three weeks the story needs substantiating, although the battles usually waged between modern pugilists can easily be carried on with the distance of New Orleans and Chicago between them. The mouth is the modern pugilist's most important organ. The muscles from the ears forward and the neck up are in constant training. Reynolds and Campbell were bound over to keep the peace and McAfee, the proprietor of the saloon where the fight took place, was fined $10.

Corbett's Manager Going to New York.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 13.—In reply to Jackson's ultimatum, issued this morning, saying that Corbett must accept his challenge within ten days or Jackson's money would be withdrawn, Corbett said this afternoon: "My representatives will be in New York Wednesday to make a match with Mitchell or Jackson. Mr. Brady and Mr. Delaney leave for New York at 5 o'clock this evening. They have power to make the match with either Mitchell or Jackson; Mitchell first and Jackson second. I am not going to do any talking on paper. Money will talk when my manager gets to New York." Delaney and Brady will take $10,000 with them for Mitchell to cover.

General Sporting Notes.

Joe Quinn has finally signed to play second base for St. Louis.

Jim Mutrie seems to have disappeared from the baseball world entirely.

Dan Creedon, the Australian fighter, has challenged Alex Greggains.

Jim Murphy has taken up Wadsworth and will fit him for an extensive campaign.

Jockey Kuhn has purchased Leveller, Turk, and John Hickey and they will be shipped here.

A new weekly called *Cycling Life*, devoted to cycling as a sport and trade, has made its appearance. It is edited by Walter Wardrop, well known among cycling writers of the country, and the initial number is a handsome copy that augurs well for the paper's future.

WAUKEGAN RIOTERS HELD IN BONDS.

Bound Over to the Grand Jury That Meets Next Month.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The preliminary examination in the religious riot case before Justice Kennedy came to an end this afternoon, all the defendants being bound over to the grand jury. Garrett Grady and T. O'Mahany were held as principals in bonds of $1,000 each, and Thomas Grady, Patrick Grady, John Grady, Hugh Kennedy, Walter Joyce, and James Quinlan as accessories in bonds of $500 each. Bail was furnished for all. In the morning the prosecution introduced additional evidence. The defendants' attorney then moved to dismiss on account of the alleged inadequacy of testimony. The Justice refused and desired to hear testimony and arguments in favor of the defense, but none was offered. The prosecuting attorneys made arguments, particular stress being laid upon the fact that the defendants were part of a mob that went to the church and returned under marching orders; that they aided and abetted the assault on Knox. Whether they did it themselves or not, their silence gives consent to the fact that they know who did it, they said. The grand jury before whom the matter will now come will convene March 13.

Will Accompany Peary to the Arctic.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—James W. Davidson, aged 20 years, son of a banker of Austin, Minn., has been selected by Lieut. Peary to accompany him in his arctic expedition. Young Davidson is the only one thus far chosen of Peary's little party and is probably the youngest man ever selected for an exploration of the arctic regions.

IN TWENTY INNINGS.

IVES SHOWS GREAT SPEED AT ENGLISH BILLIARDS.

Haskins Beaten in a Remarkably Short Game, the Champion Making a Break of 434—Great Possibilities for Rail-Play Practically Shown—Haskins Secures But 97 Points While Ives Is Piling Up 600—Thatcher Challenges Any Britisher in Town to Meet Him.

Frank Ives and "Spike" Haskins played the opening game last night in Ives' tournament at English billiards, arranged to give him practice for his coming match with English Champion Roberts.

The game to be played by Ives and Roberts, and practiced last night, is not strictly the English one, being a compromise between the French carrom and English games, with the points of the latter predominating.

The table is six by twelve feet and has pockets at each corner. The balls used are much smaller than in the French game. A carrom counts two, a pocket of the object ball three, a carrom and pocket of the object ball five, a pocket of the cue ball from the object ball two, and a carrom and pocket of the two object balls seven.

Ives last night gave rather a striking illustration of the possibilities of the game. In open table play the count is rather slow, but once the balls are railed the buttons accumulate in startlingly rapid fashion, two points being counted for each carrom clicked off.

Ives started in poor form, although in his third inning he picked up 27 points all around the table and 27 more in his eleventh. Haskins in his seventeenth inning, picked up 22 but missed an attempt to pocket the object ball, leaving his own and the red ball in the lower left hand corner.

With a cushion carrom and masse Ives railed the balls within three inches of the corner and started up the table with them at a rapid rate. Before he reached the upper rail he had amassed 250 points.

It looks at first sight a difficult task to turn a corner with the balls on account of the pockets, but it is not in reality, as the cushions run almost into the pockets, making the pocketing of a ball a feat not to be despised.

Ives worked up to the corner, and with a short draw, deadening his own ball, sent the object around cleanly and started along the side rail. He reached the second corner with 386, turned it, and bade fair to run the game out. At 420, however, he broke the balls purposely and fell down at 434 on an attempt to pocket the object ball.

Haskins made 16, and Ives missed a side draw to the cushion. Haskins then gathered 6, and Ives, with another brilliant break of 66 ran out his 600 points, leaving his opponent at 97.

Ives needed only twenty innings to complete the game. This speed should keep the English champion busy. Charley Matthews marked the game.

The score was:

Ives—0, 0, 27, 25, 2, 8, 5, 0, 2, 15, 27, 0, 2, 11, 0, 0, 434, 0, 66. Total, 601.

Haskins—0, 0, 2, 2, 6, 8, 0, 0, 0, 10, 0, 3, 10, 0, 7, 5, 22, 16, 6. Total, 97.

Thatcher and Ives will play tonight. Thatcher announced last night that he would play any Englishman in the city for $100 at the new game.

Billiardist Schaefer Reaches New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Billiardist Jacob Schaefer today arrived from Paris on the steamer Bourgogne after a sojourn abroad of seven months. Schaefer said tonight: "I have just finished reading about the international tournament to take place in this city in the fall. I shall certainly send in my entry to Maurice Daly. Before I left Paris Albert Garnier said he would come over, and M. Gibelleud also personally assured me that he would come, provided he was guaranteed his expenses. I think Frank Ives has the swelled head. He is simply afraid of losing the championship, and I doubt if he will play until forced to. While we were both in Paris I repeatedly tried to make a match with him, but his answer was always the same, 'I will return in November and play Vignaux, Piot, Garnier, or yourself.' Well, he did not. I am ready to make a match with him any time for $500 a side."

WORK OF THE SETTER DERBY.

Good Records Made by the Contestants and Birds Plenty.

NEW ALBANY, Miss., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The setter derby of the United States Field Trial club began this morning. Birds were found in abundance. Gleam's Pink and Cecil H. made an inferior showing in the first heat, flushing birds repeatedly and missing many opportunities to point. Hope's Mint and Nancy Foreman, made a poor competition, the latter flushing repeatedly under conditions favorable for good work. Mint also made a poor showing, though superior to her competitor. Lillian Russell ranged much wider and faster than Direct and far exceeded him in point work. Rex the King did not work independently. His range was irregular. Kingston surpassed him in speed and judgment. Lochinvar and Dixie's Rod ranged fast and wide, Rod particularly excelling in wide casts, but was ordinary in point work, in which respect he was inferior to Lochinvar. Sport made an excellent competition with Dan Burgess, his judgment and skill in locating and pointing birds being positive. Dan Burgess made an ordinary competition. Seven dogs were in the second series. Lillian outworked Rink on scattered birds and was the best ranger. Dixie's Rod worked in poor form with Kingston. Rod's range was inferior to that of his first heat. Sport and Dick Fox ran an excellent heat, in which the former was superior in point work. Lochinvar and Cecil H. ran well. Cecil's range shortened greatly towards the end of the heat. There were six in the third series. Lillian and Kingston ran a good heat, in which the latter was far outworked in finding point and good judgment. A poor heat was run between Dick Fox and Dixie's Rod.

Telegraphic Notes of Sport.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—By proclamation of the Chief of Police the quarters of the Omaha Athletic club were closed to prize fighting today.

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 13.—At the annual races of the Montreal Snowshoe club the mile snowshoe record of 5 minutes 42 seconds was lowered by R. Davis of the Lachine Snowshoe club, who covered the distance in 5:40.

LEBANON, Ind., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The grand jury has caused subpoenas to be issued for all persons who attended the Perrin and White prize-fight in this county Saturday. Indictments against the principals and others will likely follow.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 13.—M. L. Sayles, owner of the trotting horse Templebar, today began suit against the Cleveland Driving Park Association for $110,000 damages. At the summer meeting of 1892 Templebar, its owner, and driver were expelled from the National Trotting Association because of alleged unfair driving in the 2:19 class.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—A meeting of the officers and directors of the Wabash Fair Circuit was held at Bluffs today, and the schedule of the dates was fixed as follows: Jerseyville, July 9-11; Roodhouse, July 18-22; Quincy, July 25-28; Camp Point, July 31, Aug. 4; Mount Sterling, Aug. 8-11; Griggsville, Aug. 14-17; Jacksonville, Aug. 21-24.

Electric Companies at Des Moines Combine.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The Edison Electric Light and the Water-Power Electric Light companies were consolidated today under the name of the Des Moines Electric company, with capital stock of $1,000,000. Fred Goode was elected President and J. A. Colby Secretary. The combination will probably mean higher prices, as the companies have been competing concerns.

THIS IS THE TIME OF YEAR WHEN Men and Women BECOME chilled by cold, weakened by the weather and run down generally.

Few people understand why this is so, or what part of the body the inclement weather and winds attack first.

Let us tell you: It is the kidneys, liver, or urinary organs. These are the first parts that the weather affects; that disease attacks. The kidneys take cold, the urea is not thrown off, but is forced back upon the lungs, and pneumonia results.

But it was Caused By Weakness of the Kidneys.

There is only one way known to medicine or men for promptly checking kidney troubles and restoring these great organs to health and strength, and that is by the use of Warner's Safe Cure.

It has stood the test of time;
It has saved thousands of lives;
It has restored millions of sufferers to health;
It has done what was never done, never attempted before;
It has made men stronger and healthier;
It has made women brighter and happier;
It stands alone in all these qualities.

Do you not think it would be wise for you to use it and thus avoid the dangers of the season? Insist upon having it.

Chicago's Valentine.



Dirty streets cannot be cleansed with a thaw—or even a rain storm—It takes labor too—Soiled Clothes—linens, laces and all lingerie, are easily cleansed with

Kirk's American Family Soap

You rub the Soap on—let it soak a short time—rinse out—You have not labored much, your clothes are clean, sweet, pure, all through the aid of this unequalled Soap.

Kirk's Dusky Diamond Tar Soap, price so low that all can use it, purifies and heals.

Sore Throat
Lameness
Sore Eyes
Soreness
Catarrh
Bruises
Burns
Cuts
Piles
Female Complaints
Rheumatism
AND ALL Inflammation
USE POND'S EXTRACT
Sold only in our own bottles. All druggists.
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PILES. POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT.
It's remarkable specific action upon the affected parts gives it supreme control over *Piles,* however severe.
Also for *Burns, Scalds, Eruptions, Salt Rheum &c.* Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50c. Sold by all Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., N. Y.

Burlington Route
BEST LINE TO DENVER
FOUR TRAINS DAILY

I AM SO HAPPY!
3 BOTTLES OF S.S.S.
Relieved me of a severe Blood trouble. It has also caused my hair to grow out again, as it had been falling out by the handful. After trying many physicians in vain, I am so happy to find a cure in S.S.S. O. H. ELBERT, Galveston, Tex.
S.S.S. CURES By forcing out germs of disease and the poison as well. It is entirely vegetable and harmless.
Treatise on Blood and Skin mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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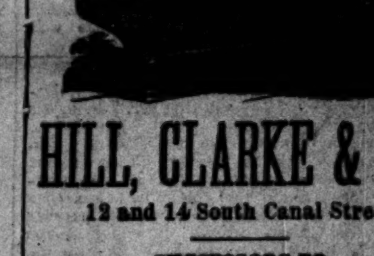
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Chartered by the State of Illinois, for the treatment of SPECIAL, NERVOUS, AND CHRONIC DISEASES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE	NEWSSELLERS should write for rates and terms. Prompt answers to all inquiries.
The "Tribune" is always sent express charges or postage prepaid—by quickest route.	ALWAYS SELLS BEST.

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Tea and Dinner Services, AND ALL OTHER OBJECTS MADE OF SILVER.
SAM'L KIRK & SON,
At our New Store and Manufactory,
106 BALTIMORE STREET, EAST,
Established 1817. Baltimore, Md.

Annual Clearing Sale.
FURNITURE —AND DRAPERY— CONTINUING THROUGH FEBRUARY.
No one who intends to purchase Furniture and Drapery at any time this year can afford to ignore this opportunity.
Designs and Estimates Furnished for Special Work.
J. A. COLBY & SONS.
148 TO 154 WABASH AVENUE.
Factory—88 to 90 Henry-st.

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HILL, CLARKE & CO.,
12 and 14 South Canal Street.
SUCCESSORS TO A. J. KIRKWOOD & CO.

Old Time Ale Drinkers are quick to notice the brilliancy and mellow flavor of C. H. Evans & Sons' India Pale Ale and Brown Stout. Try it beside your favorite brand. Isn't there a difference? See how clear it is.
No false ferments;
No harmful acidity;
No cloud of sediment.
ADAMS-SMITH CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS.

BLOOD POISON A SPECIALTY.
Primary, Secondary or Tertiary Blood Poisoning permanently cured in 30 to 60 days. We eliminate all poison from the system, so that there can never be a return of the disease. You can be treated at home as well as here, (for the same price and under the same guarantee), but with those who prefer to come here we will contract to cure them or refund all money and pay entire expense of coming, railroad fare and hotel bills, if we fail to cure. If you have taken mercury, iodide potash, and still have aches and pains, Mucous Patches in Mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eye Brows falling out. It is this Malignant Blood Poison that we guarantee to cure. We solicit the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. This disease has always baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians. A legal guarantee to cure or refund money. Write for references who have given permission to refer to them. Address COOK REMEDY CO., 1989 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

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The "Tribune" is always sent express charges or postage prepaid—by quickest route.	ALWAYS SELLS BEST.

Van Houten's Cocoa
Highly Digestible and Nutritious. Best and Goes Farthest.
The Exquisite Natural Flavor is Fully Developed.
No vanilla used to cover inferiority and imperfections.

METROPOLITAN Business College.
Cor. Michigan-av. and Monroe-st., CHICAGO.
Thorough instruction. Strict discipline. Elegant fireproof building. Call or send for prospectus.
O. M. POWERS, Prin.

IT IS RATHER MIXED.

CONTEST FOR THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION COMPLICATED.

Followers of Each of the Would-Be Mayors Exhibit Extreme Sensitiveness and a Tendency to Charge the Opposition with Bad Motives—Harrison Scores a Point by the Briggs House Meeting, but Also Receives Some Set-Backs—Hesing Men Claim Some Gains.

Carter H. Harrison scored a point Sunday evening by calling the meeting of his friends at the Briggs House to offset the effect of the Hesing meeting at the Tremont Saturday afternoon. His strategy and promptness were commended yesterday and his prospects looked brighter. He also scored by announcing that he would accept the decision of the convention. This has made him friends in quarters where he had not many friends before.

But while all these count as gains there were some set-backs also. It was commented on yesterday that of those who attended the meeting a large number were of the aldermanic combine, and it was the opinion that that fact would not help him with the voters. It does not commend a candidate to the public that he is supported by Stanley Kunz, Peter Kiolbassa, Martin Irons Butler, or any of the numerous Aldermen and ex-Aldermen who were present at the Briggs House meeting. The absence of some of the more notable men hitherto reckoned among Harrison's supporters was noticeable. Austin J. Doyle was not on hand, but "Bull" Burke was there. Daniel Corkery did not put in an appearance, but "Jimmy" Quinn was on hand, and so were a number of the persons who held office under Carter Harrison six years ago and who expect to hold office again.

Much was made of the fact that forty of the sixty-eight committeemen are pledged to Harrison. But this was counted a grievance yesterday by the Hesing men. The latter say that the Harrison men are fixing the primary districts and naming the primary judges in aid of the Harrison candidacy. They also charge that the Election Commissioners' office is used to their prejudice, and they point to the fact that Lawrence P. Boyle, the attorney of the Election Commissioners, attended the Harrison meeting Sunday and was one of the chief Harrison fuglemen, while his political partner, John McCarthy, is seeking to manipulate the primary judges and the primary districts of the Second Ward.

Democrats Exceedingly Sensitive.

The decision of the Election Commissioners Saturday ignoring the recommendations of the two committeemen of the Twenty-third Ward because they were supposed to be favorable to Hesing was also commented on, and one Hesing lieutenant went so far as to refer to the Election Commission as the "Harrison Returning Board." The action of the Commissioners last evening did not seem to merit these harsh criticisms. The decisions appeared to be fair and were rather favorable to Hesing on the whole. Reference is made to the matter as showing the exceedingly sensitive condition of the Democratic mind at this stage and the tendency to suspicion and to charges of bad motives.

It looks, too, as though the Democratic bosses, whether Harrison or Hesing men, depend more on the judges at the primaries than on public feeling and judgment. "Give me the judges at a primary," the candidates seem to say, "and I don't care how the people vote at those primaries." As those judges serve not only at the primaries but at the polls on election day it does not look as though the Crawford law tended to purity of elections.

The Hesing men opened headquarters yesterday in the Dunlevy Building, at the southwest corner of Washington and Dearborn streets, and the Hesing leaders, including Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Darrow, Louis Nettelhorst, Ald. Ernst, John C. Schubert, Charles Kern, Commissioner Root, Senator Thiele, Ald. Murphy, John S. Cooper, and others, had a conference, at which about 200 names were selected as a Campaign committee. This committee will be announced today.

Hesing Men Claim Gains.

In the meantime the Hesing men are claiming some gains. They say that Mr. Doyle, for instance, is rather lukewarm in support of Mr. Harrison this trip and that Daniel Corkery is going to be neutral. They assert that in the American wards and in the German wards Hesing has things all his own way, and that Harrison depends mostly on the old Irish wards, like the Sixth and the Nineteenth, on the Poles and on the Bohemians. But he has not all of these. Dr. Jirka, who is the strongest man among the Bohemians, is for Hesing, and so is ex-Ald. Kowalski, who has a big pull among the Poles. In the North Division the Hesing men claim that there is a decided anti-Harrison tendency. This of course the Harrison men deny, and Robert Emmet Burke, one of the Harrison fuglemen, said yesterday that Harrison would bring in four-fifths of the delegates from the North Division. He said: "Cap Farrell will certainly win in the Twenty-second Ward, Senator O'Malley in the Twenty-third, Frank Murphy and Jimmy Quinn in the Twenty-fourth." He also counted on the Twenty-first for Harrison. But, then, to listen to the Harrison men one would suppose that Hesing had no chance whatsoever.

During the day it was reported that as a result of the Sunday evening meeting a combination had been effected between the friends of Harrison and the friends of P. H. Duggan of the Twenty-ninth Ward, which meant the nomination of Harrison for Mayor and Duggan for Treasurer. This alarmed the friends of several other candidates, among others the friends of James C. Strain, who is a candidate for City Clerk, and John McGillen and Michael Bransfield, who are candidates for Treasurer. Mr. Duggan will have the backing of sixty, perhaps seventy-three, delegates from the Town of Lake wards, and they must be taken into consideration by Harrison. However, the Bransfield and Strain wards come first on the roll-call and it may be more important to secure them for Harrison.

The situation is thus most seriously complicated. Hesing has kept out of trades thus far, while it is claimed that Harrison has not been so fortunate. The number of candidates for the City Treasurer's place and for the City Clerkship is causing much embarrassment, and the trading propensities of Harrison's lieutenants may seriously cripple his candidacy.

DATE FOR NORTH TOWN CONVENTION.

Democratic Committeemen Decide That It Shall Be Held Feb. 25.

It was decided at a meeting of the members of the Democratic County Central committee representing the wards constituting the North Town to hold the North Town convention Feb. 25, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the lower Turner Hall. The primaries will be held under the provisions of the new primary law of the preceding day. Senator John F. O'Malley presided at the meeting. There was no conflict as to the date of the town convention, but some difference of opinion arose as to the course that should be pursued in reference to the Aldermanic conventions. H. F. Donovan held that the naming of a date for the Aldermanic conventions was a matter which did not concern the meeting as the full committee had directed that the ward committeemen call their conventions to suit their constituents. M. B. McAbee and some others wanted the committeemen to announce when these conventions would be held. After some discussion the roll of the wards was called. The Twentieth Ward was passed but it is understood the convention will be held March 14. Capt. Farrell named Feb. 25 as the day for the Aldermanic primaries in the Twenty-first Ward, the convention to be held the same evening at Meyer's Hall on Sedgwick street. The Twenty-third Ward primaries will be the same afternoon as the town primaries, and the convention in the evening. Some effort was made to get Committeemen Hughes and Magnus to select some other date, but they declined to do so. The primaries in the Twenty-fourth Ward will be Feb. 25 and the convention in the evening. The Twenty-second Ward was not represented, so no date was named. It is claimed that the friends of ex-Ald. O'Brien in the Twenty-third Ward wanted the primaries the same day as the town primaries, while Tom Kelly, who is a candidate, and his supporters wanted some other date. Capt. Farrell moved that the committee indorse James Crawford for Assessor. This was opposed by M. B. McAbee, who said there were other candidates. H. F. Donovan said that while he favored Mr. Crawford's nomination he did not think such action wise and Capt. Farrell withdrew the motion.

Disputes Settled in Short Order.

Election Commissioner Keenan asserted his authority in an unmistakable manner at the meeting of the board of which he is a member yesterday. Where the ward factions of the Democrats could not agree as to the judges of election he moved that both lists be rejected and that the Commissioners themselves make the selections. This was agreed to in every case much to the dis appointment of a number of ward heelers who were on hand. Committeemen Carmody and Mulbrandon of the Seventh Ward were much annoyed at the decision, and Ald. Murphy was correspondingly happy. The Twenty-third Ward dispute was settled in the same way. Ex-Ald. O'Brien and Representative Lyman, representing contending factions, declared themselves satisfied.

Combination Against Harrison.

It was stated yesterday that a combination had been effected between Hesing and Cregier against Harrison through the Labor people. Four-fifths of the German vote in Chicago is the Labor vote. They are trades unionists socialistically inclined. They will support Hesing so as to hold the *Staats-Zeitung* in line with union labor. They remember that for the last year that paper has been with them. Especially has this been true in editorials regarding Homestead matters. It is said now that Cregier, who has a strong Labor following, has joined forces with Hesing. Mr. Hesing will open down-town headquarters today.

To Attend the Inauguration.

The Waubansee club, although but a few weeks old, is already marching to the front as one of the most active clubs of the city. Saturday night at a meeting at its handsome home, No. 355 La Salle avenue, a committee to make preparations for members of the club to visit Washington to attend the inauguration ceremonies next March was appointed. President-elect Cleveland, Vice-President Stevenson, Gov. Altgeld, and Senator John M. Palmer were elected honorary members of the club.

Hold the Primaries Feb. 24.

A meeting of the Democratic Central committee of the North Town was held yesterday afternoon for appointing the time of the primaries and convention of the North Town. Senator O'Malley presided. It was decided to hold the primaries Friday, Feb. 24, and the convention Saturday, Feb. 25, at lower Turner Hall. A motion was made to indorse J. W. Crawford for Assessor of the North Town, but upon opposition being offered the motion was withdrawn and the meeting adjourned.

Fifth Ward Hesing Club Formed.

At a mass-meeting of citizens and property-owners, held Saturday afternoon at No. 537 Thirty-first street, the Fifth Ward Washington Hesing Democratic club was formed. Resolutions were passed indorsing Michael Bransfield for City Treasurer and James Dailey for Supervisor of the South Town.

COMBINATION OF ART WITH COCKTAILS.

Peculiar Business of a Chicago Man Leads to Threats of Legal Proceedings.

"Wholesale dealer in fine art and whisky" is what a successful Chicago man with an office in the Ashland Block calls himself. It is his business to transfer the masterpieces of the French painters from the walls of the Paris Salon to those of Chicago saloons. With every keg of old rye the Chicago gin-mill gets an old master, and with each picture goes the papers which guarantee its authenticity. Of course the paintings do not permanently leave the possession of this peculiar patron of the fine arts. They are simply lent or leased for the time being to the particular saloonkeeper who wishes to transform his place into an art gallery. Already this alcoholic connoisseur has $200,000 invested in painted canvas. His collection numbers 163 paintings, among them being fine examples of Auguste-Felix Clement, Gustave Wertheimer, Leon Pallierd, Jules Scalbert, Anton Serres, and Jules Fery. In return for the large monthly rental paid the saloonkeeper has been allowed to sell to his patrons photographs of such of the paintings as might catch their eyes, and in this way has sprung up a business which interferes materially with the income of the regular art dealer. So successful, in fact, from a commercial point of view, has been this peculiar combination of cocktails and fine art that the senior member of the Philadelphia art firm of Gebbie & Barie has come on to Chicago to prevent by injunction, if possible, the further sale of photographs of Wertheimer's famous "Revenge of the Flowers." Mr. Gebbie walked into a place in the Ashland Block, where the painting is now on exhibition, Saturday and bought a photograph of the painting.

"I own the original of 'The Revenge of the Flowers,'" he said, "and it is copyrighted. If you sell any more photographs I shall get out an injunction and sue you for damages."

But the saloonkeeper had a certified check for $10,000 in his possession guaranteeing the genuineness of the big canvas, and he told Mr. Gebbie to go ahead with his legal proceedings. Then Mr. Gebbie calmed down somewhat and proceeded to look at the painting more critically. It bore the artist's signature and on the stretcher was stamped his crest in red wax. Mr. Gebbie was puzzled. Then he was shown letters from Wertheimer himself, and they explained the apparent mystery. "Several years ago," he wrote, "I painted a small study of 'The Revenge of the Flowers.' I gave it to a lady, and I have no idea where it is now." Mr. Gebbie admitted that his picture was much smaller than the one before him, but he was still not satisfied. He left the place vowing that all the powers of the law should be invoked to stop the outrage.

BUILDERS ASSEMBLING AT ST. LOUIS.

Convention Organizes This Morning—Temporary Water Supply Discussed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Many of the delegates to the seventh annual convention of the National Building Inspectors, Association arrived today. The convention will organize tomorrow morning and will be attended by 113 representatives of the inspection offices of many of the principal cities of the Union. Louis O'Neill of Chicago will address the association on "Steel Construction and Foundations." The following cities will be represented: Boston, Buffalo, Chattanooga, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Denver, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Indianapolis, Louisville, Lowell, Lynn, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New York, Omaha, Peoria, Philadelphia, Portland, Me.; Providence, Pueblo, Rochester, St. Louis, St. Paul, Saginaw, San Antonio, San Francisco, Syracuse, Wilmington, and Worcester, Mass.

Mayor Noonan called the Board of Public Improvements together today to discuss the temporary water-supply question. The proposition to extend the Bissell's Point dyke out into the stream in order to carry the sewage beyond the mouth of the intake was rejected, and the board decided that the placing of the proposed temporary pumps at the chain of rocks is the best method of getting out of the dilemma. The contracts for the work, which will cost $150,000, will be let at once.

CHARGES AGAINST ST. LOUIS OFFICERS.

Misappropriation of Fees Charged by the Grand Jury.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—When the St. Louis grand jury made its final report today it was found that that body had severely criticised the administration of the offices of every one of the county officers with one exception. Ex-Sheriff E. L. Dusenbach and the present Collector were charged directly with making false reports and with misappropriating the fees collected by the office. The jury merely returned the report making these charges, failing to find any indictments against the officers, who at once demanded an examination of the books and accounts. The report goes into the different branches of the administration of county affairs and excepts only the Recorder of Deeds. The County Court comes in for criticism and the methods generally of conducting it are charged to be contrary to law and without warrant. Too great lavishness in the spending of county funds and too little economy in the performance of official duties are charged against nearly every one of the men placed in possession of the county's business. The Sheriff and Treasurer, the outgoing officers, are charged with making no annual reports for settlement between them and the county. In the case of the Sheriff a shortage is charged.

All of Mortimer's Statements Denied.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 13.—The Cleveland, Akron and Columbus railroad company has filed its answer to the petition of Edward L. Mortimer to have a receiver appointed. The answer states that Edward L. Mortimer is not a resident of the City of New York and that he is not the owner of 250 shares of the capital stock. Each averment in the petition to the effect that the road was being mismanaged is denied in detail. The case is of general interest because of the belief that Mortimer is a tool in the hands of Henry S. Ives for speculative purposes.

Fits, opium habit, headache, nervous prostration cured Dr. Miles' Nervine. Free bottle. Druggists

REX TAKES THE CITY.

NEW ORLEANS SURRENDERS TO THE MARDI GRAS FESTIVITIES.

Approach of the Royal Fleet Announced by Blowing Whistles, Ringing Bells, and Belching Cannon—Proteus and His 300 Followers, with Tableaus on Twenty Floats, March Forth at Night—Story of the Myths of Finland Gorgeously Told—Dance at Night.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—It was 4 o'clock when the blowing of whistles and ringing of bells from 100 steam vessels in the harbor, responded to by the belching guns of the artillery on shore, announced the approach of the royal fleet of Rex. The flagship Galveston headed the squadron of gayly decorated water craft that soon lay alongside the wharf. The King disembarked and took his place in his royal chariot, surrounded by the Dukes of the Realm and distinguished guests, followed by the attendants of his household with the famous bouf gras and the keepers of the royal treasure with their strong boxes.

Without delay the line of march was formed. Rex having extended a special invitation to St. Bernard Commandery of Chicago to act as



CAPT. JOHN POITEVANT, REX.

his bodyguard, the body in platoons, in the garb of the Mystic Shriners, marched in line before and behind the chariot containing the King of the Carnival. A battalion of uniformed rank Knights of Pythias and Knights of Honor, a cavalcade of gentlemen in full dress, and the Knights of Joy in fantastic costume completed the column.

Then came the First Division of the Louisiana State National Guard, Maj.-Gen. John Glynn, the Household Guards, the Bashi Bazouks, and the Royal Marmadukes. The King was escorted out Canal street and up St. Charles to the city hall, where Mayor Fitzpatrick, amidst flowing beakers of champagne, abdicated in his favor and turned over to him the golden keys of the Carnival City.

The King then repaired to the Hotel Royal and refreshed himself for the festivities of the night, which he had placed under the management of his beloved cousin, Proteus, the Wizard of the Seas.

Rex this year is represented by Capt. John Poitevant, the millionaire lumber king of Pearl River and President of the East Louisiana railway.

After nightfall Proteus and his 300 followers, with a series of tableaus mounted on twenty floats, marched forth.

Story of the Myths of Finland.

Proteus' selection this year is a sagacious one—the Kalevala, telling the story of the myths of Finland. First is chanted the birth of Wainamoinen, the son of Luonnotar, the daughter of Nature. Wainamoinen was born on the waters, and reached a barren land. There he sowed the grain that is the bread of man, calling on Mother Earth to make the green herbs spring, and on Ukko to send clouds and rain. So the corn sprang and the golden cuckoo came with his congratulations. While the corn ripened Wainamoinen rested from his labors and sang of the origin of things. The fame of his singing excited jealousy in the breast of Youkahainen. Youkahainen provoked him to a trial of song. He boasted that he had made all things. Then arose Wainamoinen in his wrath and he rooted Youkahainen to the ground and suffered him not to go until he promised him the hand of his sister Aino. The mother was delighted, but the girl wept. She flees from home and wanders until she meets three maidens bathing, and joining them, she is drowned. Suddenly the mother of Wainamoinen appears and bids him seek a bride in the land of Pohjola, alien to his race.

After many wild adventures he reaches the land of Pohjola, and is entreated by Loutri, the mother of the maiden of the land. Loutri will grant him her daughter's hand only on condition that he give her a sampo, a machine that grinds salt, grain, and money. Wainamoinen cannot make one himself, so he seeks the aid of Ilmarinen, the smith that fashioned the hollow vault of heaven. As the hero returns to Kalevala he meets the Lady of the Rainbow seated on the arch of the sky weaving the golden thread. She promises to be his if he will accomplish certain tasks, in the course of which he wounds himself with an ax. The wound is healed by one who possesses the mystic words that hold the secret of the birth of iron. Returning to Kalevala he sets Ilmarinen to work to make the sampo. The fatal treasure is concealed by Loutri, and is obviously to play the part of the fairy hoard in the "Nibelungen Lied," which is to the Germans what the Kalevala is to the Finns. A new hero, Ahti, and a new cycle of adventures are abruptly introduced in the poem. Ahti, or Lemmenkainen, is a profligate wanderer. His first regular marriage is unhappy, and he is slain in trying to capture a bride from the people of Pohjola.

World Bidden to the Wedding Banquet.

Wainamoinen and Ilmarinen now go together to Pohjola, but the fickle maiden prefers Ilmarinen to Wainamoinen. She aids her alien lover to accomplish the task assigned to him. After this the parents cannot refuse their consent, and all the world, except the seductive Lemmenkainen, is bidden to the wedding banquet. When all is merry the mischievous Lemmenkainen sets out for the feast. He reaches Pohjola, kills one of the guests, and fixes his head on one of the stakes around the house. He then flees to the Island of Saari, whence he is driven for his heroic profligacy and by the haters of the only girl he has not wronged. Ilmarinen seeks a new wife in Pohjola, and endeavors with Wainamoinen's help to recover the sampo. On the voyage the Kunoia makes a harp out of the bones of a monstrous fish. In the war with Pohjola the heroes were victorious, but the sampo was broken and lost in the sea.

Rebuked by the child of Maijatta, Wainamoinen fled to the sea and built a magic bark. Taking the helm and going out to sea, he raised his voice and sang: "Times go by and the suns shall rise and set, and then shall men have need of me and shall look for the promise of my coming, that I may bring a new sampo and a new harp and bring back sunshine and moonshine and the joy that is banished from the earth."

Here the strange poem ends at its most interesting point, with the cry that must have been uttered so often, but is heard here alone of a people that deserted the gods. It had fashioned in its own likeness for a faith that had not sprung from its needs and fears, yet it cherished the hope that this tyranny would pass over: "They that are gods and behold, they shall die and the waves be upon them at last."

Proteus, god of the sea, leads his gorgeous cavalcade in person. Huge doves uphold a gigantic seine surrounded by sea plants. Midway in the depths of the net is Proteus.

On the banner car Altho, a Finnish deity of the ocean, is shown reclining against an iceberg. The heavy, sorrowing countenance of the northland is his. He holds from his frost-bound arms a scroll bearing the name "Kalevala," the epic of Finland.

The rival minstrels are the next. Wainamoinen passes his time in contentment, the plains of Wainola resound with his singing, and his fame extends so wide that away in the dismal northland Youkahainen hears of him. He mounts his snow sledge and meets Wainamoinen and challenges him to musical battle. The tableau shows the meeting of the minstrels on the plain of Kalevala.

Daughters of the Sun and Moon.

This car is a filmy cloud structure of white and gold. The daughters of the deities, grouped among the clouds, are busy with distaff and needle.

The float of Asrai and Mammelainen, guardians of the hidden treasure, is one of exceeding ambition, the falling water, the immense rocks, and the superbly-attired deities forming a magnificent tableau. The Rainbow Maiden is on the fifth car, which pictures the meeting of Wainamoinen and the Rainbow Maiden. Nymphs attend her on either side, and the scene forms a strange and wonderful combination of the celestial and the earthly.

Ilmarinen, worker of metals, forging the sampo, is the subject of the seventh tableau. The rock smithy, from which dart huge flames of red and gold, makes a strong spectacle. Ilmarinen, brawny and magnificent, is working at the forge. Four assistants are near by, and the sprites of the gold mountain and the silver hill furnish the metal used in making the magic mill.

Metsola-Tapio, God of the Forest, the eighth car of Proteus' pageant, displays the court of Metsola-Tapio. An altar of perpetual fire is the center-piece, while among gigantic torches are hunters in fantastic costumes. Fir trees and hunting hounds give the scene a touch of fantastic color, while the eminence of the fire and the torches show the regard in which heat is held by the people of Finland.

The ninth car shows the Turi Castle of Honeyland. It is a gorgeous cavern guarded by uncouth dragons disgorging fire. The fairies of the castle are winged and celestially beautiful. Within are the jars of the magic honey wrought in gold, and silver, and gems.

The tableau of Hetemane, the Pleiades, is one of the most ethereal and poetic in the pageant. Seven maidens reclining on clouds bear the star wands which to those on earth appear as the Pleiades. Auroral flames dart out of the depths of the cloud and make the scene a poetic study in the lighter colors.

Manala-Deathland follows. Tuonetor, the deathland hostess, meets the visitor Wainamoinen and urges him to drink. The visitor finds that the liquor contains poison and reptiles and refuses to drink. Thus the hero is able to return and visit the stars.

Story of the Remaining Floats.

The Magic Barge, showing Wainamoinen, the eternal wisdom singer, who concludes to build a vessel to go in search of a bride. He is short of lumber and calls Sampsa to his aid. Sampsa, wandering to the forests of gladsome summer, finds an old oak tree and fells it. The old and skillful woodworker builds his vessel with enchantment and quickly journeys to Manala.

Hisi, the Evil Principal, presents a grotesque giant figure, with battle-mace in hand and surrounded by serpents and evil spirits.

Terhenetar, Daughter of the Fog, comes next. Terhenetar hears Ilmarinen praying and makes the fog and snowflake settle. He safely bridles the bear and brings her to the hostess.

Mehilainen, the honey bee and the maiden of the honey fields, is a tableau representing the maiden sweetly sleeping in tinselled raiment on a meadow of honeyed grasses and fragrant flowers and the bee dipping its winglets in the honey of the sweetest flowers.

Then comes Ilmarinen's Wedding Feast. The hand and heart of the maiden of the rainbow are at last Ilmarinen's and the hostess of Pohjola, the ancient Louhi, bids all persons to the wedding feast. When the guests had all drank each sang in turn. Wainamoinens sings to Ukko, the creator.

The Birth of the Harp tableau shows Wainamoinen with the magic harp upon his knee. The god of the ocean has risen from the waves to listen. Even the eagle has descended from the air and alighted on the rocks to hearken to the magic minstrel.

Ahtola, the Water Castle, follows in turn. The water god, Ahto, lives with his spouse at the bottom of the sea. He possesses a treasure in the shape of the sampo.

Jumala, the sky god, is the next float. The primary object of worship among the Finns was the sky. Jumala is represented as sitting upon a cloud in the vault of the sky surrounded by heavenly dignitaries.

Taehti, the Polar Star, is seen. Proteus finds a superb climax for his gorgeous pageant in the tableau representing the north star, worshiped by the Finns. It is here shown as an immense silver orb of white light. The attendants of Taehti surround her in superb costumes. The picture, rich in coloring, strikingly beautiful, is a most fitting conclusion to the magnificent pageant.

The parade passed through miles of city streets, and finally halted at the French Opera House, where the maskers disappeared, to reappear shortly in a series of brilliant tableaux on the stage—soon to be lost in the bewitching dance.

The ball at the French Opera-House was one of the most brilliant affairs the city has ever witnessed. The lady selected by Proteus for his Queen was Miss Virginia Nicholls, daughter of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, one of the most charming of the season's debutantes. The maids of honor were Misses Cecile de Fuentes and Stella de Morrielle, two Creole belles, and Miss Ruth Leeds, daughter of ex-Mayor Charles J. Leeds.

GOV. ALTGELD RIDES A BRONCO.

His Complete Restoration to Health Proved by an Equestrian Exploit.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Gov. Altgeld did not come over to see Rex. He is still at Pass Christian. Politics is one of the subjects to be avoided, a course which is a part of the prescription of Dr. Pague, and rumors of his departure are regularly started in order to throw interviewers off the track. The Governor is now perfectly well, but his wife is ill, and the party will not think of starting for home until she is also pronounced in good health. The orders at the Mexican Gulf Hotel are that his rooms are not to be disturbed no matter where the Governor is until he gives word that his departure is final. This was done because the rooms came near being turned over to other visitors when Gov. Altgeld took a run to Bay St. Louis. It is said that the Governor will remain at Pass Christian for about ten days longer. He is taking a great deal of exercise now—sailing, rowing, and walking—and the other day he surprised the patrons of the pleasant resort by conquering and riding an untamed bronco. At the second attempt he retained his seat, dug his spurs into the sides of the erratic animal, and rode on triumphantly.

TRIBES OF INDIANS GET THEIR MONEY.

Some Freezing to Death—Clever Ruse of a Squaw with a Dog.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Feb. 13.—During the last week the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians have been receiving a payment of $38,000 pasture money from the government. The payment has been made at Anadarko, and a large majority of the three tribes have been encamped about that place all the week. Many of them suffered greatly during the extreme cold weather which prevailed. An Apache boy aged 16 and his 12-year-old sister started to walk fifty miles to secure their share of the money and were found frozen to death. Gamblers and whisky peddlers have been thick about the camp and few of the Indians retain their money more than a few hours. One Indian woman appeared with a child carefully wrapped up and demanded the payment of its share. She would not uncover its face, because she said the light would hurt its weak eyes; but after she had secured the money some mischievous clerk pulled aside the shawl and discovered that the weak visaged child was a small dog carefully wrapped in flannels.

OPPOSED TO THE NUDE IN ART.

A Prejudiced Preacher Causes the Destruction of Figures of Venus.

EDGERTON, Wis., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—A bull in a china shop could not have done greater havoc than did the Rev. Mr. Newton, the California Evangelist, in the art pottery of Sampson Brothers in this city, where he discovered the figure of Venus in cold clay. The Rev. Mr. Newton has been assisting in a series of revival meetings held here, and in saving men's souls he is a success; but his ideas of nude art are not in accord with the prevailing spirit in this section. Two of his most ardent converts were the Sampson Brothers, Danish potters, who have contracts for supplying figures for the World's Fair. The revivalist impressed upon them the sinfulness of making figures of Venus, and under his direction they proceeded to smash several hundred dollars' worth of art work before more wordly people could interfere. The figures destroyed were really fine works of art, meeting with a ready sale and approval from the public. Edgerton people think that the Rev. Mr. Newton ought to confine his efforts to saving men's souls and not interfere in worldly matters that do not concern him.

Naturally fermented in the bottle, perfectly pure, with a delicious bouquet. Cook's Extra Dry Champagne can be drank by the most delicate.

You don't drink cocoa because you can't digest Phillips' Digestible Cocoa will not distress.

How to Divide an Income

of $1,000
$1,500
$2,000 per Year

The wisest way of living on these incomes by city people, as shown

By Maria Parloa

In two practical articles, the first of which appears in the February LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

Ten Cents on all news-stands

Send One Dollar for One Year to The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

GEN. GRANT REFUSED A PANAMA OFFICE.

He Would Not Become Honorary Vice-President of the Company.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The special committee of the House of Representatives appointed to investigate the affairs of the Panama Canal company met here today.

Xavier Boyard was the first witness. He said he had been agent for the Panama company on the isthmus in 1882, and came to New York in 1883, where he acted as secretary for the purchasing agent until 1887, when he succeeded Mr. Salela as purchasing agent. In 1889 he became agent for the liquidator appointed. He denied that he had ever used any money for improper purposes.

Mr. Colne, Secretary of the American committee, was asked what had become of the books pertaining to his work as Secretary of the American committee.

"I surrendered them to Gen. Bristow six months ago," answered Mr. Colne.

Nathan Appleton of Boston said that in 1869 he went with Gen. Banks as a delegate from the Boston Board of Trade to attend a conference with European capitalists and engineers as to the building of a canal across the Panama Isthmus. He met Count de Lesseps in Paris. The only position that was conferred upon this country was that of Honorary Vice-President, which was offered to Gen. Grant, who declined.

In July, 1879, Mr. Appleton received letters from Mr. de Lesseps asking him to accept the position of general agent of the canal company in this country. His idea was that shares of the company should be placed on sale by the national banks of this country. He wrote to the President of the Fourth National Bank of this city offering to place that portion of the stock of the company allotted to this country in their possession for sale. The estimated cost of the canal was $240,000,000. He narrated the story of Mr. de Lesseps' visit to this country in the winter of 1879 and the spring of 1880. In December, 1880, the subscription for $60,000,000 of stocks was opened in this country and was a great success. The amount was covered three times over. At that time he had not heard of the American committee. He had drawn his salary of $4,000 a year as general agent of the company ever since through the bankrupt house of J. & W. Seligman. He did not know what agent of the canal company or what influence was brought to bear upon Secretary of the Navy Thompson to induce him to resign the Secretaryship and accept the Presidency of the American company.

Col. Fellows asked whether it was not the fact that when Mr. De Lesseps found such a strong opposition to the enterprise that he found it necessary to come over here to control the opposition and he accomplished this Secretary Thompson was induced to resign the Secretaryship of the Navy and accept the Presidency of the American company, and that in this way the feeling of uncertainty in France was overcome and the bonds floated.

Mr. Appleton admitted that it was to overcome the opposition in this country that M. De Lesseps came here.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—A dispatch from Carthagena, Colombia, declares that the government will grant a preference to the French proposals for completing the Panama Canal, if assurances should be obtained that operations will be resumed. The President of Colombia has already received proposals from other quarters based on the scheme of a loan to be guaranteed by the Republic of Colombia and by Venezuela. The parties who have been negotiating with the object of taking the canal property from Colombia have left Carthagena for Bogota to lay their plans before the central government of the republic. The dispatch adds that Great Britain has not made any proposals on the subject, but that several prospectuses have been submitted from the United States for the completion of the work. An American, Col. Tyndell, is now in Bogota to engage in negotiations on the subject.

AGAIN ACCUSED OF STEALING DIAMONDS.

W. G. Furnald Arrested for Robbing Mrs. M. A. Brady of Jewels.

Walter Grey Furnald was arrested yesterday on complaint of Mrs. M. A. Brady of No. 1429 Michigan avenue, who charges him with stealing a sealskin sacque valued at $600 and diamonds worth $400. Furnald, it is alleged, a few months ago stole $2,000 worth of diamonds from Mrs. Alfred G. Post in the same building in which Mrs. Brady resides. Furnald went to New York, where he was placed under arrest. Mrs. Post went East and recovered her diamonds, after which she refused to prosecute Furnald. Soon after Mrs. Post's return to this city Furnald came back. On the night of the robbery in Mrs. Brady's flat Furnald, it is claimed, was seen to enter the building, and this fact led Mrs. Brady to suspect him of the theft. He protests his innocence. The goods have not yet been recovered. He was arraigned before Justice Bradwell, who continued the case until Feb. 15 in bonds of $1,500.

The People of Paris Are Defiant.

PARIS, Tex., Feb. 13.—A letter has been received here to the effect that 25,000 colored citizens of Chicago were coming here to wipe Paris off the face of the earth because of the lynching of Henry Smith, who killed little Myrtle Vance. It is not believed they will come, but if they do there will be a good time. The colored people here are anxious to entertain them. It is not unlikely that some act of violence will be done yet. Some indiscreet man in his cups may make some remarks reflecting upon the people here, and if he does he will be dealt with very roughly. The people here stand by what was done and will allow no man to challenge their good name.

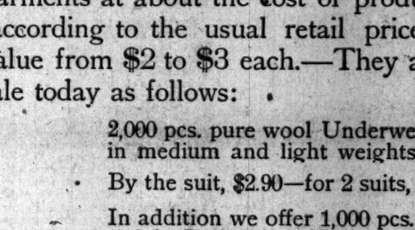
CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.
STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

An extraordinary purchase has been made—through the Men's Underwear Dept.—One of the most reputable manufacturers of Men's High-Class Underwear in this country—is in the hands of a receiver—from whom we have purchased their entire assortment of light and medium-weight garments at about the cost of production—these (according to the usual retail price) average in value from $2 to $3 each.—They are placed on sale today as follows:

2,000 pcs. pure wool Underwear—in medium and light weights—$1.50 EACH.
By the suit, $2.90—for 2 suits, $5.50.

In addition we offer 1,000 pcs. heavy weight Balbriggan Underwear at..... 75c

Tell—your husband.



A Nice Quiet Game is never Complete without a liberal supply of

Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco,

composed only of "pure leaf," grown in the famous Golden Belt, its uniform quality, and rich fragrant aroma recommend it to all who desire a really good smoke. No other smoking tobacco has ever been made which has secured and held the popular favor as has Blackwell's Bull Durham. It is now, as it has been at all times during the last 25 years, the best in the world. Made only by

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO.,
DURHAM, N. C.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

Women's Biarritz Gloves, 65c.

You may buy very remarkable Biarritz Gloves today and tomorrow with 65c.

The quality is a regular dollar quality.

The colors are seldom found in gloves below $1.50.

The colors are—
Red, Green,
Cardinal, Blue,
Terra Cotta, Steel,
Gray, Brown.

You may buy these very remarkable gloves today and tomorrow with 65c.

Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa
• FINEST FLAVOR • FAIREST PRICE •

The Value of Spectacles Depends on the skill of the optician. We are skilled—consult us. We import and manufacture Optical, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments. Magic Lanterns. Photo Cameras. Artificial Human Eyes, &c., &c. BEWARE of deception and imitators! We have no branch stores. Strictly reliable instruments to be obtained only from
1858. THE OLD RELIABLE 1893.
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BY THE WEST SIDE AUCTION HOUSE CO.,
209 and 211 WEST MADISON-ST.

AUCTION SALE

At our rooms THIS MORNING at 10 o'clock of Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, and a Dealer's Stock of Household Goods, and, to close a Chattel Mortgage, a large line of Chamber Suits, Mantel Carpets, &c., &c.

Pages 9 to 12.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1893—TWELVE PAGES.

AGAINST THE BONDS.

DETERMINED OPPOSITION TO SENATOR SHERMAN'S SCHEME.

Members of the Senate Finance Committee Do Not Like the Plan, but a Favorable Report May Be Made—Anti-Silver Men Are Again Making Themselves Heard—Eloquent Arguments for the Nicaragua Canal Bill—Appropriation for the Chicago Postoffice.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Senator Sherman's 3 per cent bond proposition will be considered by the Finance committee tomorrow. It is likely to meet violent opposition there, but the Senator will probably have it favorably reported. As explained by him, the purpose is merely to authorize the Treasury, in case of necessity, to issue 3 per cent five-year bonds, and does not involve any general financial scheme. Nevertheless there seems to be a pretty strong sentiment in Congress against any bond issues. It is known further that President Harrison has not changed his position to the issuing of gold bonds during his administration.

Those who are against issuing bonds give various reasons. They say that the efforts to get the silver purchase law repealed, which has been directed largely from New York, has stirred up much feeling in the West and South. The New York banks would admittedly like to have $50,000,000 in bonds issued. It would be claimed that Congress has legislated directly for Wall street, and if there should be any silver legislation a further cry would go up that everything is being done against the interests of the people. This is the view held by many Congressmen, who say the fact might as well be recognized that there can be no financial legislation in the little time that remains of the present Congress.

When they are confronted with the statement that something must be done to maintain the credit of the government they declare that the credit is all right, and that if the gold reserve gets down to $100,000,000 the Secretary of the Treasury can cut into that hundred million until the emergency is passed. This is the opinion of those who hold that there is no requirement in law for maintaining a fixed reserve of $100,000,000. Their position is that the $100,000,000 reserve is for just such an emergency as has now arisen.

It is not likely, though, that the Treasury officials will take this stand, whatever may be their individual views. The incoming administration, it is known, holds positively to the view that the $100,000,000 is a reserve which cannot be touched, and that if gold be needed it must be got in some other way. The Judiciary committee of the House last session inquired into the subject and had Secretary Foster before it. Two reports were made. Most of the Democratic members of the committee held that the $100,000,000 was a legal reserve that could not be encroached upon at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. The Republican members took the opposite ground. The opinion of the Congressional committee until enacted into legislation has no more bearing on the Treasury's action than the opinion of any set of individuals. The department is guided in such matters by its own law officers.

Position of Secretary Foster.

Secretary Foster has always declared that the Secretary of the Treasury has the power to issue bonds to buy gold with bonds if needed, and he has intimated that he would use that power conservatively but none the less certainly if the occasion arose which called for it. The difference in opinion seems to be as to whether the occasion really calls for new bonds. The President, it is understood, thinks it does not. The New York banks evidently thought it did. There is no question that the incoming administration would prefer to have the bonds issued by the present administration, but it is not certain that this will be done.

It has to be said that the most conservative men in both branches of Congress, while anxious for the repeal of the silver purchase law, do not maintain that this repeal would avoid the necessity which may arise for selling bonds if the gold reserve is not to be allowed to fall below one hundred million. But they do think it would help stop the drain and would put this country in a better position to hold its gold. Nevertheless the leading financiers look forward to the possibility that Austria, France, and Germany will continue to draw gold and it may be only a question of time when the Treasury Department will be forced to issue bonds to get gold from the banks.

Advantage has been taken of the situation by the anti-silver men to renew their efforts for legislation this session. Mr. Josiah Quincy appeared today at the Capitol as the bearer of the latest information from Mr. Cleveland. It was considered significant that the President-elect now seems to realize that if the silver purchase law is to be repealed it can only be done through some compromise, such as the reënactment of the Bland law. Mr. Quincy did not find many members who encouraged him in the belief that even this could be done, though some of them were willing to try to get the subject before the House again. It is proposed to do this through an amendment to an unimportant bank bill which is now in conference.

The majority of members insist that nothing can be done, that a large section of the party is more inflamed against Mr. Cleveland now than it was last week, and that, consequently, the vote for anything he wants will be small. Nevertheless the experiment may be worth trying.

Members of the International Monetary Conference met at the house of Chairman Allison today to discuss the report of their mission, which will be made to the President and by him transmitted to Congress. Mr. John W. Foster, the Secretary of State, met them. It is not probable that the commission can be got to join in an unanimous report that the repeal of the Sherman law would help to bring the European countries to a more favorable consideration of silver. Senator John P. Jones will never agree to that. The commission today indicated, however, that its members could agree as to the policy of continuing the conference and would be able to say that when the monetary conference reassembles in May the basis of some international agreement may be reached. A general declaration of this sort will not help to solve the existing situation or stop the drain on gold.

SPOKE FOR THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Senators Urge a Government Guarantee in Eloquent Terms.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—The bill which is intended to secure the construction of the Nicaragua ship canal occupied the attention of the Senate today. It provides that 3 per cent bonds of the company to an amount not exceeding $100,000,000 shall be guaranteed, "principal and interest," by the government of the United States, these bonds to be issued according as money is actually paid out and expended by the company in the construction of the canal. The government is then to own the capital stock of the company, with the exception of the twelve millions of it which is to be retained by the company, and except the shares to be delivered to the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

The importance of this guarantee by the government was demonstrated in a speech by Mr. Brice, who undertook to show that the canal would, with the guarantee, be finally completed at a cost of $100,000,000, and that its fixed charges would be only $5,000,000 a year (outside of a sinking fund), whereas without the guarantee the cost would be not less than $200,000,000, and its fixed charges $14,000,000 a year.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.), discussed the diplomatic features of the measure, expressing the opinion that there is not now and never was anything in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to prevent the building of the canal. He appealed to the Senate to take up the subject and vote upon it after a reasonable time had been given for debate. "Let us do our duty," said he, "to this generation of men, and not postpone action until some future generation, wiser or better or stronger than we, shall come up and execute this work."

Mr. Frye addressed the Senate in advocacy of the bill. In concluding his speech, Mr. Frye spoke of the growth of the United States since the war as phenomenal and unparalleled in the history of the world, and said:

> Gladstone, twenty years ago, declared that the Young Daughter beyond the seas might, sometime or other, overtake the mother. I declare today, in this presence, "that the daughter beyond the seas" has overtaken the mother, has distanced her in the race, and can only see her today by looking backward through the dust raised by the wheels of her own magnificent progress. Mr. President, let the crowning glory of this blessed republic of ours be the completion of this gigantic enterprise before the dawn of the twentieth century. [Applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

The bill went over until tomorrow.

Cullom's Plea for the Naval Militia.

Mr. Cullom introduced a joint resolution to transfer to the State of Illinois (at the close of the Columbian Exposition), the naval exhibit of the United States Government as a naval armory for the use of the naval militia of Illinois, and asked to have it considered and passed. Mr. Cockrell objected, saying that this was simply the entering wedge of Chicago to get everything that would be sent there for exhibition. The joint resolution was referred.

The credentials of Edward Murphy Jr., as Senator from the State of New York (to succeed Mr. Hiscock), and of John L. Mitchell, as Senator from the State of Wisconsin (to succeed Mr. Sawyer), were presented.

Mr. Carey called up the bill to admit four Territories to Statehood for the purpose of getting it before the Senate and ordering it printed. Mr. Platt, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, who is opposed to the admission of any more States at present, objected, and Mr. Carey forced the issue by moving that the bill be taken up. On a yea and nay vote his motion was defeated by 30 nays and 14 yeas, as follows:

YEAS.

Blackburn,	*Harris,*	*Pugh,*
Butler,	*McPherson,*	Quay,
Carey,	Mitchell,	Sawyer,
Felton,	*Palmer,*	Teller—14.
Gordon,	PEFFER.	

NAYS.

Berry,	*Faulkner,*	Morrill,
Blodgett,	Frye,	*Pasco,*
Brice,	*Gorman,*	Platt,
Caffery,	*Hill,*	Sherman,
Call,	Hoar,	Stockbridge,
Cockrell,	*Hunton,*	*Voorhees,*
Coke,	*Jones* (Ark.),	Washburn,
Cullom,	McMillan,	*White,*
Dawes,	Manderson,	Wolcott—30.
Dolph,	*Mills,*	

[Analysis of the vote: For taking up the bill—Republicans (in roman), 6; Democrats (in *italic*), 7; Independents (SMALL CAPS), 1; total, 14. Against—Republicans, 13; Democrats, 17; total, 30.]

Mr. Carey will wait until the Nicaraguan bill is finished, when under the agreement of the caucus he will again call the bill up, and he expects to have the majority on his side.

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

Items for the Chicago Postoffice, the Breakwater Light, and the World's Fair.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—The sundry civil bill, as reported to the Senate today, carries a total appropriation of $40,350,114, an increase of $924,161 upon the bill as it passed the House. The corresponding bill for last year appropriated $27,665,076.

Among the items of increase are these: Omaha Postoffice building, $200,000; Chicago Postoffice building, $112,000; Port Townsend Marine Hospital, Washington, $30,000; Chicago breakwater light station, $15,500; total increase in lighthouse service, $556,000; prevention of epidemic diseases, $550,000; expenses of entertaining government guests at the World's Fair, $50,000; surveying public lands, $200,000; artificial limbs for soldiers, $225,000.

The chief reductions are as follows: Hay Lake Channel, $275,000; Upper Mississippi River, $300,000; St. Mary's River, $770,000; Great Lakes, $125,000; Cascades of the Columbia River, $550,250; Lower Mississippi River, $665,000; Missouri River, $100,000.

These are the provisions for the World's Fair: For government exhibits, $201,750; for the completion and equipment of the brick ship, $10,000; World's Columbian Commission, $236,375—$98,190 of which is for the use of the Board of Lady Managers and $25,000 of which is made immediately available. It is also provided that $10,000 of this appropriation shall be issued to the Ladies' Board in the shape of $25-cent souvenir coins. For awards for judges, examiners, etc., there is appropriated $750,880, of which $110,000 is to be devoted to meeting the expenses of the jurors and members of the boards appointed by the lady managers.

WILL HELP MRS. CLEVELAND.

The Wife of the President-Elect to Have a Private Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—Mrs. Cleveland is to have a private secretary. She has been in correspondence with Mrs. Toumey of this city, who was recommended by Mrs. Whitney. Mrs. Toumey is a widow, who has traveled a great deal, and who is the mistress of several languages besides English. It is said she has arranged with Mrs. Cleveland to attend to the voluminous correspondence of the social side of the White House for $2,000 a year.

A friend of Mrs. Cleveland has rented and will offer to Mrs. Cleveland for her exclusive use in viewing the inaugural parade a second floor parlor near the corner of Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, and directly opposite the Treasury Department. It is said the rent paid for the use of this parlor inauguration day was $400.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Report by the Census Bureau on the Manufactures of Joliet.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Statistics of manufactures for 1890 of Joliet, Ill., prepared by the Census Bureau, of establishments reporting product of $500 or more in value, show forty-three industries, 231 establishments, with an invested capital of $9,078,727. There were 3,037 hands employed, to whom was paid $1,814,138, while the cost of materials used aggregated $8,624,285. Miscellaneous expenses footed up $509,185, and the value of the product was $12,180,367. In 1880 the assessed valuation of property was $3,293,363, and ten years later the figures were $2,572,259, a decrease of about three-quarters of a million dollars. Joliet's municipal debt in 1890 was $154,600, against $54,000 in 1880, while the population, according to the latest census, showed 23,264 souls.

Favorable to Jackson's Nomination.

In the executive session of the Senate today the nomination of Judge Jackson was favorably reported, but objection to confirmation was made and it went over until the next secret session. The Senate Judiciary committee this morning in a very brief session decided to report favorably the nomination. The Democratic members stated that they would no longer oppose the report to the Senate, but intimated that they reserved the right to take such steps as they saw fit when the question of confirmation came before the Senate itself.

Snow Wants to Succeed Yoder.

Representative Snow likes Washington so well that after March 4 he would like to remain here in an official capacity. With that end in view he is circulating a petition, for indorsement by the Illinois Democratic delegation as the successor of Sergeant-at-Arms Yoder of the House. Whether he will be fortunate enough to secure this plum remains to be seen, but a formal announcement of his candidacy was made today, the circular being signed by all of Mr. Snow's Democratic colleagues.

To Bridge the Monongahela.

In the House today the Senate bill was passed, authorizing the Union railway company of Pennsylvania to construct a bridge across the Monongahela River in Allegheny County, Pa. The District of Columbia committee held the floor the rest of the day. Half a dozen measures of local importance were passed, and the House adjourned.

HEAVY LOSSES TO THE WABASH ROAD.

Operations of Thieves, It Is Said, Will Cost the Company About $200,000.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The Wabash railroad company is out about $200,000 by steals within the last few months. Chief Detective Furlong of the Wabash system was put upon the job, and while he has been enabled to trace the greater part of the pilfering to the divisions in Missouri he has not yet located all the thieves. The period embraced in this stealing will cover nearly a year, but during the last two or three months the thefts have increased to a large extent, and it was this increase that called the officials' attention to the fact that they were being robbed, and that, too, systematically. It is expected that sensational arrests will soon be made.

Sick headaches promptly cured by Bromo-Seltzer. Trial bottle 10c.

SENATORS TO DECIDE.

PUZZLING QUESTIONS FOR THE UPPER BRANCH OF CONGRESS.

They Relate to the Contests Now in Progress in Western States—If the Legislatures Fail to Elect Senators Can the Governors Fill Vacancies by Appointment?—Some of the Statesmen Say No, and in This Opinion Mr. Blaine at One Time Concurred.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The situation of the United States Senatorial contests in the Legislatures of the States of Washington, Wyoming, and Montana, and the strong probability that the present deadlock in those States will continue throughout the entire legislative session, are matters about which a good deal of interest has been manifested in this city, especially among Senators and officers of the Senate. Discussions among the latter, as to the probable effect of failure on the part of the Legislature of either or all of those States to elect Senators for the terms beginning the 4th day of next month, have been productive of speculation as to whether or not such failure would in some measure tend to alter the political complexion of the United States Senate, either by reason of leaving several seats unfilled or because of the character of appointments by the Governors if the latter should see fit to make appointments of Senators to fill vacancies so created.

The question whether the Governor of a State would have the right to appoint a Senator under the circumstances above mentioned, and also whether a person so appointed would be entitled to admission and be likely to be admitted to the Senate, have been lately informally discussed in the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections; and, although they remain open questions, there is a general sentiment that if a State Legislature, having the right to elect a United States Senator, shall fail to perform that duty, it would be right for the Governor of the State to appoint a Senator to fill the vacant seat until the Legislature should at its next session elect a Senator, and that Senator, so appointed, would be admitted to the Senate.

One of the Senators from the West remarked today, however, that it would be only a deserving rebuke to a State whose Legislature should neglect to perform so high a duty as that of electing a United States Senator if the United States Senate should refuse under such circumstances to admit an appointee of the Governor to fill a vacancy so left by the Legislature. A feeling somewhat similar to this is to some extent shared by other Senators, but they all pay due regard to the spirit of that clause of the Constitution of the United States which provides "that no State without its consent shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate."

Views Held by Mr. Blaine.

This is not by any means a unanimous opinion, for many of the Senators hold that should the Legislature of a State fail to perform its constitutional functions the State must accept the consequences. In one of the debates years ago Mr. Blaine declared that he did not believe that under the circumstances—a parallel to which now exists in the State of Washington—the Governor had power to appoint; and eight years ago, when Gen. Logan had such a hard fight for reëlection before the Illinois Legislature, opinions to the same effect were secured from leading Senators.

One Parallel Case.

Senator Teller of Colorado, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and Senator Hoar, the predecessor of Mr. Teller in that Chairmanship, both stated today in reply to inquiries upon this subject that there is but one case in the history of the Senate which closely resembles those of possible occurrence in Washington, Wyoming, and Montana above alluded to. That case, which these Senators believe might probably serve as a precedent in governing the action of the Senate if such questions as those described in the Northwest should come up, is the Arkansas case of Ambrose H. Sevier.

The State of Arkansas was admitted into the Union in June, 1836. In October of that year the Legislature of that State elected Ambrose H. Sevier and William S. Fulton to be Senators of the United States. On the allotment of the Arkansas Senators to their respective classes, as required by the third section of the first article of the Constitution, Mr. Sevier was placed in the class of Senators whose term of service expired March 3, 1837. The Legislature of Arkansas had no opportunity to fill the vacancy, that body having adjourned before the result of the allotment was known in that State. It was in fact, however, in session at the time this allotment was made, but, as before stated, the Legislature had adjourned before the news of the result of the Senate's action reached Arkansas. Jan. 17, 1837, the Governor of Arkansas appointed Mr. Sevier to fill the vacancy which would take place on the following 3d of March. At the special session of the Senate in March—simultaneously with the incoming of the Van Buren administration—the credentials of Mr. Sevier were referred to the Committee on Judiciary. The committee reported that as the time when Mr. Sevier was to go out of office was decided by lot, and as the Legislature, not being in session at the time the intelligence of this decision reached the State, could not supply the vacancy, it came "fairly within the provision of the Constitution contained in the third section of the first article, which declares 'and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise,'" etc., and the committee reported a resolution that the oath required by the Constitution be administered to him. This resolution passed and Mr. Sevier took his seat. Under these credentials Mr. Sevier held the seat during the remainder of the special session, March 8 to 10; during the first session of the Twenty-fifth Congress, Sept. 4 to Oct. 16; and from Dec. 4 to 13 of the second session, when he presented credentials of election (which had taken place Nov. 7) for the term ending March 3, 1843, and the oath was administered.

At the moment of the presentation of the credentials of Mr. Sevier's appointment as a Senator by the Governor of Arkansas to fill the vacancy that would occur a few days later (the 4th of March, as above related) Senator Webster expressed his doubts as to the constitutionality of making an appointment, no vacancy having occurred. Mr. Fulton remarked that he and his colleague were aware of this difficulty; but he (Mr. Fulton), supposing that it would be a matter for the next Senate to act upon, presented the credentials under that impression.

Ruling of the Chair.

The Chair said that it was not for the Senate to consider the qualifications of Senators elected to the next Congress. That Congress must act upon this subject.

Mr. Sevier stated that he had very great doubt of the legality of the appointment, and did not doubt the patriotic motives which influenced the Senator from Massachusetts in expressing himself as he had done. Mr. Sevier cared not how the matter should be decided one way or the other.

Mr. Webster replied that he was sure the honorable Senator was very indifferent as to how the question might be decided, and would give him credit as to his motives in intimating that there might be some irregularity in the proceeding.

Mr. Sevier, in further brief remarks, expressed himself quite satisfied with the course pursued by the honorable Senator from Massachusetts.

In addition to the foregoing it may be stated that several cases have occurred in which the Executives of several States, in anticipation of the expiration of the regular term of service, have appointed Senators (the Legislatures not being in session), and in all of these cases the Senators thus appointed were admitted to their seats until the called session of the Senate in March, 1825, when Mr. Lanman of Connecticut, whose term of service expired March 3, 1825, produced his credentials from the Governor of Connecticut, and the Senate decided he was not entitled to his seat by a vote of 23 to 18. This decision seems to have been generally acquiesced in. The principle asserted in that case was that the Legislature of a State by making elections themselves shall provide for all vacancies which must occur at stated and known periods, and that the expiration of a regular term of service is not such a contingency as is embraced in the second section of the first article of the Constitution.

The difference between the Arkansas case and the supposititious cases from Washington, Wyoming, and Montana is that in the former the Legislature, although actually in session at the time of the decision in the Senate which rendered necessary another election by the Legislature for a regular term, had no means such as the telegraph now affords of learning the facts, and adjourned sine die before the Senate's action became known in Arkansas. In the Northwestern States there would be no such good reason for adjourning without providing for the vacancies which must occur on March 4 next.

What would be done by the Senate in such a contingency as the one now discussed is, as was stated by Senators today, still an open question.

DEADLOCKS ARE NOT YET BROKEN.

Montana, North Dakota, Wyoming, and Washington Ballot in Vain for Senator.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—One Republican voted for Clark, the Democratic nominee, today, though those who voted for him Saturday did not vote for the Republican caucus nominee. The ten Daly Democrats and two Populists stuck to Judge Dixon. At a caucus last night the Republicans appointed a committee for the purpose of investigating charges of bribery and boodling. The vote today stood:

Mantle (Rep.)	25	Sanders (Rep.)	2
Clark (Dem.)	23	Couch (Rep.)	2
Dixon (Dem.)	12	T. H. Carter (Rep.)	1

BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 13.—The deal for H. F. Miller's election seemed to be a go this morning. The Democrats admitted as much and determined to oppose the election of Miller step by step and so manage matters as to secure a promise from a dozen Republicans that they would scatter their votes on Senator if the Democrats would help them out of a call of the House which had been ordered and seemed likely to be in force indefinitely. The vote was then taken and resulted:

H. F. Miller	22	Dobin	5
John Miller	14	Gregory	1
Roach	13	Oliver	2
Stevens	10	Taylor Crum	1
Muir	3	Hodgson	2
Walsn	7	Anderson	1

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 13.—Today's ballot for United States Senator was as follows:

Wm. Brown (Pop.)	1	G. T. Beck (Dem.)	2
A. C. Beckwith (Dem.)	1	G. W. Baxter (Dem.)	6
J. C. Tompson (Dem.)	11	J. H. Warren (Rep.)	22
J. E. Osborne (Dem.)	5		

OLYMPIA, Wash., Feb. 13.—The sixty-second ballot for United States Senator shows no change.

GOOD WEATHER HELPS THE ROADS.

Freight Blockades Are Being Raised—Shipments East.

The fine weather that has prevailed during the last few days has afforded the Chicago east-bound roads an opportunity to relieve their overcrowded yards and side tracks and nearly all the roads are again prepared to receive and forward all the business that is offered. If fair weather continues business is expected to improve materially. The total shipments of flour, grain, and provisions from Chicago through to seaboard points and for export by the various Central Traffic Association roads for the week ending last Saturday amounted to 48,428 tons, against 55,173 tons for the week previous and 67,851 tons for the corresponding week last year. Flour shipments last week were 8,127 tons, against 8,547 tons for the same week last year; grain, 33,045 tons, against 50,480 tons; provisions, 7,256 tons, against 8,824 tons. The percentages carried by the various roads were as follows: Baltimore and Ohio, 8.8; Big Four, 3.5; Chicago and Erie 8; Chicago and Grand Trunk, 17.5; Lake Shore, 19.2; Michigan Central, 13.3; Nickel-Plate, 3.9; Pan-Handle, 2.8; Fort Wayne, 12; Wasbash, 11.

The total shipments of all kinds of freight, except live stock, iron, and coal, from Chicago to through and local points in the East by the various east-bound roads were 71,333 tons, against 78,615 tons for the week previous and 98,808 for the corresponding week last year. The tonnage carried by the various roads was as follows: Michigan Central, 9,177 tons; Wabash, 6,242; Lake Shore, 16,237; Fort Wayne, 6,627; Pan-Handle, 5,117; Baltimore and Ohio, 5,594; Chicago and Grand Trunk, 6,627; Nickel-Plate, 4,218; Chicago and Erie, 8,521; Big Four, 2,373.

May Sell Tickets at West Hotel.

Rule 4 of the Western Passenger Association agreement provides that in the territory of this association, unless otherwise specifically agreed upon, tickets may be sold only at the regular railway depots of the lines parties to the agreement, at the general ticket offices, and at not more than one outside office at each competing point at which such offices are now in existence, except that in Kansas City, one additional city ticket office may be maintained. In violation of this rule the Chicago, Burlington and Northern railroad company has placed an issue of tickets on sale in the West Hotel, Minneapolis. Request was therefore made by the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha railway company for relief under the rules of the agreement. In conformity with this application Chairman Caldwell has decided to grant the desired relief and he has authorized all association lines on business from Minneapolis as may desire to avail themselves thereof to place on sale tickets of their issue at the West Hotel, Minneapolis. It is understood, however, that the lines in the association will not place their tickets on sale at that hotel until the case now pending against the Burlington and Northern for violation of agreement has been decided.

Reduced Rates for Meetings.

The lines in the Western Passenger Association have agreed to grant reduced rates for the round trip for the following occasions: Annual meeting Illinois Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 21 and 22, fare and one-third from points in Illinois; annual meeting Iowa State Temperance Alliance, Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 28 to March 2, from points in Iowa; semi-annual convention National Electric Light Association, St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 28 to March 2, fare and one-third from association points; Central Missouri Annual Conference M. E. Church (colored), which is to hold its meeting at Mexico, Mo., March 8, arrangement heretofore announced has been canceled; sixteenth annual meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior, Illinois Branch, Sandwich, Ill., April 4 to 6, fare and one-third from points in Illinois; General Conference Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints, Lamoni, Ia., April 6 to 17, fare and one-third from association points.

Railway Notes.

The Louisville, New Albany and Chicago has just added to its rolling-stock two new sleeping and boudoir cars costing nearly $15,000 each. These cars are said to be the finest ever placed on any road in the country, and are specially designed for use during the World's Columbian Exposition.

The Committee on Revision of the Western Passenger Association agreement practically finished its labors of revising the agreement and rules yesterday. The changes lately made will be printed and once more be laid before the committee for such further changes as they may deem necessary. The committee meets next Friday, and when it gets through its work a general meeting of the association will be called to take final action on the revised agreement and rules.

At the annual meeting of the directors the name of the Kansas City, Nevada and Fort Smith railroad company was changed to the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf railroad company, to take effect Feb. 1, 1893. The following officers were elected: E. L. Martin, President; E. A. Stilwell, First Vice-President; Richard Gentry, Second Vice-President; A. A. Mosher, Third Vice-President; W. S. Taylor, Secretary and Treasurer; A. L. Howe, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer. Frank Adams has been appointed General Superintendent and will have charge of the traffic department, vice Fred Wild Sr., General Freight and Passenger Agent, resigned.

TO PROTEST AGAINST THE LYMAN BILL.

Citizens of Evanston Will Meet at Idlewild Hall This Evening.

Representative Lyman will have an opportunity to know what the people of Evanston think of the bill which he has introduced in the Legislature and which has in view the establishment of saloons in the prohibitory district which surrounds the Northwestern University for a radius of four miles. The bill provides for the repeal of a provision of the general incorporation act for cities and villages which was inserted in the law so that it would not conflict with the charters of the Northwestern University and other institutions. The charter of the Northwestern University provides that liquor shall not be sold within four miles of the institution. The citizens will hold a mass-meeting at Idlewild Hall this evening at 7:30 o'clock to enter a protest against the proposed repealing act. It is probable a committee will be appointed and sent to Springfield.

MUD KING FOR A DAY.

IT HOLDS CHICAGO TIGHT IN ITS STICKY, SLIMY EMBRACE.

Unfortunate Pedestrians Slip, Slide, and Land in Puddles of Slush, Ruining Their Clothes and Putting Wire Edges on Their Tempers—Streets Almost Impassable Except to Individuals Who Wear Rubber Boots—All Sections of the City Suffer Alike.

Mud held Chicago in its sticky embrace yesterday. To the truth of this statement all who trod the streets will bear testimony.

It was perilous work walking, for the ice was not entirely a thing of the past, and to slip and fall meant serious injury to clothes. Those who managed to maintain the perpendicular did not escape, for every horse with every hoof-fall scattered showers of slush in every direction. Women, as usual, suffered the most. Many dresses were practically ruined, and all skirts—at the end of the day's conflict with mud—were more or less bedraggled and injured.

It was all owing to the thaw which came as a harbinger of spring. It loosened the hold that the ice had on the streets and sidewalks and made little lakes and ponds wherever there were any hollows.

A peculiar condition prevailed at Madison and La Salle streets. From the edge of the walk on either side a steep incline of mud-covered ice extended down to the street level. At the bottom of each incline was a pool of filthy water. About one out of every ten pedestrians stepped on the icy hillock with their full weight and slid down into the water, where they floundered until assisted to their feet. A reporter for THE TRIBUNE stood on the corner for five minutes in the afternoon, and in that time four people, three of them women, lost their footing and ruined their clothing in the slimy depths of the street.

In the "Down Town" District.

While the down-town district was not afflicted with such a deluge of water as submerged a large area in the vicinity of Forty-seventh street, it had its full quota of slush, mud, and filth. Madison street, from Wabash avenue to the bridge, presented a sorry appearance. On either side of the street were congealed masses of snow and filth, which encroached on the sidewalks in many instances. The melting of the snow and ice and the loosening of the refuse matter caused dark and filthy streams to ooze along the streets and collect in little ponds, which received the unwary in their slimy depths.

La Salle street from the Board of Trade Building to Madison had accumulations of six or eight inches of filth on either side. It was positively refreshing to the pedestrians, however, to find a bit of clean pavement in front of the Rookery on which to stamp off the mud and slush from their shoes. The sidewalks and streets of Fifth avenue were particularly dirty. But of all the down-town centers perhaps none was so conspicuous for its unkempt surroundings as the Postoffice square. Mud, slush, and ice were on the sidewalks, and ice, slush, and mud in the streets.

Traps for the Unwary.

At the northeast corner of Dearborn and Randolph streets a pool of slush four inches deep bearing the deceptive appearance of a frozen surface caused many a pedestrian to give vent to uncouth language. These traps for the unwary were to be found all through the down-town district, and rendered walking a perilous undertaking. The condition of Adams street from State to Clark was shocking in its revelation of filth on either side of the street piled up in offensive-looking heaps. Teaming was difficult on Franklin street from Washington to Adams, where the deep slush offered heavy resistance to wheels. State street was almost ankle deep from Madison to Congress, and all the way out to Forty-seventh for that matter. Wabash avenue was but little better as far out as Twenty-second. Thirty-first, Thirty-ninth, and other cross-town streets having horse car lines were in a filthy condition.

West Madison street looked like a wide but filthy alley. There was nothing to show, from the bridge out to where the street loses itself in the country, where the roadway ended and the sidewalk began.

Halsted street, particularly from Madison street south, was in a terrible condition. There was a continuous line of mud along where the curb usually is and this mud ditch could scarcely be said to have any ending even at the crossings. Twelfth street could scarcely be crossed at any point along its length without stepping in slush up to the ankles. State street somewhat resembled Madison, especially from Sixteenth street southward. Wherever there was a street-car track the streets were in an awful condition. The tracks had been swept and the accumulations of mud and snow formed ridges that rendered the crossing of the street a perilous matter. Milwaukee avenue was, if possible, in a more neglected condition than any other important thoroughfare of the city.

Lakes Abound on the North Side.

The streets, alleys, and sidewalks on the North Side were no better than those in other parts of the city. Along the cable lines lagoons formed on either side of the tracks, while at the intersections of streets small lakes impeded progress. From the north entrance of the La Salle street tunnel to Illinois street the muddy slush was inches deep, and at the intersection of Illinois and Clark a small lake had formed. Alongside the tracks a long, almost unbroken slough caused great discomfort to pedestrians crossing the street or boarding and leaving the cars. At Chicago avenue and Clark a pond covered with slush deceived many pedestrians. Along Center street the tracks were overflowed and the wheel guards threw out sheets of water. At the intersection of Center street, Lincoln avenue, and Sedgwick street a large pond rendered the crossings almost impassable.

On Wells street, from the bridge north, there was nothing but slush and ponds of dirty water. At Division street wagons were stalled in the deep mud. North avenue presented a repelling appearance.

The side streets, not so much traveled, were in fairly passable condition.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 32° above zero; 9 a. m., 34°; 10 a. m., 35°; 11 a. m., 36°; 12 m., 36°; 1 p. m., 37°; 3 p. m., 39°; 6 p. m., 37°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.72; 6 p. m., 29.66.

Daily Hint from Paris.



FOR VISITS.

The above toilette de visite is of gray velvet trimmed with black satin ribbons. The front of the corsage is covered with a velvet coquille trimmed in the same way.—*New York Herald.*

Van Loon Says He Will Not Be Hanged.

LIMA, O., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Frank Van Loon, the bank robber and murderer, promises to give the penitentiary officials trouble if the sentence of death hanging over him is carried into effect. Van Loon says he will offer such resistance to the officers as to make it necessary to kill him. The prison officials are much worried, as they understand that if the Supreme Court does not interfere with the judgment of the lower courts the scenes attending Van Loon's execution will be the most terrible in the history of the prison.

EXCITEMENT AT THE PASTORS' MEETING.

A Tumultuous Discussion Over the Lynching of Smith at Paris, Tex.

It was a tempestuous time the ministers had at the quarterly gathering of the Pastoral Alliance at the First Methodist Church yesterday. Dr. Hirsch was to address the pastors on "Municipal Reform." He didn't turn up and two or three other matters were discussed.

A modest looking gentleman in the rear of the church precipitated a discussion of the negro question by asking the adoption of a resolution indorsing the message of Gov. Hogg of Texas in denouncing the execution of the negro Smith. The man had been burned at the stake, he said, because he was a negro.

This was too much for the Rev. Dr. Leach of the Paulina Street Methodist Church, and he forcibly declared that Smith was executed not because of his color but on account of his crime, and that he was treated just right. Cries of "Shame!" "Hush!" "No! No!" and hisses from all over the church. Mr. Leach was not to be downed, however, and declared again that the negro had been treated as he deserved.

Then the Rev. W. A. Birch proclaimed against the "inhuman barbarity."

"Devilish barbarity," interrupted Dr. Gilbert.

Mr. Birch delivered an eloquent plea for the negro, and denounced in the strongest terms the execution of Smith.

The Rev. David Beaton brought the discussion to a close by presenting the following:

> *Resolved*, That this alliance expresses its indignation and abhorrence of the late inhumane atrocities perpetrated by the citizens of Paris, Tex., on another citizen in putting him to death, accompanied by atrocities that disgrace our civilization, without form of law and in violation of the State and National Constitutions, and that we sympathize with all efforts on the part of the authorities to secure the punishment of the perpetrators of the crime.

The resolution was adopted unanimously save for the votes of the Rev. Mr. Leach and a gentleman who gave his name as Riley and said he was from the South.

E. Corwin introduced municipal politics by presenting the following:

> *Resolved*, That especially in this year of the Columbian Exposition political partisans pledged to distribute the patronage to party wirepullers should stand aside and permit the city government to be run by honest and intelligent men upon business principles, securing the best possible service with the least waste of public funds.

The resolution in amplified form was unanimously adopted.

The sale of liquor at the Columbian Exposition came up on a memorial from an Epworth League society. The memorial follows:

> The Epworth League of the Oakland Methodist Church prays the Pastoral Alliance of the City of Chicago to send to the Legislature at Springfield a protest against the repeal of the law which will permit the World's Fair authorities to grant concessions for the sale of liquor at Jackson Park. It prays also that each church represented in the alliance hold a meeting as soon as possible, at which meeting the plans to sell liquor at the Fair in opposition to existing law be exposed.

It was adopted and a committee was appointed to carry out the suggestions.

Dr. Herrick Johnson, Dr. P. S. Henson, A. McLeish, Dr. Noble, Victor Lawson, Dr. Heilman, V. G. Fressler, Dr. F. M. Bristol, D. W. Potter, Dr. J. L. Withrow, and H. J. Willing were appointed a committee to have general supervision of evangelical services during the World's Fair.

The Rev. Henry Neill of Highland Park brought up the matter of the distribution of liquor under the canteen system at Fort Sheridan. He said there were 1,000 soldiers at the fort, among whom there is no kind of spiritual work. He declared there was not even a chaplain at the barracks. The canteen within and the groggeries on the borders of the garrison, he said, were doing the greatest damage.

The Rev. John O. Foster forcibly declared the fort to be in his parish, in which he held two services every Sunday.

"The army canteen system is immeasurably demoralizing. It is simply a soldier coöperative groggery," declared Dr. Gilbert, editor of the Advance.

The Rev. J. N. Waddell, also of Highland Park, said that Sunday night at a citizens' meeting money was subscribed to run these shacks out of existence.

The end of the discussion was the appointment of a committee consisting of the Revs. Gilbert, Watson, and Foster to investigate the situation and report at the next regular meeting.

PENNSYLVANIA BRIDGE ALTERATIONS.

Plans Approved by Secretary Elkins Providing the Work Be Done by May 1.

Secretary Elkins of the War Department has approved plans submitted by the Pennsylvania railroad company relating to the alteration of the bridge across the South Branch of the Chicago River near Nineteenth street. This structure, in a report made by Capt. W. L. Marshall some time ago, was declared "an unreasonable obstruction to the navigation of the Chicago River." The Pennsylvania submitted plans of proposed alterations in the bridge which would provide greater facilities for navigation. Secretary Elkins' approval is given subject to the conditions that all temporary arrangements and work within the dock line with the pile clumps near the present abutments be removed and the draw span channels be dredged throughout their navigable width for the full length of the central pier and protecting crib to sixteen feet below Chicago City datum, all the work to be completed before May 1, 1893, and to be done at the expense of the Pennsylvania railroad company. The engineer officer of the United States army in charge of the district within which the bridge is located may supervise the work in order that the plans shall be complied with. Under the modified plans both the shore abutments are to be removed in accordance with suggestions already made by Capt. Marshal. This action closes up the last of the Chicago River bridge cases before the War Department.

Council Has the Power.

At its next meeting Corporation Counsel Dupuy will submit to the Council an opinion on the power to regulate street car companies by ordinance. Some weeks ago Ald. Brookman secured the passage of an order asking whether the Council had power to compel an extension of North Clark street cable lines and to direct that company to carry passengers to their destinations without transfer. Mr. Dupuy's opinion says that the Council has broad powers in the instances named, but would not be competent to impose unreasonable regulations.

No Quorum in the Council.

There was no meeting of the City Council last night, no quorum being present. An effort was made by Ald. Kent to adjourn until Friday for the purpose of taking up the special ordinances which were down for last night. Those present refused to permit this, however, and the special ordinances lose their place. Among these were the matter of the paving of La Salle avenue and the question of the right of the City railway company to put in a feed wire for the use of their trolley system on the South Side cross-town lines.

To Investigate Capt. Paulsen's Arrest.

After discussing the matter with Inspector Schaack yesterday Chief McClaughry decided to ask a further investigation of the arrest of Capt. Paulsen of the Salvation Army. "If the arrest was prompted by malice," said the Chief, "the officers will be rigidly disciplined. I think the interference was prompted by misunderstanding."

Municipal Notes.

Cook County has won two suits against the Rosehill Cemetery Association, thereby recovering $2,250 in taxes.

County Attorney Maher said yesterday that Marion Leonard received a judgment of $100,000 against the county by default for the simple reason that his predecessor, John A. Henry, had not informed him that such a case was pending. He is confident he can have the judgment set aside.

Complaint has been made to Assistant Superintendent of Police Hubbard that Officer Patrick Murphy of the Central detail allowed a man named Kennedy to escape arrest. I. Bacharach of No. 32 North Clark street preferred the charge. The matter will be brought before the trial board.

Appointed to Prosecute Mrs. Russell.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Judge Bailey has appointed James O'Neill to conduct the prosecution in the second trial of Mrs. Elizabeth Russell, charged with murder, by poison, of Bertha Erickson. The appointment is made by reason of District-Attorney Frawley being disqualified to prosecute under the decision of the Supreme Court for obtaining in an improper manner information from Mrs. Russell prejudicial to her defense. The case cannot be reached till April.

IN CIGAR FACTORIES.

THE NOONAN INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE TAKES A PEEP.

Some Tenement Shops Found Off the West Twelfth Street Way, but the Alleged Indifference of the Cigarmakers' Union Keeps the Members from Being as Thorough as They Wished—The Inquiry Closed for the Present—Taking Testimony to Be Commenced Friday.

Senator Noonan's committee resumed and temporarily closed yesterday its investigations of the sweating system in this city, but the day's labors were not productive of much added information. The special industry inquired into was the manufacture of cigars; and, for want of any definite information in advance, the committee necessarily wasted much of its time, and the apparent indifference of the cigarmakers' union was not favorably commented upon. The union, it appears, had been written to a couple of weeks ago for information and suggestions that would aid the committee in its inquiries, but none had been given, and the Senator and his colleagues had mainly to depend upon the guidance of Mrs. Florence Kelly and Mrs. T. J. Morgan, who trudged with the committee through the slush and filth of streets and alleys all day.

By way of a tentative start and for lack of proper information the first place visited was the tobacco factory of Spaulding & Merrick, Rush and Michigan streets. No cigars are made there, but the big building and the work performed by 300 girls and sixty men were examined with a great deal of interest. But there was nothing found about the factory which would appear to bring it within the scope of the investigation. With one or two exceptions all of the girls were over 14 years of age, the greatest hardship being that they had to stand at their work from 7 o'clock in the morning until 5:30 o'clock in the evening, with the exception of half an hour for dinner.

The committee then started for the district around Twelfth street, between Jefferson and Blue Island avenue, and soon learned that "cigar factory" is a big name for what may be a small industry. Of the many places visited none of the factories were found too large for the boundaries of one small room. But the committee was not looking for large establishments, where some attention is paid to the requirements of light and sanitation. It was after shops in tenement houses.

In the Small Shops.

The first place visited was the factory of William Pospishil, No. 140 De Koven street. It was found in a narrow room in the third story of a tenement house. Three men and a boy were at work there, and the proprietor claimed it was a union shop and that they worked but eight hours a day. Beyond the cramped space and lack of sufficient ventilation nothing specially objectionable was seen. The cigars made by Pospishil are sold to customers of his own.

In the rear of No. 173 Bunker street a typical sweat-shop was found. Simon Resnikov is the boss, and his factory is in a room 10x12 feet, which also contains a cook stove and other family utensils. Scattered over the dirty floor was tobacco to be used for "Havanas," and the odor of the place was so strong with the combination of stenches that the smell of the tobacco was lost. In the room was the wife of the proprietor, a baby 5 months old, and a washbowl full of slops. Connected with the factory were two bedrooms, the smell of the factory predominating in each. Resnikov says he makes his cigars for Scott & Scott, on Dearborn street. Three men and one girl were at work there.

Bermann Simon has a shop at No. 371 West Twelfth street, where two men and a woman were at work. Simon says he runs a union factory, but the woman said she worked ten hours a day and got but $3 a week.

Another typical tenement factory was found at No. 248 Blue Island avenue over a butcher shop. It is kept by Mr. Strauss, who lives with his wife and eight children, the youngest a babe in the cradle, in the adjoining rooms. The place lacked sweetness and cleanness. Only two boys were at work when the visit was made.

At No. 210 Blue Island avenue a sign on the front door of a confectionery store told that there was a cigar factory somewhere inside. The committee went in, but its way to the rear of the building was blocked by a woman who forgot her cakes and candies while she stood in a doorway and forbade any entrance to the rear. There was a cigar factory there, she said, but it belonged to her brother, Paul Manuth, who was out and had the key with him. Despite all requests and arguments the committee had to go away without inspecting the factory.

The committee here closed its investigations for the present. It will be here Friday again, and will resume its work by taking testimony of the employés of the various sweat-shops and then call upon the employers and manufacturers to explain the necessity for the condition of things which the committee found.

The character of the legislation the committee will afterwards ask for has not yet been formulated.

WISCONSIN'S MARRIAGE LAWS DISCUSSED

Ministers Against the Present Plan and the Proposed License Measure.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—A discussion of Wisconsin marriage laws occupied today's session of the Ministers' Association, and a resolution was adopted declaring dissatisfaction with the laws now on the statute books, but at the same time protesting against the passage of the marriage license bill now pending before the Legislature. The Lutheran clergy of the city have entered a formal protest against the measure as it now stands.

The steamer Wisconsin has been imprisoned in the ice six miles off Grand Haven since Wednesday last. The Wisconsin left here last Tuesday with a cargo of flour for Grand Haven.

John W. Eviston, who was thrown from his cutter some days ago, is in a critical condition. Mr. Eviston is one of the survivors of the steamer Lady Elgin, having floated ashore with his wife in the steamer's pilot-house after a perilous trip of twelve hours.

Three more of the Fox River overflow cases have been settled. Robert McMillan, the Oshkosh lumberman, accepted $7,500 for a claim of $20,000. Darius Mihills got $370 and Margaret McTaggart $500. Judgments for these amounts were entered against the government in the United States Court today.

The marriage of Miss Wayne O'Neill, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John O'Neill, to Thomas S. Fraher of Chicago took place this morning at St. John's Cathedral, the Rev. Father Keogh officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Fraher will be at home after March 10 at No. 4510 St. Lawrence avenue, Chicago.

Commander-in-Chief Weissert of the Grand Army of the Republic is said to be a candidate for reëlection, although it was not intended that public announcement of the fact should be made for some time yet.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

John H. Woodbury, Dermatologist of New York, specialist on skin, scalp, nervous, and blood diseases, also face disfigurements. Inventor of Woodbury's Facial Soap for the skin, scalp, and complexion. A sample cake and 145-page book sent sealed for 10 cents. Chicago office, 70 Dearborn street. Consultation free.

Nothing Can Shake
The confidence of the public in SOZODONT as a preserver and beautifier of the teeth.
They believe in the absolute wholesomeness of its fragrant vegetable materials. Hence, its ever-increasing popularity.

Asafetida Pills.
Prescribed by Dr. Leslie E. Keeley for La Grippe or nervous cold, are manufactured by Buck & Rayner, State and Madison. 75 cts. per 100.

It is a pardonable thing to covet good looks. PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM gives increased growth, richness, and wealth to the hair.

For colds and sore throat no more useful article can be found than "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*"

Add twenty drops of Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters to every glass of water you drink.

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MAY CAUSE A PANIC.

CRITICISM OF THE ACTION OF CERTAIN BANKERS OF NEW YORK.

A Spirit of Dissatisfaction Among Those Who Were Not Permitted to Contribute to the Fund of Gold That Was Delivered to the Subtreasury—Hill's Indignation Over the Selection of Gresham—Cleveland to Be Defied by the Manhattan Club.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The President of one of the larger savings banks in this city said this morning: "We have considerable gold in our vaults and the government can have the whole of it if it needs it, but we would like to be invited to join other bankers in making such offer to the government."

This remark suggests something of the feeling which prevails in certain banking circles, and which is due to the fact that certain bankers, without giving any of their associates a chance to do the same thing, sent $2,000,000 in gold to the Subtreasury and got in turn for it an equal amount of greenbacks. Some of the local bankers, who are usually cool and able to control themselves in trying emergencies, do not hesitate to express indignation that a little coterie ("ring" some of the bankers call these men) undertook to get all the glory of their attempt to save the Treasury Department from embarrassment. Those who were not permitted to share in this achievement say that the whole thing has miscarried, that the action of the bankers increased the very anxiety they desired to dispel. What should have been done, the bankers on the outside say, was to have called a meeting of the Clearing-House Association, there discuss such propositions as might be offered, then come to an agreement, and allot to each bank the quota of gold which it would yield to the Treasury Department. Such an action as this, it is said, would have given Mr. Cleveland's administration fully six months to consider the perils, if there be any—a sufficient time to provide for such remedies as seem best. Now that the spirit of dissatisfaction and a sense of unfairness influence many of the bankers in the clearing-house it is hard to see how Secretary Foster can be other than distracted after his interviews of yesterday and today. He has found a variety of opinion. Some of the bankers are in favor of an immediate issue of bonds wherewith to buy gold; some of them are stubbornly opposed to the proposition. Bankers who had experiences far back as the war days with Secretary Chase believe that the government should sell bonds in Europe, and thereby flaunt a warning signal in the faces of the European financiers who have been draining our gold. Secretary Foster was told by more than one banker that if he would do this he would throttle that conspiracy of Wall street, whose members, seeking to earn a small commission, have been exporting our gold. These men say that when this is done it will be easy to attend to the Sherman silver law.

The cooler-headed men have been telling Secretary Foster that they agree with him that these unusual demonstrations of anxiety are far more likely to produce a panic than even a suspension of gold payments would be. Some of them go so far as to say that no panic could follow such suspension. All that would happen would be that the banks would agree, as they have done several times in the past, not to require lawful money in liquidation of obligations. As a result of this nothing else would happen just now but a rise in prices and some pretty lively speculation. One thing is apparent in all this confusion, and that is that men usually clear-headed do not agree as to the causes of the trouble, if there be any, nor as to the remedy. Another thing was made quite clear at the Union League meeting yesterday, and that is the determination of Mr. Foster not to issue any bonds. He may change his mind today. The pressure which is brought to bear on him now is enormous and non-partisan. One of the banks, in which Senator Brice is a director and ex-Controller Cannon is President, urges such step. If reports are true Mr. Foster has said that even if he were in favor of issuing bonds President Harrison will not allow it to be done, and it is believed that Mr. Cannon went to Washington for no other purpose than to attempt to prevail with the President.

The Stories That Are Told.

Of course innumerable rumors and some gossip that has the taint of intriguing suggestion in it are heard in financial circles. One of the stories is that a syndicate of very powerful bankers and brokers arranged ten days ago for an issue of bonds of some $50,000,000, which this syndicate was to float. Many men have said today: "Ah, it is going to be Fort Sherman over again." When they said this they referred to the story which was told in 1879 when bonds were issued to provide gold for resumption of specie payments, that a group of brokers occupying that location at the head of Wall street which is called Fort Sherman made rich profits in floating these bonds. It is very doubtful whether any such arrangement was made, but if it was it has already terminated. Other stories suggest that the unexpected action of the banks of last week was only a part of the plan which involved ultimately the issuing of bonds by the Secretary. If there was such plan the bankers made no great secret of their purposes, in which they all declared that they believed that the Secretary would be compelled by the emergency to issue bonds. Some indication of the friction which has been developed by those maneuvers is furnished by the action of two banks which are colloquially called the Cleveland banks. These are the City and the Hanover Bank. Wall street speaks of them as the Cleveland banks, because the relations between the President-elect and the officers of these banks are much closer than any other which he enjoys with bankers here. These officers have not only refused to have any part in these movements and discussions, but the President of one of them made an extraordinary demand upon the Subtreasury. He took $500,000 gold certificates out of its vaults and sent them to Treasurer Roberts and demanded the metal for them, and, of course, got it. Now they say that he did this for spite.

They Are Hoarding Gold.

Little things indicate also that there is now some tendency to hoard gold. One of the banks last week was credited at the clearing-house with $2,500,000, a large credit balance. It was paid only about $80,000 in specie, the rest of the payment being made in money not convertible directly into gold. So small a proportion of specie can be explained on no other ground than that hoarding is going on. Many bankers say that for the last six months they have had daily applications to open special gold deposit accounts. These applications have been refused because the rules of the clearing-house do not permit this to be done.

Secretary Foster was asked by many of the bankers whether he knew directly or by inference anything about Mr. Cleveland's purposes respecting an extra session. He replied that he did not. Mr. Cleveland is keeping his ideas in this regard to himself.

Don Dickinson tells his friends that he has no idea what Cleveland intends to do about the extra session, but he suspects that the President-elect has not made up his mind. It may be that Mr. Cleveland is persuaded that repeal legislation will be more difficult to secure in the next Congress than it was in this. Certainly the reports which have been brought here from Washington and from sections in the West and South, in which dwell newly elected Congressmen, are not very encouraging.

Gossip About the Cabinet.

The shifting of Wilson Shannon Bissell from the Attorney-Generalship to the Postoffice Department was a matter of regret both to Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bissell, but it was made imperative by Cabinet exigencies. Bissell was not anxious to become responsible for a department in which political activity plays so prominent a part as is sometimes the case in the Postoffice Department. His ambition was to become Attorney-General. The report here is that Mr. Cleveland, satisfied that Judge Wilson of West Virginia could not be made Speaker of the House, decided to call him to the Cabinet, and felt that the Attorney-General's department was the only one especially suited to Judge Wilson's ability. With Bissell in the Postoffice Department and Lamont in the War Department, Mr. Cleveland feels abundantly able to cope with any hostile manifestations that may be made in New York State. The impression here is that Judge Gresham's acceptance of the State Department will inevitably make him a formidable candidate for the Presidency in 1896 in case Mr. Cleveland brings about that realignment of parties which is the only explanation of his queer conduct since he began to consider his Cabinet and his policy. Some of the lawyers here who know Judge Gresham regard with some anxiety his proposed occupancy of the State Department chair. They say that the Judge is impetuous sometimes to the verge of rashness, and that diplomatic tact is a qualification which he has never possessed. He fights with the broadax rather than with the rapier, and while he is regarded as an excellent lawyer it is not known that his experience is such as will qualify him for some of the unusual and important matters that will come before the State Department.

Hill's Indignation.

At the Manhattan club Saturday night, after the dinner to Health Officer Jenkins, the story was circulated that Senator Hill had expressed himself with the bitterness of which he is capable in regard to the appointment of Mr. Gresham. The Senator was a guest at the Jenkins dinner, and made a speech which has occasioned a great deal of comment. Very likely he had Gresham in mind when he wrote the speech. He does not express surprise that Cleveland should have turned away from the fine list of Democrats admirably qualified to conduct the State Department and chosen a man who declared that he was a Cleveland man for tariff purposes only. That, according to Mr. Hill, is exactly what the Democratic party might have expected. It was such betrayal of the Democracy as this that led him to suggest to Democrats who attended the Victoria Hotel dinner that Cleveland would betray them, put his foot upon every one who had helped him at personal sacrifice, and extend his hand to those who stood in the by-places. The opinion prevailed at the Manhattan club that Hill might oppose Gresham's confirmation. His speech that evening contains many strongly suggestive implications when read between the lines. He hinted at the pressure brought from outside the Senate to compel confirmations and declared that it should be resisted. He defended Senatorial courtesy, asserting that it was an unwritten law of the Senate which would never be broken. The whole tenor of the speech suggested a justification of Senatorial opposition to attempts to dominate which might be brought from the White House. Every man who heard the speech said to himself: "That means Cleveland and it means that Hill purposes to justify himself and the Senate in such antagonism as he may choose to make."

Mr. Hill made no secret in his private conversation of his belief that very threatening times are ahead for his party. Allusion was made to Bland's speech of defiance, in which the silver dollar man boldly declared that the party would be split in twain rather than yield to the pressure of the anti-silver element, and the Senator is quoted as saying that when Bland made that statement he knew he had behind him the great bulk of his party in the West and South. Moreover, Mr. Hill believes that Mr. Cleveland's policy respecting appointments, his defiance of some politicians, his indifference to others, the contempt with which he last week treated the anti-snappers, a contempt which some of them regarded as almost personal insult, and the anger with which he has referred to Tammany and the State Democracy, calling them cormorants, all indicate his purpose to break down the old order and establish a new one. The Senator's speech was not reported very fully, but already a demand has arisen for copies of it, a number of Senators and Representatives having asked for a full report of it, and it is quite likely that it may be published in a day or two just as it was delivered.

The same evening that Senator Hill delivered this comment-making speech the Lincoln club celebrated Lincoln's birthday. Some comment has been caused by the tone of the speeches there delivered. Mr. Depew was in a more serious vein than he has been for a long time. Senator Wolcott's speech in eulogy of Blaine did not sustain his reputation as an orator, and Ingersoll, to the surprise of those present, repeated his speech on Lincoln delivered in Indianapolis half a generation ago. Heretofore the gatherings of the Lincoln Society have been impressive and enthusiastic, and the oratory has been of the first order, but it is the truth to say that the entertainment of Saturday night was such as to suggest that the leaders of the party here are, if not despairing, at least still dumfounded and of hesitating and of inquiring disposition respecting the future of the party.

Defiance in the Manhattan Club.

Mr. Cleveland is again to receive a courteous message of defiance from the local Democracy who make the Manhattan club their headquarters. The club has formally voted to give a reception to Senator Murphy just before he goes to Washington to take his seat. Some of Mr. Cleveland's friends in the club made what seemed to be an impressive protest against this reception, and yet the ablest of the anti-snappers who are members of the club were not among those who thus protested. These men feel that they have done about all that self-respect will permit them to do for Mr. Cleveland. Even Frederick Coudert, the President of the club, who suffered some humiliation that he might aid Cleveland, feels that he has gone far enough. He, too, voted that the club should do this honor to the man whom Cleveland declared was not fit to be Senator and one of the two Senators from New York whom Cleveland said that no friend of his could write a letter to.

The reception will be no perfunctory affair. It is the purpose to make it so impressive that it cannot be taken otherwise than as defiance of Mr. Cleveland and a splendid indorsement of Murphy by the entire Democratic party of this city. HOLLAND.

PREPARING A MONETARY REPORT.

Delegates to the Brussels Conference Discuss Important Fiscal Points.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—The United States delegates to the international monetary conference spent today at the residence of Senator Allison discussing the points of their report to the President. There were present Senators Allison and Jones, Mr. H. Cannon of New York, Prof. E. Brown of Brown University, J. B. McCreary, Representative from Kentucky; E. O. Leech, Director of the Mint, delegates; and Prof. Roland Faulkner of the University of Pennsylvania, Secretary. The report will state to the President that in the opinion of the delegates a much better feeling towards the objects sought to be accomplished was manifested at the close of the Brussels conference than at its beginning. This was shown, they say, by the fact that at first the delegation from this country received but scant attention, while at the end no delegation was more sought after. At first the foreign members of the conference expressed an unwillingness to engage in an academic discussion of the question, preferring a practical one, but the delegates from this country advocated a presentation of the principles underlying bimetallism, and with such success that the discussions took the form that they suggested and the matter was discussed in all of its phases, theoretical and practical.

The United States delegates hope for substantial results from the coming meeting at Paris, believing as they do that the foreign delegates will come to that meeting with specific instructions which will authorize them to come to some conclusion upon the subject. Instructions of this character were lacking at the conference at Brussels. Great Britain holds the key to the situation, and the change of opinion expressed by the delegates from that country, with the exception of Mr. Bertrand Currie, gives the United States delegates a substantial basis for the hope that at the meeting at Paris the attitude of Great Britain will not be unfriendly to silver.

The delegates from the United States, it is said, will place their resignation at the disposal of President-elect Cleveland, but whether or not any change in the personnel of the delegation will be made cannot be stated.

HEARS HER OWN DEATH NOTICE READ.

Miss Annie McDeavitt the Victim of Malice or a Misguided Attempt at a Joke.

Miss Annie McDeavitt, whose death was announced in several evening papers Friday, was seen yesterday at her home, No. 777 West Twenty-second street. She said: "The first I heard of the announcement of my death was from Father McCaffery of St. Pius' Church, where my funeral services were to have been held. We were all at supper when he entered. He read the death notice and my folks say that before he finished I fainted. Many friends called during the night, but I was not sufficiently recovered from the shock to prove to them in person there would be no wake on my account, but Saturday I performed that unpleasant task. The affair has been extremely gruesome to me and yet several incidents have amused me much. One of my young lady friends who called Saturday night told a friend with her not to knock until she had her handkerchief ready. I opened the door myself and greeted my friend who was wiping tears from her eyes. No, I don't know whether this was meant for a joke or not. I have no enemies to my knowledge yet fail to see how it could have been a mistake."

IS LARGELY ATTENDED

LAST OF THE SUBSCRIPTION DANCES GIVEN AT KINSLEY'S.

Many Society Folk Enjoy an Elaborate Course Dinner and a Cotillion—List of Those Present—Dr. and Mrs. Andrews Give a Large Reception—Young People's Dance at the Home of John C. Richberg—Mrs. Whiting Press Gives an Enjoyable Euchre Party to Women.

Tuesday—Marriage, Miss Stella Goodwillie, daughter of D. M. Goodwillie, No. 295 Ashland boulevard, to Albert E. Pyott. Reception, Mrs. John Davis, No. 4850 Woodlawn avenue. Forty club, dinner at the Wellington. Reception, Mrs. D. H. Tolman, No. 538 Dearborn avenue. Dinner, Mrs. Arthur Caton, No. 1910 Calumet avenue. Miss Tomblin, No. 497 Jackson boulevard, dance. Reception, Mrs. George A. Springer, No. 3819 Prairie avenue. Oak Park club, card party. Reception, Apollo Commandery, Knights Templar. Terpsichorean club, german. Douglas club. Reception, Mrs. Clarence Eddy, Hotel Richelieu. Luncheon, Mrs. W. H. Burnett, No. 99 Forty-seventh street. Card party, Mrs. F. C. Schoenthaler, Edgewater. Luncheon, Mrs. T. D. Hastings, No. 3359 Wabash avenue. Reception, Mrs. E. Sturtevant, No. 2950 Calumet avenue. Luncheon, Mrs. C. Hotz, No. 301 West Adams street. Supper, Mrs. O. S. A. Sprague, No. 2700 Prairie avenue. Baptist Social Union banquet, Grand Pacific.

Wednesday—Dance, Marquette club. Mrs. Kendrick Grant, No. 4205 Grand boulevard, at home. Mrs. John Sherwood, reading at Mrs. Palmer Kellogg's, No. 1709 Prairie avenue. Mrs. Williston Fish, No. 5542 Madison avenue, at home. Marriage, Miss Silverstein, daughter of Mrs. H. Silverstein, No. 366 La Salle avenue, to B. M. Engelhard. Miss Irene Carlios, No. 723 Washington boulevard, entertains Social Twenty Euchre club.

Thursday—Marriage, Miss Harriet L. Schroeder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Lyon, No. 500 West Adams street, to Elvadore R. Fancher. Concordia club, concert at Kinsley's. Reception at Carleton club.

Friday—Reading at Kenwood club. Ladies' evening, Ashland club. Dance, Woodlawn Park club. Delta Phi Alumni Association, banquet, Wellington.

Saturday—Reception for Judge Blodgett, Grand Pacific Hotel. Mrs. John Sherwood, reading at Mrs. Franklin MacVeagh's, No. 103 Lake Shore drive. Woodlawn Park club, lecture, "The Known Facts of Shakspeare's Life." Indiana club, children's party. Mrs. Waldo Richards, reading at Mrs. Charles Fitz-Simons', No. 161 Ashland boulevard.

LAST OF THE SUBSCRIPTION DANCES.

It Is Held at Kinsley's and Is Quite Largely Attended.

The third and last of the subscription dances was given last evening at Kinsley's and was a largely-attended affair. As usual the hall was decorated with palms and in the gallery Hand's orchestra and the Hungarian band played. At 12 o'clock an elaborate course supper was served. Later the cotillon was danced, Arthur C. Ely and Pierpont Isham leading. Favors of ribbon, valentines, and fancy articles were used.

Among the guests present were:

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Gorton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henrotin, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ryerson, Mrs. George Willits, Mrs. Arthur Caton, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Meredyth Whitehouse, Joseph Leiter, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Barnes, Miss Barnes, the Misses Isham, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Waller, Mr. and Mrs. Rockwell King, Frank Remington, William Carrington, Miss McKeever, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. McAvoy, Miss Winston, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. McKay, Miss Chapman, Miss Odell, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Onderdonk, Miss Onderdonk, Mr. and Mrs. James R. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Winston, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Seaverns Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Waller, William Odell, W. D. Beale, Charles Sherman, John Mason, Adrian Honoré, Miss Martin, Mrs. Edward S. Isham, Mrs. George L. Dunlap, Mr. and Mrs. George Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Lathrop, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Knox, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Le Roy, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Howard, Miss Emery, Capt. Maus, H. H. Walker, W. Farquhar, Emerson Tuttle, B. B. Lamb, W. Broughton, Arthur Bissell, William Nixon, the Misses Jones, Miss Irwin, Miss Peck, Miss Fargo, Miss Johnson, Miss Hosmer, Miss Dexter, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Deering, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Stevenson, Gen. and Mrs. Miles, Miss Miles, Mr. and Mrs. John Runnells, Miss Runnells, Miss Bickford, C. N. Fay, A. A. Carpenter Jr., Frank Marsh, J. C. Evans, C. C. Walker.

TO DEDICATE THEIR NEW HOME.

Dr. and Mrs. Frank Taylor Andrews Give a Large Reception.

Dr. and Mrs. Frank Taylor Andrews, née Gallup, gave a reception yesterday afternoon and evening from 3 until 6 and from 8 until 11 o'clock at their new residence, No. 3169 Groveland avenue. The hostess received in an empire costume of blue brocaded satin, made with a high bodice and large sleeves and trimmed with pearl passementerie. She was assisted in receiving by the young women who had served as her bridemaids—Miss Gallup, Miss Sturges, Miss McDuffee, Miss Otis, Miss Barrett, Miss Eloise Gallup, and Miss Cook. They all wore gowns of pale green silk and velvet, trimmed with passementeries. Others who assisted were Mrs. E. Andrews and Mrs. B. E. Gallup. Refreshments were served in the dining-room during the afternoon.

Among the guests invited were:

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gallup, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. P. Odell, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Chase, Mr. and Mrs. McAuley, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Johnson, Miss High, Miss Otis, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Otis, Mr. and Mrs. C. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Otis Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. H. McDuffee, Mr. and Mrs. William Alton, Dr. and Mrs. A. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Isham, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. R. Metcalf, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Ayer, Miss Ayer, Miss Quick, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Matz, Miss Matz, the Misses Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Belling, Mr. and Mrs. Willis Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Orr, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Webster, Miss Seipp, and Miss Chase.

GIVEN TO HONOR ST. VALENTINE.

Pleasant Young People's Dance Held at the Home of John C. Richberg.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Richberg, No. 2335 Indiana avenue, gave a young people's dance last evening for their daughters, the Misses Richberg. The affair was in the nature of a valentine dance, favors of valentines, hearts, and arrows being given. An orchestra played during the evening and a supper was served.

Among the guests present were:

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. McHenry, Miss Roache, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Adams, Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Chambers, the Misses Wallace, W. E. Lamb, W. G. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. B. Boyden, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Tate, Miss King, James Shaffer, Willis Thompson, A. R. Ingalls, W. L. Lewis, W. G. Anderson, the Misses Thorne, Willis Thorne, C. E. Perry, Lee Park, George Palmer, Miss Morris, the Misses Neemes, Miss Sylvester, the Misses Peacock, Dr. L. S. Tonney, George Willson, E. A. Browne, C. P. Clifford, A. H. Baldwin, Miss Okeson, the Misses Thompson, Miss Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. R. McCreery, B. Vreeland, and F. W. Engers.

Gives a Euchre Party.

Mrs. Whiting B. Press, No. 6154 Sheridan avenue, gave a euchre party yesterday afternoon from 2 to 6 o'clock. The decorations were in yellow, English violets and ferns being used. Mrs. Press received in a gown of dark blue velvet, combined with light blue bengaline and trimmed with point lace. She was assisted by Mrs. Stone, in blue and golden brown silk; Mrs. Haschell, in pink and white brocade; Miss Booth, in green crystal silk combined with dark green velvet; Mrs. H. Stone, in yellow satin trimmed with golden brown velvet and lace. Among those present were: Mrs. Thomas Holter, Mrs. Homer Knapp, Mrs. M. Yatrich, Mrs. M. Candlass, Mrs. Rushton Vaughan, Mrs. Delaware, Mrs. Dripp, Mrs. O'Donoughou, Mrs. Millard, Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Fast, Mrs. Magill, Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. Conable, Mrs. Frost, Mrs. Nicholas, Mrs. Hoag, Mrs. Evoy, Mrs. Hilton, Mrs. Wilber.

Society Notes.

The Oakwood club of Evanston gave a dancing party in its club-rooms on Evanston avenue last evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Coleman, No. 18 Ritchie place, gave a dinner last evening. Covers were laid for ten.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henrotin, No. 65 Bellevue place, gave a dinner last evening, covers being laid for eighteen.

Mrs. Glessner, No. 1800 Prairie avenue, gave a reception yesterday afternoon from 3 until 6 o'clock for Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, Mrs. Martha Foote Crow, and Miss Marion Talbot.

A meeting of the Bryant Circle of Evanston was held at the home of Mrs. L. D. Norton, No. 806 Sheridan avenue, yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Mrs. L. C. Talmadge gave a talk on Switzerland.

Creditors at Cedar Rapids Secured.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—A. J. Runkle & Co., dealers in dry goods, gave a mortgage to the Merchants' National Bank for $10,000, and the stock has been placed in the hands of a custodian. In addition to this amount is a landlord's lien for $5,000. How much indebtedness is unsecured is not known.

J. G. CARLISLE'S AMBITION THWARTED.

Appointment of Gresham Interfers with the Ex-Senator's Presidential Aspirations.

"Ex-Senator John G. Carlisle has discovered an insurmountable obstacle in the way of his personal ambitions by the appointment of Judge Gresham as Secretary of State," said J. C. Garland of Louisville, Ky., at the Palmer yesterday. "It was well understood in Kentucky when Mr. Carlisle gave up his Senatorial aspirations and accepted a Cabinet portfolio that he saw in his appointment a stepping stone to the Presidency four years hence. I can hardly believe that his opposition to Judge Gresham is based solely upon the fact that his conversion to the Democratic party is of recent date. What troubles Mr. Carlisle is the presence in Cleveland's Cabinet of a powerful rival for Presidential honors. Mr. Carlisle publicly conceded this in his utterances when informed of Judge Gresham's appointment."

"No Senator will be elected by the Montana Legislature this session," said Charles F. Warren of Anaconda, Mont., at the Great Northern yesterday. "The breach between the Daly bolting Democrats and the Clark regulars is widening and the important question now is whether the Governor can appoint a Senator to begin a new term."

"The loss of cattle on the Montana ranges from cold weather this winter will average about 25 per cent," said J. M. Smart of Helena at the Great Northern yesterday. "These losses will be heaviest in Choteau, Fergus, and Dawson Counties. Wolves and coyotes made desperate from hunger by the cold weather have destroyed many calves."

The severe cold has caused a general fear that the fruit crop would be injured. This is not the case, according to J. S. Morton of the Graham & Morton line of steamers, who resides at Benton Harbor, Mich. "The snow," he said at the Tremont yesterday, "has covered the ground during the entire winter, and has been an excellent protection against the cold. Small fruit, such as berries, will be abundant next summer, from present indications. The peach crop from the east shore of Lake Michigan promises to be unusually large. This is also true of cherries."

Victoria—Wilson Barrett, Miss Jeffries, Miss G. Floyd, London; Mrs. Leslie Carter, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hedge, Burlington, Ia.; Ellis Wainwright, St. Louis; W. G. Greenland, New York; Jesse J. Norton, Duluth; A. J. Barnard, Buffalo; C. B. Groat, St. Paul; C. T. Hancock, Dubuque; H. C. Barker, Newark, N. J.; John J. Howard, Boston; H. B. Creighton, New York.

Grand Pacific—John George Cowan, London; D. C. MacWaters, Pittsburg; J. B. Carter, Grand Rapids; A. P. Jenkins, Belfast, Ireland; Charles H. Morton, New York; A. J. Lester, J. N. Reese, Springfield; T. C. Salvator, St. Louis; E. A. Ford, Pittsburg; Col. A. M. Tucker, Cleveland; H. Leavingford, Winnipeg.

Great Northern—G. M. Christian and wife, Grinnell, O.; J. H. Lester, Quincy; Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Smith, Louisville; J. D. Hayden, Dallas, Tex.; W. H. Kimball, Kansas City; J. Bloon, Peoria; Walter Wellman, Washington, D. C.; J. G. Whytlan, Glasgow, N. B.

Sherman—J. G. Brown, T. T. Hudson, Duluth, Minn.; James Carmon, St. Louis; Frank Hart, Detroit; C. A. G. Riege, Philadelphia, Pa.; C. Mizer, Cleveland; E. J. Must, New York; J. B. Dixon, Boston; H. C. Janett and C. E. Ball, New York.

Metropole—Felix Morris and wife, London; C. P. Coleman, St. Paul; J. C. Benton, Cincinnati; Capt. A. H. Russell, U. S. A.; L. Low and wife, New York; Miss Huntington, Syracuse; H. B. Hyde, New York; S. D. Ripley, New York.

Auditorium—Gus Dexter, Boston; G. H. Wheaton, San Francisco; D. D. Smith, Cincinnati; S. F. Troy, New York; F. A. Wilke, Richmond, Ind.; Otto Pinsch, Dresden; Mrs. A. G. Lindsay, Detroit; F. W. Hunter, Nashville.

Palmer House—Ben Livingston, New York; J. B. Eliot, San Francisco; S. O. Bailey, Indianapolis; J. E. Morgan and wife, Milwaukee; W. C. McKnight, Omaha, Neb.; T. J. Hageman, Philadelphia; Edwin H. Steel, Philadelphia.

Lexington—J. D. Thomas, Union Springs, N. Y.; J. E. Hammond, Utica, N. Y.; Albert E. Hay, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. P. Williams, New York; E. J. Crane, New York; Deland Smith, Lake Forest; R. H. Goodwin, Boston.

Tremont—L. Tiffany, Oskaloosa, Ia.; T. S. Mead, Boston, Mass.; J. W. Nassauer, M. J. Best, L. Goldman, New York; G. E. Bell, Toledo; T. E. Taylor, C. M. Barker, St. Paul; W. T. Herbt and J. W. Cross, Detroit, Mich.

Wellington—John S. Patterson, Boston; J. E. Brown, Grand Rapids; H. E. Drew, Indianapolis; J. C. Neville, Bay City; George H. Schafer, Fort Madison, Ia.

Leland—A. G. Ramsay, Montreal; T. Strong, St. Paul, Minn.; E. E. True, Portland; J. E. Long, Lafayette, Ind.; J. H. Reid, Missouri.

Richelieu—Walter Booke, Leona; Rosina Vokes, London; Cecil Clay, London; T. C. Underhill, T. De Pip Thomas, New York.

INSURANCE NEWS.

The New York Court of Appeals has affirmed the judgment of H. E. Weed in his suit against the Fire Association of Philadelphia. This was an action brought to recover $1,000 on a policy of insurance issued by the company on a grist mill at Sandy Hill, N. Y., in which was some machinery on which the plaintiff had a mortgage. He alleged that the policy was taken out with the understanding that a loss should be payable to him as mortgagee, but that the provision was left out of the policy by mistake. The case turned on the question whether in the absence of any written agreement a mere oral understanding would bind the company.

Copies of the resolutions in regard to kerosene oil, recently passed by the Michigan Association of Fire Underwriters, were received yesterday by the Chicago underwriters. They come in the form of a circular letter signed by the association's President and Secretary. The many accidents and explosions that have recently happened in Michigan, the resolutions say, are believed to be due to the use of an inferior grade of oil, which is found on the market as a result of lax inspection. On that account the Legislature of Michigan is requested to amend the law relating to tests of kerosene oil.

The committee appointed by the Chicago Underwriters' Association to report on rates has decided in favor of increasing the rates on tailors' "floater" policies 50 per cent. This is the result of the discovery that the tailoring business is carried on in localities and in buildings much more hazardous than was formerly the case. Tailoring used to be done almost exclusively in dwelling-houses. Now the work is done in business blocks and tenement and sweating shops that are crowded with occupants and are therefore far less desirable risks.

The fire losses of the week ending Friday, Feb. 10, as given by the *Standard*, still show improvement over the week previous. Following are the figures: Total fires, $10,000 and over, $2,059,000; total small fires, $260,000; total of all fires, $2,319,000; loss since Jan. 1, $19,329,000; average loss per day, $483,237; estimated loss for the year at this ratio, $176,381,505. The total loss for the week preceding was $2,323,000 and the week before that $3,605,000. During the last week there were but four fires of over $100,000.

Insurance rates in Peoria were advanced yesterday 20 per cent on all classes of risks. The change results from the repeated heavy losses that have occurred during the last year. The new water system and improvements in the fire department have had only a temporary effect. The increase in rates was precipitated by the fire at the Central railway powerhouse and the glucose mill recently, in which the companies lost $205,000.

Advices from the various State capitals showed that valued policy bills have appeared in Alabama, Illinois, South Dakota, California, and Tennessee. West Virginia has a bill to tax the companies 5 per cent of their gross receipts. California has an anti-compact bill under consideration and the New Jersey Legislature has before it a non-forfeiture bill.

The insurance companies' statements filed in Maine show that in 1892 the percentages of losses paid to premiums received was about 66 per cent. The gross premiums were $1,413,965 and the losses paid $929,784. The total business written was $104,250,000, about $8,000,000 more than in 1891, and the largest amount by far ever written in the State.

Nisbett, the man who attempted to pass a forged check for $80,000 on the Royal Insurance company, has pleaded guilty to the charge in New York. Sturges, Nisbett's accomplice, has also pleaded guilty, but his sentence, it is expected, will be made light because he was to a certain extent a dupe.

In an article in THE TRIBUNE of Sunday giving a list of companies where expenditures exceeded the receipts last year the National of Hartford was included. This is learned to be a mistake. Official figures of that company show the income to be $2,151,067 and the disbursements $1,911,525.

Five inspectors are shortly to be added to the inspection department of the Underwriters' Association as a result of a recent report of the Committee on Inspection.

There was comparatively little business done among the underwriters yesterday. Almost all the general insurance offices closed at noon.

Hotel at St. Joseph Sold.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Plank's Tavern, on the beach, was purchased today by a stock company, of which J. H. Graham is at the head, for $30,000. The stockholders reside in Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Joseph, and Benton Harbor. Mr. Graham will be President of the company, H. E. Dickinson of Milwaukee, Secretary, and Charles Young Treasurer and head clerk at the house.

Before breakfast Bromo-Seltzer
Acts as a bracer. Trial bottle 10c.

BIG WORLD'S FAIR HOTEL UNDER WAY.

It Is to Be Called the "Great Eastern" and Will Contain 1,100 Rooms.

Work commenced a week ago on the Great Eastern Hotel, which fronts on Sixtieth street and extends from St. Lawrence avenue to Champlain avenue. The frontage is 256 feet, the depth 300 feet. The building is to contain 1,100 rooms, will be three stories high and will overlook South Park and the Washington Driving Park. It will be fireproof, the outside being composed of staff and the inside work in malachite, which is fireproof and admits of ornamental manipulation. The building will be constructed around four courts, two of which will contain flower gardens, accessible to the guests. The front of the building sets back twenty-five feet from Sixtieth street, and this space will be occupied by a flower garden, a broad porch reaching across the front of the building. At the rear of the building is a space fronting on Sixty-first street, which is also laid off as a garden. The entire structure will be lighted by electricity. The hotel company is composed of Albert Fishell, Rookery Building; Joseph Beifeld of Joseph Beifeld & Co.; S. M. Fischer, President of the Street's Stable Car line; M. A. Meyer and Joseph Harris of the International Bureau of Information; and J. Liepman, a merchant of Fort Scott, Kas. It will be run on the European plan. The management will be in the hands of Copeland Townsend, for several years connected with the Palmer House.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES

BRANCH OFFICES OF "THE TRIBUNE" MAY be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places:

SOUTH DIVISION.

COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—
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Cor. 35th — C. E. Marshall.
Cor. Oakwood — F. W. Hurlburt.
4134 — I. W. Blood.
Cor. 63d — Curti & McRae.
HALSTED STREET—
2608 — A. J. Kettering.
Cor. 19th — F. J. Hondle & Co.
STATE STREET—
Cor. Harrison — Mrs. A. Reichel.
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Cor. 31st — W. K. Forsyth.
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Cor. 39th — Hurst Pharmacy.
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INDIANA AVENUE—
Cor. 31st — E. Von Hermann.
Cor. 35th — T. H. McInnerny.
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Cor. Wentworth — R. P. Braun.
WABASH AVENUE—
Cor. 12th — A. V. Lane.
Cor. 16th — O. F. Fischer.
Cor. 18th — W. J. Kelley & Co.
THIRTY-NINTH STREET—
210 — C. G. Muehlman.
FORTY-FIRST STREET—
460 — L. W. Schwab.
FORTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Lake — O. F. Schmidt.
405 — C. H. Truesdell.
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108 — F. G. Secord.
FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Madison — J. & W. E. Holland.
FIFTY-SIXTH STREET—
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Cor. 35th — I. W. Blood.
WENTWORTH AVENUE—
4642 — J. A. Kaerwer.
WALLACE STREET—
Cor. 32nd — R. H. Wheeler.
WATER STREET—
288 — F. E. Webner.

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149 — Frank Grammer.
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Cor. Oak — H. Ohlendorf.
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Cor. Addison — R. L. Brown.
Cor. Graceland — E. J. Fischer.
STATE STREET—
292 — M. K. Dorsey.
LINCOLN AVENUE—
224 — Henry Schaller.
Cor. Belden — F. R. Leonard.
1152 — Perlau & Brown.
Cor. (N. E.) Fullerton — L. F. Barlow.

SUBURBAN.

HINSDALE — H. G. Prouty & Co.
BROOKLINE PARK — E. T. Head, P. M.
ENGLEWOOD — 66th and Wentworth — H. J. Houghton.
69th and Stewart avenue — E. G. Binz & Co.
SOUTH ENGLEWOOD — Cor. Vincennes av. and Rock Island tracks — I. E. Penberthy.
RAVENSWOOD — A. E. Bierstedt.
EVANSTON — Eitch Pharmacy.
GLEN ELLYN — Erwin Pulse.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$10 REWARD—A DARK REDDISH-brown pointer, rather thin in flesh; strong and active. Address T 50, Tribune office.

LOST—BETWEEN VAN BUREN-ST. AND Ill. Central Depot, an open-faced gold watch with gold chatelaine; a reward for the recovery will be paid by A. L. D., 52 Wabash-av.

LOST—FEB. 11 ON 55TH-ST., BETWEEN Madison and Kimbark-avs., a gold watch. Return to 5522 Madison-av. and receive reward.

FOUND—CARRIAGE CAP; MADE BY CRITTEN & Co., New Haven, Conn. Address T. D. S., 3560 Grand-blvd.

LOST—A RED STONE ON STATE-ST. CAR; about the size of a pea; $10 reward. PHILIP MURPHY, 79 E. Madison-st., 2d floor, Boston Store.

LOST—AT STREATOR, ILL., SATURDAY EVENing, black pocketbook containing annual passes over various railroads, etc.; return and receive reward. C. R. BABEUF, Western R. R. Association, 834 Rookery Bldg.

LOST—LADY'S BLACK SATIN SHOPPING BAG with pocketbook, money, and B. and O. pass. Return to MRS. QUINCY HOWARD, 349 Wabash-av., for reward.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WANTED—THE ADDRESS OF PERsons who witnessed the accident to lady who was run over by team corner of Jackson and Clark-sts. at 11 a. m. Feb. 13. J. S. BLOUNT, 2400 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL — NEWS IN LETTER IMMENSE; write to Cincinnati for 3 weeks. HALL.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet, instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT for cash; all kinds of broken, unused, or out-of-style jewelry, watches, chains, rings, teeth plates, etc.; highest price paid. Victory Chemical Co., Refiners and Assayers, 78 State-st., Room 54.

PERSONAL—DR. G. C. SOMERS, LATE OF THE Auditorium Bldg., has located at Hot Springs, Ark., where he will be pleased to see his Chicago friends who may visit that popular resort.

PERSONAL—LADIES—CALL OR SEND FOR 32-page HEALTH BOOK; treating on diseases peculiar to the sex. Consultation and examination free. VIAVI CO., 45 Randolph-st., Chicago.

PERSONAL—DR. GRAHAM, LADIES' SPECIAL physician. Room 4, 183 S. Clark-st., hours 9 to 5.

INSTRUCTION.

INSTRUCTIONS IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING branches: Arithmetic, algebra, geometry, sciences, and German; given either at the homes of pupils or at that of the teacher. Address T 18, Tribune office.

SCRIPT SHORTHAND PUPILS GRADUATE within 8 weeks; failures unknown; taught in English public schools; best, simplest. 269 Dearborn-st.

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THE COLUMBIAN MUSICAL AGENCY furnishes first-class music for all occasions. Office 207 Herald Building.

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POSTLEWAIT—High class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs not exceeding 100 miles distant. Telephone west 309.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED — GENTLEMAN WITH over 20 years' experience, a thoroughly competent man for any position requiring good business capacity or management, financial or commercial, is open for engagement, either in or out of Chicago. Address T 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—OFFICE OR BOOKKEEPer's assistant by a young man of physical, mental, and moral integrity; polite, educated, and responsible; references. E. S. LAKE, 179 Lincoln-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOKkeeper wishes a set of books to keep which can be written up evenings; best of references given; terms reasonable. Address T 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; A good worker; reference and good penman. Address T 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED BILL clerk, or as general officeman. Address T 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS SHIPping clerk; best of reference. Address T 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN WHOLESALE HOUSE by young man. Address T 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED shipping clerk; best references. F K 110, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERT OFFICE man; city references. T 38, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESman wishes to represent at Minneapolis and St. Paul a firm requiring a man of experience and high ability; references, etc., first-class. Address C S 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESman wishes to represent at Minneapolis and St. Paul a firm requiring a man of experience and high ability; references, etc., first-class. Address C S 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AT LIBERTY AFTER March 1, 1893; coal salesman, well known to the trade in Iowa, Minnesota, and Illinois; salary moderate; best Chicago references. C Y 99, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—FURNITURE SALESMAN, 18 years with one house; A1 references. Address T 80, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—WATCHMAKER, GERman, wishes position on fine and particular work; prefers to obtain position in an extensive business. Address T 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—GARDENER AND FLORist, single, 24; understands the business in all its branches; private place preferred; good references. Address T 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH TAILOR AS CUTter or assistant by capable, industrious young man; best references in regard to character, ability, etc. Address F K 102, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PAPER RULER BY A steady man. Address T 3, Tribune office.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—WILLING YOUNG MAN, Danish, as butler or second man; fine waiter, quick, neat, and active; highly recommended. Call 45 South Morgan-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE TO take care of large lodging-house or hotel during World's Fair. P. O. Box 69, Burnside Crossing, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG COACHman as butler in private family. Address T 69, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD ALL-AROUND cook; best of references. Address L 35, Tribune.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED single coachman; sober and willing; handy around the house. Address T 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; best city references. Address T 26, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT, EXPErienced stenographer; Smith Premier or Remington operator; city reference furnished; salary $12. Address T 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER, REMington; thoroughly experienced and rapid. Address F K 109, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER — REMINGTON; EXPERIenced and rapid; $12. 269 Dearborn-st., R. 204.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A PRACTICAL TELEphone man, 28, well-educated, speaking Spanish fluently, also good knowledge of French; 4 years in charge of construction in South American city; wishes engagement here, or will go to any tropical country. Address T 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF LONG experience in patent medicine. F. H. HAMAL, Cheltenham, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN 19 years of age, where advancement is assured. Good references. Address T 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED business man; not particular to occupation. Address F K 108, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ALL ROUND BUSIness-man and a manufacturer. T 63, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY CASHier; two years' experience. Can furnish the best reference and bonds if required. Address T 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY IN AN office to do writing; good references. Address McCUNE, 303 Oakley-av.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGHLY EXPERIenced lady bookkeeper (d. e.); competent to take charge. Address N 43, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY DESIRES office work; experienced, responsible, and good penman. Address T 44, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG, HEALTHY lady as wet nurse who has lost her 4-weeks-old baby. Call at or address for three days 3745 Lowe-av.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT, RELIAble, clean girl; general housework. Call 144 N. Clark.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GERman cook in private family, no washing. Address 119 Sedgwick-st., down-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent nurse for invalid lady or infant. Address T 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL 14 YEARS old, to assist in light housework. Apply at 10 Astor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL FOR GENeral or second work in private family; no mail. Call Tuesday, 542 Larrabee-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. 3523 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH girl. Apply Tuesday. 55 3 Shields-av., first flat.

SITUATION WANTED—COOK AND LAUNDRESS, neat as wax; economical. Call 220 Ontario.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED — FASHIONABLE MOdiste will sew in families; good references. G., 394 Washington-blvd.

SITUATION WANTED—A FEW MORE FAMILIES to sew for by good, competent dressmaker. Address H. S., 285 West Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS seamstress in private family. Best references. Address D. M., 25 Arthington-place.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher, prepossessing appearance; Remington operator; city ref.; moderate salary. T 47, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER BY an attractive, intelligent, and experienced Southern lady. Address T 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER, experienced, owning machine, in a doctor's or lawyer's office. Address T 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher, copying or dictation, day or evening steno. 1325 Unity Bldg.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher, employed forenoons, for afternoons. Address F K 112, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY IN A small, quiet, American family as governess to teach one or two children German and French, or would travel with lady; good references. Address K 151, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG CANADIAN lady as mother's help, nursery governess, or companion, and sew; good musician. T 37, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RETOUCHER; EXPErienced. MISS SCOFIELD, 3154 Cottage Grove.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER — THOROUGHLY CAPABLE; must be intelligent, accurate, and rapid writer; first-class references required; name salary wanted. Address T 84, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER — ASSISTANT; YOUNG MAN; good penman; $10. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 204.

BOOKKEEPER, CLERK, SALESMAN, TRAVELing, city. PORTER, Room 11, 108 Washington-st.

DRUG CLERK — REGISTERED, ASSISTANT; German. 50 W. Madison-st.

MEN—BY WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSE, 2 young men of about 18 years; one for office and one for salesroom. Good outlook for right men. Address T 74, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—FOR OFFICE WORK; MUST HAVE knowledge of bookkeeping and be a good figurer; state salary wanted and name references. Address T 85, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

ADVERTISING MEN—A1—LARGE COMS. MANhattan Publishing Co., 84 La Salle-st.

SALESMAN—ON SALARY, TO SELL A LINE OF chairs in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan; one who has an established trade. Address C S 37, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED, FOR A LINE OF hot air furnaces in territory contiguous to Chicago. Address, with qualifications and references, T 36, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—IN DRAPERY AND UPHOLSTERY department; must understand the retail trade. Address T 49, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—GOOD DRY GOODS AND CARPET, for the country. Call between 12 and 1 o'clock at 252 E. Monroe-st. Experienced men only.

SALESMAN — HAT; EXPERIENCED; NONE others need apply. GUS, THE SQUARE HATTER, 197 and 199 W. Madison-st.

SALESMAN—CITY EXPERIENCED SALESMAN on salary at once. Address F S 100, Tribune.

SOLICITORS—TWO EXPERIENCED, FOR THE Century Dictionary; references given and required; best of territory; four entire States; also can use one man of proved ability on "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War." Address The Burrows Brothers Co., Cleveland, O.

Boys.

BOY—INTELLIGENT BOY OF 14 OR 15 YEARS for office in wholesale house. Address T 75, Tribune office.

BOY—TO DO ERRANDS IN OFFICE. 119 La Salle-st, Room 24.

BOY—GOOD REFERENCES. AMERICAN CHEMIcal works, 13 south Union-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Boys.

BOY—OFFICE BOY 16 YEARS OLD; PLAIN writer. Address T 78, Tribune office.

LAD—BRIGHT LAD OF 16 OR 17 YEARS; GOOD with pen and figures. First-class references required. Address T 76, Tribune office.

Trades.

CURTAIN HANGERS
AND UPHOLSTERY WORKERS.
SCHLESINGER & MAYER
want curtain hangers
and upholstery workers
AT ONCE.
Must be first-class in every respect.

MAP DRAUGHTSMAN—GOOD; A MAN THAT IS a good letterer. Apply at once. KNIGHT, LEONARD & CO., 107 Madison-st.

TO WORK IN NEW ORLEANS, LA., COPPERsmiths accustomed to coil building and general jobbing; also sheet iron workers accustomed to heavy sheet iron work, such as tanks, chimneys, breechings, etc.; wages from 30 to 40 cent per hour. To sober and industrious men a steady situation guaranteed. None but first-class workmen need apply. Address JNO. H. MURPHY, 131 Magazine-st., New Orleans, La., manufacturer of sugar machinery.

TWO EXPERIENCED SHAPER HANDS. PULLman Palace Car Co., Pullman Ill.

WOOD PATTERNMAKERS—AT ONCE. 10 N. Jefferson-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

COACHMAN—FIRST-CLASS SINGLE MAN, WHO is willing and understands steam heating. Apply at 2022 Michigan-av. after 10 a. m.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—MALE TEACHER FOR BEN Pitman shorthand; must be experienced, wide-awake; a permanent position and good wages to the right man; give full particulars. T 77, Tribune.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER—GOOD, by hotel, near World's Fair grounds; unmarried man, experienced in office work; state salary, with or without board. Address T 22, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—GENT; REMINGTON; E. K.; position; permanent; $60. 412 First Nat. Bank Building.

Miscellaneous.

JANITOR—SINGLE MAN; REF. REQUIRED. Address D H 98, Tribune office.

MAN—TO TAKE ORDERS IN EVERY TOWN and city; no delivering; good wages from start; pay weekly; no capital required; work year round. GLEN BROS., Rochester, N. Y.

MAN—FIRST-CLASS, AS FLOOR WALKER IN wholesale house; state experience and salary expected. Address T 51, Tribune office.

MAN—OF ABILITY CAPABLE OF MAKING ESTimates on composition, presswork, binding, and litho. work. Address T 33, Tribune office.

MAN—GENTEEL APPEARING; PERMANENT position and lucrative compensation for intelligent person. Room 1, 106 Franklin-st.

SEVERAL GOOD MEN TO HANDLE A DENTAL and surgical work which meets with a ready sale; none but hustlers need apply; liberal terms. Room 205, 84-86 La Salle-st., between 10—11.

WORKING MANAGER—FOR COAL BUSINESS; Scotchman preferred; salary £250. Address "Manager," W. PORTEUS & CO., Glasgow.

$75 TO $250 CAN BE MADE MONTHLY WORKing for B. F. JOHNSON & CO., No. 3 So. 11th st., Richmond, Va.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

LADY—AN UNINCUMBERED LADY WHO HAS $600 to invest in an established respectable business can be cashier and make $1,000 to $2,000 inside of eight months; references; answer today. Address T 81, Tribune office.

YOUNG LADY—OF SOME EXPERIENCE IN CANdy factory, who writes good hand, to enter orders and do billing on Remington machine. 161 South Jefferson-st.

Domestics.

GIRL—IN SMALL FAMILY (THREE) TO make herself generally useful; one that wants a good home more than big wages. 725 Winter-st., Auburn Park.

HOUSEWORK—A RELIABLE, EXPERIENCED girl for general housework in private family in Hyde Park; American born preferred; wages $5. Address, with reference, T 67, Tribune office.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL WORK IN family of 3; no washing; German preferred. Apply 87 31st-st., 2d flat.

HOUSEWORK—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; good wages; three in the family. 1237 W. Adams-st., 2d flat.

HOUSEWORK—RESPECTABLE SERVANT GIRL when out of work can find a cheap and comfortable home at 2900 Calumet-av.

HOUSEWORK—GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL for general housework; also second girl. 3411 Vernon-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; small family; no washing; references. 3344 So. Park-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 3806 Michigan-av.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 3550 Vincennes-av.

NURSE—NEAT COMPETENT NURSE FOR TWO small children. 301 Schiller-st.

SECOND GIRL—SMALL FAMILY; NO CHILdren. Apply 206 Ashland-blvd.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—BY A PUBLISHING HOUSE for transcribing literary compilation, a first-class lady stenographer and Remington operator. Prefer one with experience in architect's office; no learners or children need apply. Send full particulars to T 61, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHERS — LADIES — 3 REMINGTON operators; experienced. 185 Dearborn-st., R. 31.

Miscellaneous.

EXPERIENCED LADY ASSISTANT FOR DENTal office; German preferred. DRS. McCHESNEY, 73 Clark-st.

GIRL—TO WRAP CATALOGUES; MUST BE EXperienced in the work. 209 E. Madison-st.

GIRLS—EXPERIENCED GIRLS FOR TRIMMING paper boxes. JOHN MORRIS COMPANY, 120 Monroe.

LADIES AND GIRLS—WE PAY YOU FROM $4 to $10 per week to work for us at your own home; no painting or canvassing; send self-addressed envelope. GEORGE F. EMMONS & CO., corner Batterymarch and Water-sts., Boston, Mass.

LADY CANVASSERS—SALARY OR COMMISsion—To sell Ozone Fluid; natural disinfectant; the best disinfecting, purifying, and remedial agent known to science, and our toilet preparation for ladies; workers can make big money. The Globe Medicine Company, Room 51, 175 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

LADY—FOR FINISHING PHOTOGRAPHS AT Scott's Studio, 2220 Indiana-av.

LADY PIANO TEACHER—AT 2214 WABASH-AV., 1st flat.

LADY—OF GOOD ADDRESS FOR SOLICITOR. 1317 Masonic Temple.

SOLICITOR—LADY; BRIGHT; FOR FIRST-CLASS work; good pay. Address P 172, Tribune office.

YOUNG LADY—OF GOOD APPEARANCE AND address for canvassing; salary $5 per week. Address T 82, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

ANY BUSINESS HOUSE SUPPLIED GRATIS with stenographers of any grade; some are good penmen and bookkeepers; some own machines. NO REGISTRATION FEE charged stenographers. Irresponsible bureaus always ask such a fee. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

BOOKKEEPERS — STENOGRAPHERS, CLERKS, salesmen, managers, etc., at the World's Fair Employment Agency, R. 516, Stock Exchange.

DO YOU WANT TO WORK? DO YOU WANT TO better your situation? If so come and see us; there is no use of saying what we can do for you; it would pay you sooner or later to have a free information at the Commercial Exchange, 181 Clark-st., R. 210.

OFFICEMEN — SALESMEN, BOOKKEEPERS, clerks. People's Exchange, R. 44, 119 Dearborn.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—SALARY OR COMMISSION TO agents to handle the Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. The most useful and novel invention of the age. Erases ink thoroughly in two seconds. Works like magic. 200 to 500 per cent profit. Agents making $50 per week. We also want a general agent to take charge of territory and appoint sub agents. A rare chance to make money. Write for terms and specimen of erasing. Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co. X 14, La Crosse, Wis.

CANVASSERS—FOR LATEST WORLD'S FAIR novelty; young and old men can earn $10 daily. Room 75, 215 Van Buren-st.

SALARY AND COMMISSION TO AGENTS TO sell the Ozone Fluid; natural disinfectant; the best disinfecting, purifying, and remedial agent known to science; only workers required who desire to make money. The Globe Medicine Company, Room 51, 175 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TWO BRISK, WIDE-AWAKE, HIGH-pressure solicitors; experienced canvassers preferred; big money to right men. EDGAR, 243 Wabash-av., Room 62.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

UNTIL THE 20TH OF THIS MONTH I WILL sell safes for less money than any house in America. A. M. WILLS, 445 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A 5-FT. DESK, $25; AND A 4-FT. desk, $20; all oak, with curtain top, automatic lock, etc.; chairs, tables, and showcases at lowest prices. HIRAM B. COLE & CO., 179 Lake-st.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN DESKS—WE ARE PREparing to move into new quarters, and have a large stock of office desks, chairs, and show cases on hand which we will sell at a sacrifice rather than move them; we can save you from 15 to 25 per cent by calling on us before purchasing. A. X. McARTHUR & CO., 86 Lake-st.

DRESSMAKING.

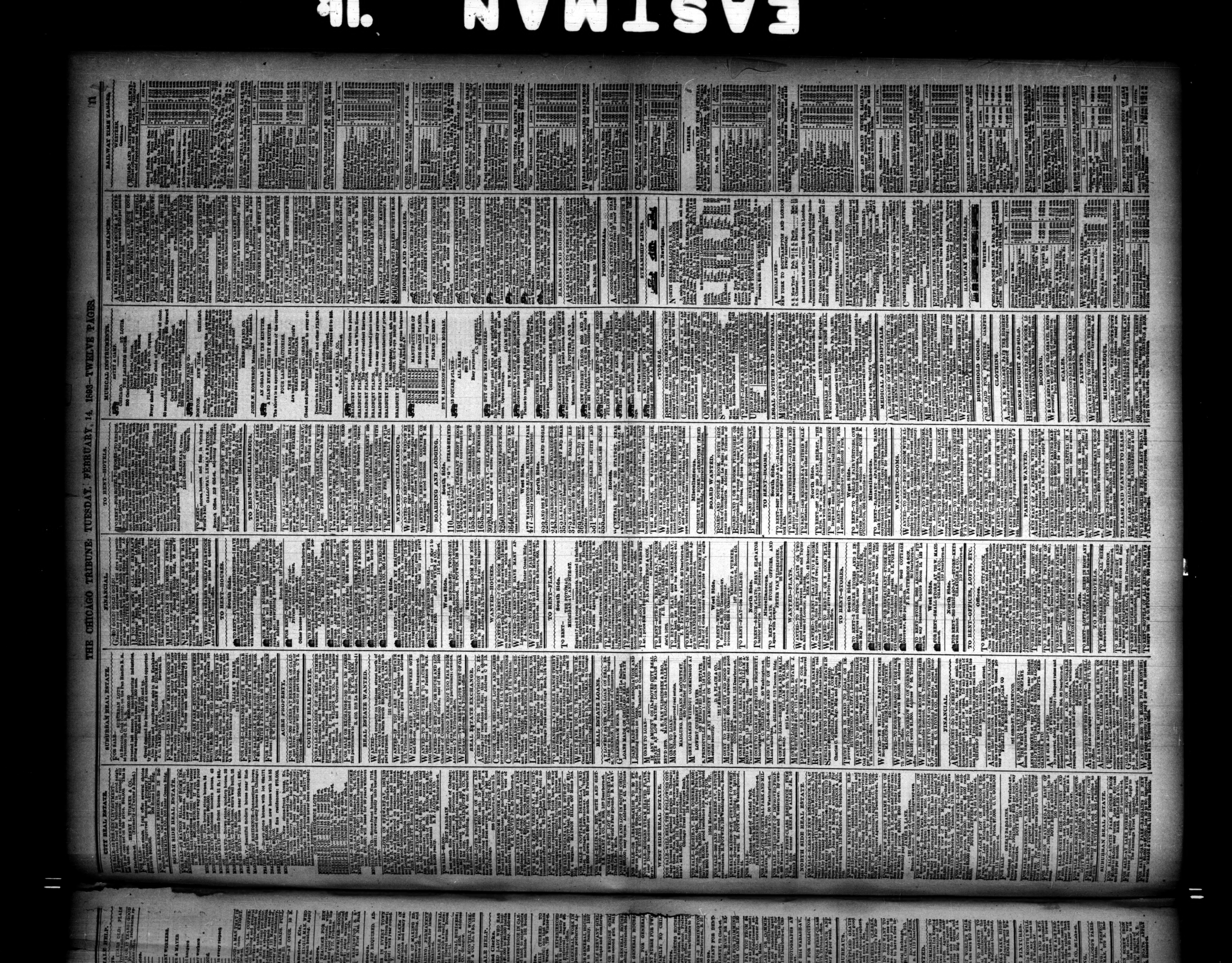
DRESSMAKERS—AT MME. KELLOGG'S PARISian School of Dresscutting, 210 State.

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING; A PERFECT fit guaranteed. MME. FURMAN, 979 N. Halsted-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FINE TWIN SCREW IRON passenger steamer Mascott; light draft; very fast; is allowed 500 passengers; the steamer is in first-class condition. For particulars inquire of THOMAS MAYTHAM, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—3 CANAL BOATS. APPLY GRIFFIN & CONNELLY, 924 S. Halsted-st.



WORLD'S FAIR GUIDES.

FIVE HUNDRED YOUNG MEN TO BE GIVEN THE WORK.

It Is Expected to Have Them Begin Their Studies on the Grounds April 15—They Are to Come Largely from Educational Institutions—Chicago Liberal Pastors Develop a Plan to Entertain Men of Their Belief Attending the Exposition—Other Jackson Park News.

Five hundred or more college or high school graduates or students will form the Columbian Guide corps at the World's Fair grounds next summer. These guides will not be paid a large salary but they will be given the opportunity of a lifetime to learn more of what is going on in the world in six months than a college training of four years would accomplish.

The Columbian Guides will form an annex to the Columbian Guards of the Exposition company. The Columbian Guards are an organized military body under command of Col. Edmond Rice, U. S. A. Col. Rice has now nearly 600 men under his command and by the time the Exposition opens he expects to have 1,500. These men are trained to fight fire and insubordinate persons who visit Jackson Park. Their first duties may be considered those of discovering accidents and inceptive fires. Secondarily up to this date their duties have been to answer questions, direct visitors, and restrain them from entering buildings where they are forbidden.

The Columbian Guides are to be an entirely different class of men from the Columbian guards. The Guides are to be high school or college men. It will make little difference about their size or weight so long as they are intelligent and are studiously enough inclined to master all the features of Jackson Park. They must be men capable of fixing in their memory the exact location of each building on the grounds and its dimensions. This in itself will require a week's patient study on the part of the Columbian Guide. After he has mastered the plat of the grounds, the location of the seventy-five or more buildings, he must then be able to tell the visitor who employs him where are the striking exhibits of the nations of the earth, as well as the various States. In fact, these Columbian Guides must be walking encyclopedias. It is expected that they will be called to Chicago, that is, those whose applications have been favorably acted upon, by April 15. This will give them two weeks in which to wander about the 600 acres of exhibits in Jackson Park, including the Midway Plaisance, which is a miniature world in itself.

To be an acceptable guide the applicant must not be under 17 nor over 40 years old. He must pass in addition to this a physical examination, but the main requirements will be a good manner, a clear eye, and an intelligence satisfying to the visitors who employ the services of a guide. The greater the number of languages he can speak the more certain will be his promotion and advancement of pay. Next summer it is expected there will be visitors from the various ends of the earth. It will require a polyglot guide to be valuable and accommodate all those who may apply for his services. For these reasons college students are desired. They are expected to be intelligent, honest, and the masters, in a measure, of one or two languages. As indicated, their pay will not be large, but the educational features of their employment are expected to compensate for low wages. Indeed, there is reason to believe that this is thoroughly appreciated by the young men in the colleges from Cornell to the University of California. At least, applications from students at universities between those points have been received. Capt. Farnham, who has charge of applications for positions on the corps of guides, has received 340 letters. He had to read through seventy yesterday, seventy Saturday, a like number Thursday and Friday, and he estimates that there are at least seventy letters more on his desk waiting to be filed.

The guides will be expected to go through a military drill. It will include the salute and like features. The guides will not be expected to take cognizance of persons who commit misdemeanors or engage in thievery or brawls. That will be left to the guards, but the guides will be obliged to go through a fire drill. This fire drill is intended to acquaint them with the location of all the hose-reels in the various buildings, the Babcock extinguishers, the water buckets, etc. They are to be firemen in a sense as well as guides.

It will not be an extremely easy matter to become a member of the corps of guides. The applicant must satisfactorily answer the questions on a large three-page fixed form. The questions he must answer will include his full name, place of birth, ability to read and write the English language understandingly, whether or not he is a graduate or student of any school, college, or university, and a statement of his descriptive powers. He will also be required to indicate whether he is married and has a family. According to the physical examination to be undergone he must have good hearing, perfect vision, absence of color blindness, and must be vaccinated. When he gets before the medical examiner he must be found to be in good health. The guides will probably be given a uniform by the Exposition company.

TO ENTERTAIN RELIGIOUS LIBERALS.

Fifteen Chicago Pastors to Secure a Center for Addressing Fair Visitors.

Fifteen pastors of the liberal churches of the city and M. M. Mangasarian and B. F. Underwood decided at a meeting at the Tremont House yesterday to unite and form a common center where the distinguished men of liberal religious views who visit Chicago during the World's Fair period may meet to enjoy the hospitality extended them and to discuss all questions affecting the welfare of humanity. Dr. Canfield presided at the meeting and Dr. Thomas was the chief speaker. His address, as well as that of all who followed, took the form of suggestion rather than that of formal address. Nevertheless, he was unable to refrain from an occasional shot at the orthodox ministers who hope to see the gates of the World's Fair closed on Sunday.

Said Dr. Thomas: "It seems to me essential that we should have some place to entertain our visitors in the way of extending receptions and, generally speaking, bring about a closer union between men born of social contact with each other. It looks now as if the gates of the World's Fair will be closed Sundays, and it is necessary that we should show to men of liberal views that those whose efforts have been instrumental in having them closed do not voice the feeling of the great liberal heart of Chicago. Our people are men and women of culture and taste. It is not necessary for us to do anything to keep them out of any place that is bad. We shall have from 250,000 to 300,000 strangers here every Sunday. We have to face the question of doing something for their moral and intellectual tastes. The Fair gates, it seems, are to be closed. They are closed by those to whose stupidity it is vain to appeal. If these people were not stupid they would not assume the attitude they have. It would take ten years to penetrate their stupidity."

Dr. Thomas was asked if he would favor religious services in Jackson Park.

"I should not," he replied, "except the Fair be open. If people go to the park they are just as well off looking around as they are listening to preaching."

Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Dr. Canfield, and others heartily supported the views of Dr. Thomas. At length it was resolved to endeavor to find suitable headquarters in a central portion of the city for the entertainment of visitors week days. The question of securing the Auditorium or some other public building for mass-meetings Sunday afternoons will be subsequently discussed.

The following were appointed members of a committee to take the matter in hand: F. B. Tobey, B. F. Underwood, Dr. A. J. Canfield, and J. T. Ripley. This committee will report to a meeting to be held at the Tremont Monday next.

DECKER BROS. WILL NOT EXHIBIT.

Chief Peabody Receives a Notice of Withdrawal from the Piano Manufacturers.

Chief Peabody of the Department of Liberal Arts received a letter from Decker Bros., the piano manufacturers, yesterday, announcing their withdrawal from the Exposition. The letter conveyed every assurance of fair treatment by Chief Peabody, including satisfaction with the space granted. The only complaint appeared to be that growing out of the system of awards, which provides that all exhibits shall be judged upon specific points of excellence. The withdrawal of the Steinway and Knabe people is expected. Chief Peabody said yesterday he regretted very much that these larger firms should quit at this time.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Ernest Knabe of William Knabe & Co. said today: "We have decided to withdraw with the other large manufacturers our exhibit from the World's Fair. We do this primarily because of our dissatisfaction with the system of awards. Then we think the treatment of the Chickerings in the matter of space was far from just, although personally we have nothing to complain of along that line. We were second on the space list. In a short time I expect to see the other manufacturers of the country come out with us."

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Albert Krell said today that his house was going to be represented at the Fair. "The withdrawal of the big houses," he says, "is a shrewd trick. They are going to send pianos to State buildings and thus attract attention." Manager Lee of the John Church company, having factories in Boston, does not know whether his people will exhibit. D. H. Baldwin & Co. have retired.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Steck & Co., following the lead of Chickering, Decker, Steinway, and Knabe, manufacturers of pianos, today announce that they cannot exhibit at the World's Fair. They state in a card: "While we are hopeful that the same will be a grand success we are positive that we could not make a proper display of our goods with the small space allotted to us."

HAVE DONE WELL FOR THE FAIR.

Appropriations Recommended to the Senate by the Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Chairman Allison and his associates on the Appropriations commitee have done well by the World's Fair. In the sundry civil bill, as reported to the Senate, they have incorporated provisions aggregating over $1,000,000. The items in detail are as follows: For completing the government exhibit, $202,000; for completing the battleship model, $10,000; for the National Commission, $236,000, of which $98,000 goes to the lady managers, and of this $98,000 there is a provision for $10,000 to be used for a 25-cent souvenir coin. This is a special plan of Mrs. Palmer. Of the money appropriated for the National Commission $25,000 is made immediately available to meet the existing deficiency. For awards, medals, jurors, etc., $571,000 is appropriated. Of this amount $100,000 is to be used in the payment of jurors to be appointed by the Board of Lady Managers. Senator Cullom had added to the bill an amendment making an appropriation of $100,000 for the Chicago Postoffice.

SWINBURNE'S FAIR ODE.

Text of the English Poet's Contribution to the Literature of the Occasion.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Following is the full text of Algernon Charles Swinburne's World's Fair ode, mention of which has been made in the cable dispatches:

EAST TO WEST.

I.

Sunset smiles on sunrise; East and West are one,
Face to face in heaven before the sovereign sun.
From the springs of the dawn everlasting a glory renews and transfigures the West,
From the depths of the sunset a light as of morning enkindles the broad sea's breast,
And the lands and the skies and the waters are glad of the days' and the nights' work done.

II.

Child of dawn, and regent on the world-wide sea,
England smiles on Europe, fair as dawn and free,
Not the waters that gird her are purer, nor mightier the winds that her waters know.
But America, daughter and sister of England, is praised of them, far as they flow:
Atlantic responds to Pacific the praise of her days
That have been and shall be.

III.

So from England westward let the watchword fly,
So far England eastward let the seas reply;
Praise, honor, and love everlasting be sent on the wind's wings, westward and east,
That the pride of the past and the pride of the future may mingle as friends at feast,
And the sons of the Lords of the world-wide seas be
One till the world's life die.

Public Comfort Building.

The special building which will contain several of the divisions and offices of the Department of Public Comfort will be put up at once. This building is to be located on ground just north of the Woman's Building and west of the Illinois Building and will cost $26,000. The Council of Administration at its session yesterday authorized the Director of Works to award the contract for this building to Messrs. Trevett & Swift and the Northwestern Contracting company. Trevett & Swift get $18,000 worth of the contract and the Northwestern Contracting company $8,000.

Poor Chances for the Bill in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The World's Fair appropriation bill, which will come up tomorrow in the House, has not as good a chance of passing as was supposed. A great many of the members have had protests from their constituents against the passage of the bill.

Christopher Columbus, No. 1492.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—A man took out a dog license today for a dog under the name of Christopher Columbus. When he received the brass tag he noted that the number stamped on it was 1492.

Oregon Legislature Makes an Appropriation

SALEM, Ore., Feb. 13.—Both houses of the Legislature have passed over the Governor's veto a bill appropriating $60,000 for the World's Fair exhibit.

World's Fair Notes.

An automatic model of the Saratoga mine destined for the World's Fair is on exhibition at Pueblo, Colo. It is a perfect working model showing sixty men at work.

The mild weather of the last few days has had a good influence on railroad shipments of all kinds. Indications now point to the arrival of a large number of cars of exhibits during the present week. Ten cars were received yesterday.

The women of the Health Protection Association of New York intend making a special exhibit of the new improved abattoir which they have caused to be erected in New York; also of an old-time slaughter-house, so that comparisons may be made as to improvements and respective merits of the old and new style methods of slaughtering and dressing meats for the table.

A meeting of the board appointed to represent the United States Government exhibits will convene in the office of the local agent, Capt. J. F. Aytoun, in the Government Building at Jackson Park today. Maj. Clifton Comly, U. S. A., will preside at the meeting, and brings with him from Washington a corps of assistants for the purpose of installing the exhibits.

RETURN OF A FATHER AFTER 30 YEARS.

He Sees a Son for the First Time—His Wife Married Again.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—A strange story was brought to light today. Samuel Bortle, a citizen of Chicago, who left Pittsburg thirty years ago, leaving behind him his family, returned yesterday and made himself known to his son, who was born a few months after the father left the community. William Bortle, the son, is a well-known young man living at No. 261 Chartiers street. He is 30 years of age, married, and has a good-sized family. Young Bortle has always thought his father dead. The mother of young Bortle is yet living, but is again married, having thought her husband to be dead many years ago, when no tidings of him could be learned. She obtained a legal freedom many years ago and married David Smith, an engineer on the Fort Wayne road, with whom she is now living in Ohio. The elder Bortle has also married and is doing quite well in Chicago and said that his journey to Pittsburg was purely for the purpose of looking upon the face of the son he had never seen. The friends in this city are much excited over the appearance of the elder Bortle. He returned to Chicago this morning.

Perhaps His Conscience Pricked Him.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Feb. 13.—David F. Collins committed suicide in the jail at Exeter, N. H. He was arrested charged with complicity in the burning of the house at West Newbury Jan. 30. James M. Addison and his son William lost their lives in the fire. It is believed that Collins' suicide indicates that he was the guilty person. Oscar D. Hubbell, a young man supposed to have been hired by Collins to fire the building, is also in custody.

The New Niagara Hotel, Chicago,
on Jackson street, between Michigan and Wabash avenues, will open April 1. European plan, $1 per day; 300 rooms. Contracts can now be made. FRANK UPMAN and JAS. D. FANNING, Managers.

At breakfast time a strengthener, at lunch time a comfort, at dinner time a delicacy—Cudahy's "Rex" Brand Extract of Beef.

ARE KEEPING IT DARK

LIGHT ON THE SHUFELDT DISTILLERY EXPLOSION NOT WANTED.

Program of Bynum's Committee Seems to Be Not to Secure Any Important Testimony—No Leading Questions Are Put to Greenhut, and the Gibson-Dewar Incident Is Practically Overlooked—Little Effort Made to Get at the True Inwardness of the Scheme to Increase the Tax.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Nobody is going to be hurt by the whisky trust investigation. Mr. Bynum's subcommittee this afternoon for a while skated on thin ice, but it managed not to find out anything new about the blowing up of the Shufeldt distillery in Chicago. It also kept from developing any lead which might show that there had been crookedness in the scheme to have the present Congress increase the whisky tax. There is nothing left now but to see how little the witnesses hereafter may know.

President Greenhut was on the stand for a couple of hours this afternoon. Before he testified his attorney, Mr. Stevens of Peoria, was permitted to submit a statement, which told the committee, in substance, what the scope of the investigation should be. Mr. Stevens' statement was to the effect that the Distillers' and Cattle-Feeders' company was a corporation organized in the State of Illinois and amenable to its laws. He intimated that its business was no concern of Congress, and that its officers, in testifying, would be governed, in answering questions, by this view. Its own business affairs, he held, were matters for inquiry by the stockholders alone. Mr. Boatner of the committee rather tartly controverted the attorney's statement of the scope of the investigation and powers of the committee of Congress. Mr. Stevens claimed that the company did not come within the purview of Congressional authority either through inter-State commerce or otherwise, and dwelt at some length upon the local character of the distillery company. Mr. Boatner told him that the committee had no intention of going outside its authority, but he thought that there was matter for Federal inquiry, and Mr. Stevens somewhat modified his position.

A portion of the attorney's statement related to the testimony of Gauger Dewar. It went over the old ground, declaring that he had been discharged by the company, that Mr. Gibson, against whom he had testified in the courts, had discharged him, that Gibson was no longer connected with the company anyhow, and that the present company disclaimed all responsibility for anything that may have happened between him and Dewar. He was asked then whether he admitted the truth of the statements which Dewar had made concerning Gibson, and replied that the company neither admitted nor denied them. Gibson is not an employé of the company and the company had nothing to do with him or Dewar.

Mr. Greenhut Tells His Story.

President Greenhut on taking the stand was pretty nervous. When he found how accommodating the investigating committee was he grew easier in his manner, and by the time his testimony was finished he was in first-rate humor. Mr. Bynum questioned him about the nature and organization of the Distillers' and Cattle-Feeders' company. In answer he summarized the whole history of the organization. He said that it took in about thirty-two distilleries, but that since the combination the number had been reduced half. The company was organized in the spring of 1890. It issued stock to the stockholders of the various distilleries which were taken in. At various points of the examination he fenced somewhat against the questions of Mr. Boatner, and could not be made to admit the present company was a trust. He had heard of the sugar trust and other trusts through the newspapers, but he did not really know of one in existence. The object, he explained, of the Distillers' company was to prevent overproduction and to reduce the cost of production. He thought this had been accomplished.

Mr. Greenhut said he did not believe that there was anything wrong or harmful in the blending processes by which white spirits were mixed with rye and other whiskies. He further explained that the company's distilleries have nothing to do with the use of essences.

Some curiosity was shown by members of the committee concerning the rebates issued by the company. Mr. Greenhut said this was a trade arrangement, and added light to what is already known. He was not pressed on these points because Mr. Meyer, who manages that branch of the business, is to appear before the committee tomorrow, and Chairman Bynum thought it would be just as well to leave this phase of the investigation till Meyer was put on the stand.

A Narrow Escape.

At one period of the inquiry it looked as though the committee might develop something in spite of itself. Mr. Stockdale plumped a question at Mr. Greenhut about ex-Secretary Gibson. He wanted to know if, after Gibson's arrest, Mr. Greenhut and his associate officers had not passed resolutions eulogizing Gibson and expressing their confidence in him. "I believe we did," said Mr. Greenhut.

Afterward Chairman Bynum asked the witness if he had read the testimony given by Dewar, as Dewar had been held in order that he might be cross-examined if Mr. Greenhut or his associates desired. Mr. Greenhut had seen something in the papers about what Dewar had said. He thought it was about the same that had appeared in the Chicago papers some time ago. The whole thing seemed to weary Mr. Greenhut. It was an old story, and he did not show any eagerness to rake it up again. In answer to a question he said that Gibson had resigned as Secretary of the company because of his being under charges. This course was thought proper. None of the committee thought it worth while to ask President Greenhut if he knew what had since become of Gibson, whether the company or its agents have paid him his salary, provided for his welfare, or in any way kept track of him. The pains which had been taken by Attorney Stevens to show that Gibson had no present connection with the company led some people to suppose that it might be fearful of his turning up as a witness. The committee, however, gave no sign that it believed the Dewar-Gibson branch of the inquiry was worth going into thoroughly.

The committee did not probe very deeply into any effort to influence Congress to raise the tax. Mr. Greenhut was questioned about the course of the Distillers' and Cattlefeeders' company in raising the price during the last few months. He said that a speculative demand grew up about the time the Secretary of the Treasury recommended an increase in the whisky tax as a means for additional revenue, and that the introduction of the Scott bill, which increased the tax, soon followed. None of the committee thought to ask if Mr. Greenhut could give the dates when the increased demand began, so as to settle whether it had not started before there was any recommendation from the Secretary of the Treasury or any bill introduced.

Wanted to Check Speculation.

He insisted that the price had been raised for the sole purpose of checking this speculative demand on the part of dealers. He denied that when these raises were made any more than the usual number of rebate certificates were outstanding. Mr. Boatner put a pointed question or two about the stock of the concern, and the difference between the present company and the old whisky trust. He also wanted to know if, when the new company was organized, new officers could not have been chosen. Mr. Greenhut said there could have been, but were not. He also said that the officers were selected by the stockholders voting their stock. He explained the process of stock transfer by indorsement, by which stock might change hands a good many times before there was any record of it on the transfer books of the company.

"Do you know of any government official who has held, or holds, stock of the company?" said Chairman Bynum, suddenly.

"I do not," was Mr. Greenhut's response.

The Chairman did not put the same question regarding Congressmen and Congressmen's wives, but the answer would probably have been the same.

"Have there been any variations in the quotations of the stock?" was another question which was put.

This made Mr. Greenhut laugh outright. He said there had been, and when pressed as to what caused the variations in the price said: "Why, it is just what the gamblers make it." Then he went on to explain that the speculations in the stock market did not affect the workings of the company in distilling and selling spirits. He also stated that the company had some goods in bond. This ended Mr. Greenhut's testimony. Tomorrow, in addition to Mr. Meyer, who knows all about the rebates, Treasurer Hobart will testify.

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Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad Company will be held at 10 o'clock a. m. on Wednesday, March 1st, 1893, at Room 204 Grand Central Passenger Station, Chicago, Illinois. HENRY S. BOUTELL, Secretary.
Chicago, Jan. 27, 1893.

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BUSINESS.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Feb. 13.	Feb. 6.
New York	$84,691,001	$80,710,469
Chicago	....	19,290,840
Boston	15,031,256	14,578,578
Philadelphia	11,051,338	9,528,840
St. Louis	4,389,937	4,480,433
Baltimore	2,284,430	2,143,490
New Orleans	3,083,313	1,556,781

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Boston, 17@20c discount; St. Louis, par.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—[Special.]—There were no new conditions to affect the stock market today, and prices at the opening almost immediately drifted to the level of Saturday's close. The distrust in the financial conditions still continued and operated against any general and concerted movement by the bull cliques who have recently imparted what show of vitality there was to the market. The market opened dull but firm, without special features and with operations fairly well distributed. Some brisk selling carried sugar certificates and American tobacco down. Chicago Gas, National Cordage, Cotton Oil, and Distillers' certificates each opened a fraction lower. The Granger stocks were inclined to weakness. While the operating expenses have been heavy, the earnings have been correspondingly light. These conditions were reflected in most of the Western railway shares, which opened generally at fractional concessions. Burlington, Rock Island, and St. Paul were all heavy and a shade lower. Northern Pacific opened at a slight advance, while New England and Omaha were each firm and unchanged. The coal stocks continued somewhat listless, although the anthracite coal trade is now reported to be in a good condition. The demand still continues excellent, while transit facilities have been improved. Soon after the opening the market developed a heavy tone, but remained firm on restricted operations. About noon there was a rally and prices moved briskly upward. Distillers' certificates touched 40¼, while several of the other specialties were marked up. In the latter hours of the day the market again relapsed into a listless condition and in many instances the midday gains were wiped out. Traders bought for a turn and this contributed largely to what activity there was. The extreme inactivity and dullness that characterized the market during the final hours reflected the feeling of dense uncertainty regarding the situation. Western Union was strong on reports regarding its coming executive management. In the last half hour there was a rally and a spurt of activity, especially of the grangers, and some of those stocks closed with the highest prices of the day ruling.

Money on call easy at 2 to 4 per cent; last loan, 2 per cent; closed offered at 2 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 5 to 6 per cent. Sterling exchange quiet and firm with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86½ for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. The total sales of stocks today were 239,619 shares, including: Atchison, 5,200; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 3,800; Chicago Gas, 9,000; Cotton Oil, 19,300; Distilling, 21,800; Louisville and Nashville, 4,100; National Cordage, 4,300; New England, 4,200; Northern Pacific preferred, 5,700; Reading, 41,700; Rock Island, 6,600; St. Paul, 18,200; St. Paul and Omaha, 12,600; Union Pacific, 3,200.

Railway bonds were quiet, with the usual firm temper and the usual small fluctuations. Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western extended 5s, however, dropped away from 107½ to 106½. The close was fairly active and firm at or near the best prices of the day.

Government bonds dull and steady. State bonds dull and steady.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—Feb13	Closing—Feb11
Atchison	5,100	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	34¼
Am. Cot. Oil	25,076	50	48⅝	50	48
Do pfd	780	83	82	83	81¼
Amn. Sugar	17,413	132⅝	131⅜	132½	132⅝
Do pfd	113	102⅝	102⅜	102⅞	103
Amn. Tob.	8,760	108	104	105½	109
Cal., C. & I dev.	260	24	24	24	......
Balt. & Ohio	200	94½	94½	94½	......
Can. Pac.	100	86	86	86	......
C., B. & Q.	4,900	100⅛	99⅝	100	99⅞
C. & N. W.	1,720	113⅜	112⅞	113⅜	113⅜
C., M. & St P.	18,462	80	78⅝	79⅝	79⅝
Do pfd	227	123¼	123⅛	123⅛	......
C., R. I. & P.	7,462	85⅝	84⅜	85½	85⅝
C., St. P., M. & O.	13,815	57⅛	56⅛	56⅞	56⅝
Canada So.	500	56⅝	56	56⅝	56⅝
Ches. & Ohio	2,981	25½	25⅜	25⅜	23⅞
C. St. P. M. & M.	905	115⅛	115	115	115
Colo. Fuel	1,243	71½	69½	71⅛	69
C., C., C. & St. L.	250	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
Cent. R.R. of N.J.	206	126⅛	126	126	126
C. & E. Ill.	100	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	69
Do pfd	100	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	103⅞
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	2,032	134⅞	134	134⅜	133
Chicago Gas	9,185	91⅛	90½	91⅛	90⅞
D., L. & W.	1,615	152⅝	151⅞	152⅝	152½
Dist. & C. F. Co.	21,685	40⅜	38⅝	39⅞	38⅞
E. & T. H.	500	144⅞	144½	144⅞	......
Edison	30	125	125	125	125¼
E. Tenn. 2d pfd.	200	10	9½	10	......
Gen. El.	647	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
Great North. pfd.	600	142	141⅞	141⅞	......
G. B. W. & St. P.	400	13	12⅞	12⅞	......
Hocking Valley	500	30	29⅞	30	30
Ill. Cent.	329	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	100
Lake Shore	500	128⅞	128½	128⅞	128½
Louis. & Nash.	4,100	74⅝	73⅞	74⅞	74
L. E. & W.	120	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	......
L. N. A. & C.	100	25	25	25	25
Laclede Gas	200	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
Mo. Pac.	210	56⅝	56⅛	56⅛	56
M. K. & T. pfd.	100	25	25	25	......
Manhattan	1,470	164	163⅞	163⅞	164½
N. Y. & N. E.	4,310	49⅞	49⅝	49⅞	49⅞
Nor. Pac.	140	18	18	18	18
Do pfd	5,710	48⅛	48⅜	48⅝	48⅞
N. Y., L. E. & W.	1,220	25	24½	25	24⅞
N. Y. Cent.	150	110	110	110	110
Nash. & Chatt.	100	89	89	89	......
N. Y., Sus. & W.	200	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	19⅝
Do pfd	100	69	69	69	69½
Nor. Amn. Co.	365	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅝
N. Y., O. & W.	900	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	18⅞
Nat. Linseed	300	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	......
Nat. Lead	2,077	48⅞	48⅞	48½	48
Do pfd	143	94	94	94	......
Nat. Cordage	6,532	73⅛	72½	73	73⅝
N. Y. C. & St. L.	100	18	18	18	17½
N. Y. & N. E. pfd.	600	32⅞	32¼	32⅞	......
O. R'y & Nav.	45	78	78	78	......
Phil. & Reading	43,500	49	48⅛	48⅜	47½
Pac. Mail	110	24	24	24	......
Peo., D. & E.	200	17⅛	17	17⅛	17
Rich. Term'l	2,805	10⅜	9⅞	10⅛	10
So. Pac.	300	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	33
St. L. & S. W. pfd.	300	14	14	14	......
Tol. A. A. & N. M.	1,200	39	38½	39	38⅞
Tenn. Coal	300	35⅛	35	35	......
Rubber	1,075	46	45	46	......
Union Pac.	3,408	40⅜	39⅞	40⅛	39⅞
U. P., D. & G.	200	16	16	16	16½
U. S. Sub. pfd.	50	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	......
W. & L. E. pfd.	100	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	......
Wabash	957	12⅛	12	12⅛	12
Do pfd	1,804	25⅞	25	25⅞	25½
Western Union	4,285	97⅛	96⅞	97⅞	97

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	158	Fargo	146
American	119	United States	67

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg.	112¼	U. S. 2s, reg.	99½
U. S. 4s, coup.	112¼		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

47000 A T & S F 4s....83¼@83⅜
5000 A T & S F rg....83⅜
1000 Brk El 1st....119
10000 BCR & N col tr 5s....99⅝
37000 C & O cn 5s....105⅛@106
12000 C R I & P 5s cp....101⅛@101⅜
10000 C & E I g 5s....102@102⅛
5000 C & E 1st....103½
10000 C & E inc....42
10000 C S L & N O 5s....117½
1000 C D & I 1st 5s....97½
25000 C I St L & C 4s....93½
8000 C C C & I 1s....114½
9000 C C & I 6s....104
5000 C H V & T 5s....93⅞@94
5000 Col Mid 4s....63½
2000 Ft W & D 1st....99⅞
6000 Ill C 4s 1951....106
16000 Ill C 4s 1852....102
3000 Jeff RR 1st....105
2000 K & D M 1st....99
1000 Kings Co El 1st....103½
1000 Lac G 1st....85½
5000 L E & W 1st 5s....113
2000 L S & S M S 2d cp....122½
1000 L & N unfd gld 4s....83½
3000 Lg Dk 7s....101⅛@101½
1000 Met E 2d....108½
23000 M L S & W x 5s....106½@107½
1000 M & N 1st 1910-M L....115
17000 M & S P 1st-C & P 6s....117¼
10000 M & S P 1st-I & M D....120
23000 M K & T 1st....82¼@82⅜
3000 M K & T 2d....46½
3000 N Y C ex 5s....102½
25000 N Y C & St L 4s....86
1000 N Y & H 1st reg....119@119½
20000 N Y O & W rfis....85½
2000 N P 1st cp....117½
5000 N P 1st rg....117½
8000 N P cn 5s....72⅞@72½
1000 Or Imp 1st....104½
12000 Or Imp con 5s....65
1000 P & E 1st....77½
5000 P & R 1s pf....67
415000 P & R 2d pf in 56½@56⅝
10000 P & R df in....13
20000 R & W P col tr 5s....48⅛@48½
1000 Rio G W 1st....77⅞
4000 S L & I M 1st x 5s....101½
2000 S L V & T H 1st....108½
12000 S A & A P 1st 6s 1886-1926 tr rcts....74⅛
1000 S & W 1st....67⅞
1000 S P of C 1s....114½
5000 T P 2d....26½
8000 T S L & K C 1st....88
1000 Un Pa 1st of 1898....109
5000 Wab 2d....79½
12000 W S gtd 4s rg....102⅛@102½
2000 W U col tr 5s....105
10000 Wis Cen inc....35

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

17000 A T & S F 4s....83½@83⅜
10000 A & N W 1st....89½
20000 C & O gen 4½s....84
3000 C & O-R & A D 1 c 2-4s....82½
10000 C G & F Co 1st 5s....91⅞
7000 C & N Pac 1st....78½
13000 C R I & P 5s cp....101⅛@101⅜
2000 C & C 1st....91½
10000 C H V & T 5s....94⅞
17000 D & R G 4s....88@88½
3000 Edi 1st 5s I C N Y....122
22000 E L & B S 5s....100@100⅛
15000 Kan Pa 1st con....111⅛
4000 L G St L 1st....85½
5000 L S & M S 2d rg....121
4000 L V of N Y 1st....105
2000 M L S & W x 5s....106⅞
15000 M K & T 1s 4s....82⅜
2000 Mo Pac 1st cl 5s....83
4000 N Y C x 5s....102⅞
1000 N Y L E & W fd 5s cp....90½
10000 N Y O & W cons 5s....108
1000 N Y O & W rfis....85½
4000 N P Ter 1st....103½
4000 N W ex 4s....98
15000 N W 4s rg....96
2000 Or Imp 1st....105
5000 Or Imp c 5s....65
1000 R G & W 1st....78
5000 P & R 2d inc....56⅛
2000 P & R 3d pf....50½
5000 P & R gm 4s....84⅛@84½
41000 R & W P col tr 5s....48½@49⅛
3000 St J & G I 1st....95⅛
1000 S L & S W 2d inc....27⅛
2000 S P M & M 2d....120
6000 S A & A P 1st 6s 1885-1916 tr re....74½@71⅛
14000 S A & A P 1st 6s 1886-1926 tr re....74½@74⅛
3000 S V & N E 4s....82½
1000 T P 1st....79
12000 T P 2d inc....26½
2000 Third Av 1st 5s....113
2000 T & O C 1st....108⅛
3000 T S L & K C 1s....88
1000 Wab D & C ex....100½
13000 W S gtd 4s....102⅞
4000 W N Y & P 1st....103⅛
13000 W U c tr 5s....105
2000 W & S P 2d....127

2 TO 3 P. M.

35000 Atch 4s....83⅛@83½
22000 Atch 2d Class A....55½@56⅛
1000 B C R & N 1st....104
2000 C N J gm 5s....111½
2000 C B & Q Nex 4s....88½
7000 C & Eign 5s....102@102½
59000 C R I & P dt 5s....96½
1000 C St P & M 1st....125
1000 C D & I 1s 5s....97½
10000 Con Ga of Cist 5s....90½
15000 C C C & St L-C W B M Div 4s....93
10000 K C & G 1st....74@74½
1000 M K & T 2d....46⅛
10000 M & S P 1st-C & P W....117½
5000 M & S P 1st-S W D....114@114½
4000 M & S P 1st-W & M D....106½
9000 N Y L E & W nw 2d cn....104½
4000 N Y O & W rf 5s....85⅛
3000 N Y O & W con....108⅛
5000 N P 1st rg....117½
5000 N P 1st cp....117⅞
1000 N P 3d cp....107½
7000 No R of Cal 6s....95⅛
16000 N W con....134½
2000 O & M con sf....110½
10000 P & R 1st inc....67⅛
90000 P & R 2d pf in....57@57½
2000 R & P W ctr 5s....49½
15000 St L & I M 5s....89
1000 S P M & M 2e....120
2000 S P & S C 1s....124
10000 Security Corpn 6s....98½

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Crown Point, 55c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.50; Deadwood, $1.30; Gould & Curry, 90c; Hale & Norcross, $1.20; Homestake, $11.75; Mexican, $1.70; Ontario, $13.00; Ophir, $2.00; Plymouth, 60c; Sierra Nevada, $1.20; Standard, $1.40; Union Consolidated, $1.00; Yellow Jacket, 60c; Iron Silver, 25c; Quicksilver, $3.50; do preferred, $18.00; Bulwer, 10c.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 13.—Allouez Mining company (new), 75c; Atlantic, $9.50; Boston and Montana, $34.00; Calumet and Hecla, $305.00; Kearsarge, $11.50; Osceola, $36.50; Quincy, $136.00; Santa Fe Copper, $5.00; Tamarack, $161.00; Centennial, $7.75.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 13.—Alta, 15c; Bulwer, 10c; Best & Belcher, $1.30; Bodie Consolidated, 10c; Chollar, 50c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $3.50; Crown Point, 65c; Gould & Curry, 85c; Hale & Norcross, $1.20; Mexican, $1.65; Mono, 5c; Ophir, $1.90; Potosi, $1.35; Savage, 90c; Sierra Nevada, $1.20; Union Consolidated, $1.00; Utah, 15c; Yellow Jacket, 60c; Belcher, 70c.

LITTLE INTEREST ON THE CURB.

Feeling in Wheat Rather Easier in Sympathy with Outside Markets—Hogs Easy.

There was a moderate crowd in the corridors of the Board of Trade, and the feeling that prevailed was easier. Puts on wheat sold at 77⅞c and calls at 79c. Outside markets generally were a little easier in tone. Cables reported a disposition on the part of holders to sell, though the feeling was fairly steady. Receipts of hogs at the yards were 28,000 and an easy feeling prevailed.

The visible supply, as compiled by New York and exclusive of Chicago stocks, showed a decrease of 750,000 bu wheat, an increase of 363,000 bu corn, and a decrease of 91,000 bu oats. Puts on May corn sold at 45⅛c and calls at 46c.

Later in the day the feeling in wheat firmed up some on the numerous reports of damage from various points. Some of the advices, especially from Indiana, stated that in the opinion of the writers there had been no damage. But the fears of injury deterred many of the traders from taking too bearish a view of the future. The export clearances from the chief Atlantic ports aggregated 248,000 bu wheat and flour.

The holiday character of trade conditions did not extend to South Water street, where the usual activity was present. The bright weather and mild temperature enabled merchants to ship perishable stuff and a good business was done. Potatoes were so unsettled in tone that prices were little better than nominal. While high figures were asked materially increased quantities are en route to Chicago, and this made buyers wary and disposed to take just as few as possible. The undercurrent of weakness here indicated also extended to such property as eggs, which were salable at subjoined quotations in a small way. Dairy products were fully steady, with stocks of cheese not regarded large for the time of year. Butter was wanted when choice in quality. Turpentine was higher at 40c.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Fancy separator goods, 28½@29c; fine, 27@27½c; fair to good, 26@26½c; fancy dairies, Cooley's, 26@27c; medium to good, 24@25c; packing stock, fresh, 18@20c; roll, good to choice 18@21c.

BUTTERINE—Extra fancy creamery, 23c per lb; fancy creamery, 21c; extra dairy, 19c; dairy, 16@17c; rolls and small pails ½c additional.

CHEESE—Finest full cream cheddars, 11¼@11½c per lb; flat shapes, 11½@11¾c; Young Americas, 11½@11¾c; slightly skimmed, 9½@10½c; imitation Swiss cheese, 11½@12½c; brick cheese, 12½@13½c.

DRIED FRUITS—Evaporated apples, 9@11c per lb; Northern sun-dried apples, 6@7c; peaches, 4½@5½c; blackberries, 6½@8c; raspberries, 22@25c; California dried fruits—Apricots, 17@19c per lb; unpeeled peaches, 13½@15c; peeled peaches, 25c; prunes, 9½@14c; raisins, London layers, $1.50@1.75 per box; muscatels, $1.35@1.50; with ditto loose, 4@5½c per lb.

EGGS—Fine to fancy fresh laid stock, 25@25½c per doz.

GAME—Mallard and red head ducks, $4.75@5.50 per doz; small ducks, $2.00@2.50; teal ducks, $2.25@3.00; plover, $1.25@1.75; rabbits, $1.25@1.75.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, fine to choice, $3.50@4.50 per brl, and fair to good, $2.50@3.25; bananas, 75c@$1.75 per bunch; Cape Cod cranberries, $9.50@10.50; Wisconsin, $8.00@8.25 per brl; lemons, $2.50@3.25 per box; Florida oranges, $2.25@3.25 per box; California navel oranges, $4.00@4.50 per box.

HIDES—No. 1 green salted, 4½@4¾c per lb; No. 2 do, 3½@3¾c; No. 1 calfskins, 8c; No. 2 do, 6½@7c; No. 1 country tallow, 6¼c per lb; No. 2 do, 5@5½c.

POTATOES—Fair to choice mixed Wisconsin, 90@95c; Hebrons, 90@95c; Wisconsin Burbanks, 95@98c. Sweet potatoes—Illinois, $3.50@4.25 per brl.

POULTRY—Dressed hen turkeys, good to choice, 13@14c per lb; fancy, 14½c; dressed chickens, 13@14½c; roosters, 7@8c; dressed ducks, 12@14c; dressed geese, 11@13c; live geese, full feathered, $10.00@12.00 per doz.

VEGETABLES—Beets, $2.50@2.75 per brl; cabbage, per 100, $10.00@15.00; cauliflower, $1.00@1.50 per doz; celery, 25@35c per dozen bunches; onions, $3.50@4.25 per brl; carrots, $1.00@1.25 per brl; parsnips, $2.00@2.50 per brl; turnips, $1.25@1.50 per brl.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.17.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK.

Cattle Market Declines and Closes Weak—Heavy Receipts of Hogs and Lower Prices.

Following is a statement of the movement of live stock for the period indicated, with comparative figures:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Feb. 13	20,000	400	30,000	15,000
Total last week	58,917	1,224	80,164	57,054
Shipments—				
Monday, Feb. 13	4,000	100	10,000	2,000
Total last week	18,205	238	50,699	9,158

Receipts Feb. 13, with comparisons, at four markets:

Markets.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	20,000	30,000	15,000
Kansas City	3,100	3,400	1,900
Omaha	1,500	3,000	2,200
St. Louis	3,000	3,800	100
Totals	27,600	40,200	19,200
Cor. day last week	21,800	27,800	11,600
Cor. day, 1892	19,500	43,600	9,500
Cor. day, 1891	14,400	50,000	9,300
Cor. day, 1890	19,000	39,200	12,000

Today's receipts are estimated at 17,000 hogs, 9,000 cattle, and 10,000 sheep, against 5,322 hogs, 3,395 cattle, and 4,292 sheep one week ago and 26,713 hogs, 5,908 cattle, and 5,925 sheep one year ago. Forty head of fancy 160-lb sheep sold yesterday at $6.00, the highest price since August, 1892, when they reached $6.50. Last February $6.25 was the highest, and in May some sold at $6.90, the highest during 1892.

CATTLE—Outside of a few fancy lots of steers and cows, which sold at former prices, the general market declined 10@15c and closed weak, with many unsold. Quotations:

Choice to extra steers, 1,500@1,750 lbs	$5.45@6.10
Good to choice steers, 1,300@1,500 lbs	4.40@5.35
Fair to good steers, 1,050@1,300 lbs	4.10@4.75
Poor to medium steers, 900@1,000 lbs	3.70@4.20
Choice to fancy cows and heifers	3.20@4.10
Common to good cows and heifers	2.25@3.20
Stock steers, 630@800 lbs	2.50@3.40
Feeding steers, 900@1,200 lbs	3.25@4.35
Veal calves, 100@400 lbs	2.50@6.75

HOGS—Receipts were the largest of the month. The market was weak from the start, and while some sales were at last Saturday's prices, the general market was quoted 5@10c lower. Heavy sold at $8.10@8.70, mixed at $8.15@8.60, bulk at $8.30@8.50; light at $8.00@8.40 and bulk at $8.25@8.35.

SHEEP—The market opened about steady and closed fully 10c lower. Lambs averaged steady.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

New York, Feb. 13.—BEEVES—Receipts, 4,810 head, including 68 cars for sale; market dull, 10c to 20c per 100 lbs lower. Native steers, $4.40@6.00 per 100 lbs; Texans and Colorados, $3.45@4.17½; bulls and cows, $1.75@3.75. Dressed beef slow, 8@9½c per lb. Shipments, 340 beeves; tomorrow, 700 beeves, and 3,900 quarters of beef. CALVES—Receipts, 835 head; market firm; veals, $5.50@9.00 per 100 lbs; grassers, $3.00@3.25; Western calves, $3.25@3.40. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 12,487 head; market dull but steady; sheep, $4.00@6.60 per 100 lbs; lambs, $5.50@7.10. HOGS—Receipts, 4,504 head, consigned direct; nominally firm; $8.15@8.50 per 100 lbs.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 13—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,300; shipments, 2,000. Light steers and feeders steady, heavy and Texans dull and 10c lower; cows strong. Representative sales: Dressed beef and shipping steers, $2.90@5.00; cows and heifers, $2.00@3.80; stockers and feeders, $3.75@4.15. HOGS—Receipts, 3,300; shipments, 1,800. Choice hogs steady to 5c lower, common 5@10c lower; all grades, $5.00@8.20; bulk, $8.00@8.10. SHEEP—Receipts, 2,000; shipments, 5,000. The market was active and steady to strong. Representative sales: Muttons, $4.00@4.90.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 13.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,200; shipments, 1,100; market quiet; no good natives here; fed Texas steers sold, $3.00@3.75; choice would bring more; grass steers, $2.00@2.75. HOGS—Receipts, 3,800; shipments, 3,300; market lower; heavy, $8.10@8.45; mixed, $7.80@8.30; light, $8.00@8.25. SHEEP—Receipts, 100. Market firm, but not enough receipts to make quotations.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 13.—CATTLE—Receipts, 15,000; slow, weak; steers, $3.30@5.40; cows and mixed, $1.75@3.75; feeders, $2.30@3.90. HOGS—Receipts, 2,000; 5c lower; heavy, $8.05@8.15; light, $7.85@8.05; bulk, $8.00@8.10. SHEEP—Receipts, 2,200; slow; $3.50@5.00; lambs, $4.50@5.75.

FOREIGN FINANCE AND PRODUCE.

Leading Quotations from London, Liverpool, and Paris.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Feb. 13.—In some directions a fair amount of business has been transacted on the Stock Exchange, but taken as a whole the markets have been far from active. Sales for money stock caused a fall of ⅛ in consols. Foreign government securities have shown considerable firmness, the features being an advance of 1⅛ to 2 per cent in Greek bonds. Home railways close somewhat irregular; at the same time dealings were goodly restricted. Americans close dull, New York sending selling orders which discouraged operations. Ohio and Mississippi have given way only ½, notwithstanding the satisfactory meeting. A decline of ⅛ to ⅜ also occurred in Chicago and Milwaukee, Central Pacific, Louisville and Nashville, Northern Pacific preference, Pennsylvania, and Wabash preference. Canadians have been much neglected. Canadian Pacifics were ⅜ lower, while Grand Trunk preferences were a shade better. Rather more business has been transacted in the mining market. Jagers' Fontein and De Beers were particularly active and firm. Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today is £17,000.

The *Mark Lane Express* in its weekly review of the British grain trade says: English wheat has declined to 28s in the London market, a fall of 8d, and has also declined 4d in Lincoln. Red wheat has brought from 25s to 27s, while the average price of white wheat is 27s. Foreign wheat has declined 6d on several of the exchanges owing to the weather. An increase of 93,000 qrs of breadstuffs afloat more than balance the decline in stock; compared with the corresponding period last year the quantity of California wheat afloat is 251,000 qrs more than was afloat in 1892.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13.—PROVISIONS—Close: Pork—Demand fair; prime mess Western, fine, firm at 91s 3d; do medium, firm at 86s 3d. Lard—Nothing offering; spot, 62s 6d; February dull at 62s 6d. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Demand poor; No. 2 red winter, dull at 5s 10d; No. 2 red spring, dull at 6s 3½d. Flour—Fair, unchanged. Corn—Demand for spot dull; old, 4s 6¾d; do new, easy at 4s 5¼d; February easy at 4s 4½d; March easy at 4s 3d; April easy at 4s 2¾d.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—Three per cent rentes, 98f 22½c for the account.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Grain and Provision Movement, Together with Closing Quotations.

New York, Feb. 13—[Special]—COTTON—Declined 19 to 21 points and closed steady with sales of 19,500 bales. Liverpool declined 6 points, recovered ½ to 1 point of this and closed steady, with spot sales of 6,000 bales. In Manchester, yarns were firm but quiet, and for cloths the orders were at low limits. Receipts at Bombay for the half week ending today were 20,000 bales, against 25,000 for the same time last year. In New Orleans, futures declined 26 points, and 2 to 4 points of this were recovered. Spot prices here were 1/16c lower, at 9⅝c, without business. The receipts at the ports were 13,459 bales, against 15,960 this day last week and 29,197 last year. Total thus far this week, 23,109 bales, against 27,719 bales thus far last week. Southern spot markets were quiet. New Orleans declined 1-16c and Baltimore ⅛c. Mobile and Savannah were easy. New Orleans sold 3,000 bales, Galveston 1,473 bales. The receipts at Augusta, Memphis, and St. Louis were 4,083 against 4,473 this day last week and 5,519 last year. Houston received 2,598 bales, against 2,132 this day last week. Silver was unchanged here and in London. The supply of cotton bills of exchange in Wall street was larger. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
February	......	......	......	8.79@8.81
March	57,500	8.95	8.83	8.85@8.86
April	48,100	9.03	8.92	8.94@8.95
May	101,100	9.11	9.00	9.02@9.03
June	25,400	9.16	9.05	9.08@9.08
July	1,900	9.20	9.11	9.13@9.14
August	13,900	9.23	9.13	9.15@9.16
September	31,100	9.03	8.97	8.95@8.97
October	600	8.87	8.81	8.82@8.84
November	900	8.79	8.74	8.73@8.75

COFFEE—Declined 5 to 15 points, closing inactive, with sales of 9,000 bags. Havre was practically unchanged, and the same may be said of Hamburg and London. All three were comparatively steady. The United States warehouse deliveries last week were 87,913 bags, against 67,104 bags the same week last year. Rio Janeiro was inactive and Santos was 50 reis lower. Rio Janeiro receipts 9,000 bags, and Santos 11,000 bags. Rio exchange was ⅛d higher at 13⅛d. The price of coffee there was unchanged. Spot Rio was dull but firm; No. 7 at 18¼c. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
February	250	17.35	17.35	17.40@17.45
March	250	17.45	17.45	17.40@17.50
April	250	17.05	17.05	17.05@17.10
May	2,750	17.00	16.95	16.95@17.00
September	4,000	16.70	16.50	16.65@16.70
December	2,000	......	......	16.45@16.50

GRAIN—Wheat—Was quiet and ⅛@¼c lower. Spot sales, 13,000 bu, including one load for export; No. 2 hard winter at 1¾c under May in a special elevator; No. 1 red quoted at 81c, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 3½c over May afloat. Option sales 795,000 bu. Corn—Declined ⅛c, with spot sales of 31,000 bu, including two loads for export; No. 2 mixed, afloat, 53¼c; steamer yellow, 52¾c; do white, 51¾c; do mixed, 51¼@51½c; No. 3 mixed, 51¼c, delivered, and sample white, 51@52½c. Option sales, 300,000 bu. Oats—Declined ⅛c on mixed, but white was firm. Spot sales, 40,000 bu. No. 2 mixed, 38@38½c; No. 2 white, 41½c; spot February and March, No. 3 white, 40½c; do clipped, 41½c. Option sales, 105,000 bu. Rye—Nominal; Western, 59@61c.

SUGAR—Raw firm and quiet; 89 test, 3 1-16c; 96 test, 3 7-16c; sales of 450 tons muscovado, 89 test, at 3 1-16c, and 500 bags centrifugals, 96 test, at 3 7-16c; refined was dull and easy.

BUTTER—Best, 27@30c.

CHEESE—Best, 12@12¼c.

EGGS—28@30c.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—Berth freights continue dull and weak and for tonnage on charter the demand is limited and rates unchanged. Nominal grain rates are: London, 1d; Glasgow, 1½d; Bristol, 1¼d; Hull, 2d; Rotterdam, 3½d; Newcastle, 2¼d, and Hamburg, 25 pfennige.

COTTON-SEED OIL—Quiet, firm; crude, 37@38c.

PETROLEUM—Trading in certificates was completely neglected at the consolidated board today, but a lot of 2,000 brls changed hands at the stock exchange at 54¾c, a shade under the last recorded price. At Oil City, Pa.—National Transit Certificates opened 54⅞c; highest, 55⅛c; lowest, 54⅞c; closed, 55⅛c; sales, 19,000 brls; clearances, 18,000 brls; charters, 136,382 brls; runs, 13,193 brls. At Pittsburg, Pa.—National Transit Certificates opened at 54⅞c; closed at 55c; highest, 55c; lowest, 54⅞c.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 13.—GRAIN—Wheat—Weak and lower. No. 2 red—February, 77@77¼c; March, 77½@77¾c; April, 78¾@79c; May, 79@79½c. Corn—Options, shade weaker. Local car lots quiet. No. 2 yellow for local trade, 52½c; sales No. 2 mixed, last half February, at 51c. No. 2 mixed—February, 50½c; March, 50¾@50¾c; April, 50¾@50½c; May, 51c. Oats—Car lots steady, demand light. Futures beyond this month, dull and ¼c lower. No. 2 white, 40½c; do clipped, 42c; No. 2 white, 41c. No. 2 white—February, 41¼@41½c; March, 40¾@41¼c; April and May, 41@41½c. Receipts—Wheat, 11,300 bu; corn, 28,700 bu; oats, 8,700 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 2,600 bu; corn, 24,000; oats, 36,500 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 13.—GRAIN—Wheat slow and weak and closed ⅛@¼c below Saturday; cash, 69½c; May, 73⅛@73¼c; July, 74⅛c. Corn more active than wheat, but declined ⅛@¼c and closed at bottom prices; cash, 39½c; May, 41¼@41⅜c; July, 42⅛c. Oats—Cash higher, 33½c; May lower, 34⅛c. Rye—No sales. Barley—Nothing done. PROVISIONS—Quiet, with only a small job trade done at previous quotations. Receipts—Wheat, 53,000 bu; corn, 284,000 bu; oats, 34,000 bu; rye and barley, none. Shipments—Wheat, 28,000 bu; corn, 170,000 bu; oats, 13,000 bu; rye, 2,000; barley, 1,000.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 13.—GRAIN—Oats—Choice to fancy clipped, 45@46c; No. 2 white, 44@44½c; No. 3, 43½c. Corn—Steamer yellow, 56c; steamer mixed, 55c. BUTTER—Creamery, Western extra, 29c; extra firsts, 27@28c; firsts, 24@27c; dairy Western firsts, 20@21c; dairy Western seconds, 20@21c; Western imitation creamery firsts, 25@26c; Western ladle-packed firsts, 23@24c. Eggs—Michigan firsts, 33c; Western firsts, 33c; provincial, 33c; limed, 30@31c.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 13.—WHEAT—The market was steady and dull. The principal sales of No. 1 Northern were at 69c, and No. 2 Northern went at 66@66½c. Receipts of wheat, 566 cars here and 366 cars at Duluth and Superior. Close: February, 69c. May—Opened, 71c; highest, 71c; lowest, 70¾c; closed, 70¾c. July—Opened, 73¼c; highest, 73¼c; lowest, 73; closed, 73¼. On track—No. 1 hard, 70½c; No. 1 Northern, 69c; No. 2 Northern, 67c.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 13.—GRAIN—Wheat steady at decline; No. 2 red spot, 76¼c; March, 77½c; May, 80¼c. Corn—Weak; mixed spot, 50¾c; February, 50¼c; May, 50¼c. Oats—Dull; No. 2 white Western, 41@42c. Rye—Quiet; No. 2, 63c asked.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 13.—WHEAT—No. 1 hard, 82¾c; No. 1 Northern, 78¾c; No. 2 Northern, 77½c; winter dull; No. 2 red, 78c; No. 1 white, 78c. Receipts—Wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 26,000 bu.

Wilmington, S. C., Feb. 13.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 32c.

HIS MARRIAGE WAS A SAD FAILURE.

Causes That Led to the Suicide in London of Dr. Eugene White.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The cause of the tragic death of Dr. Eugene White, the wealthy Boston physician who killed himself under mysterious circumstances in London last December, has been disclosed. His brother, Arthur White, who went to England to investigate the cause, has just returned. On his arrival in London Coroner Hall handed him the following letter, which was found upon the body of his brother:

My Dearest Clara: When I said to you last evening that I was unhappy I spoke seriously. No doubt you are aware of the cause of my unhappiness. We can never live together again. I am sorry that we ever met; our marriage has been a failure. I must have been bereft of my senses when I consented to become your husband. Life to me is a burden. I feel now that I can entertain it no longer. You must never come to see me more, but forget that ever you were married to me. I know how hard a blow it will be to you, dearest, but I feel that it is for the best that we should part forever. Inclosed you will find a check for $25,000, which I dare say will be enough for all your future requirements. Farewell. EUGENE.

"This letter," says Mr. White, "was never posted. It was addressed to Miss Clara Walters. When I found Miss Walters she said she had met my brother at the house of Lady Holmes, and that shortly afterward they were secretly married in Scotland. A few days before he committed suicide he confessed to her that he was sworn to wed some lady in Boston, and said that he must leave her (Miss Walters) forever. She had never made any demand upon him for support and was at a loss to understand some things he had said to her and which the check explained. Before leaving London I presented the $25,000 check to Miss Walters."

Dr. White was a well-known society and club man, who was equally at home in New York, Philadelphia, and in London and Paris. His estate is worth about $500,000.

TEHUANTEPEC RAILROAD NEARLY DONE.

The Chicago Contractors Have Only Forty Miles of Straight Track to Build.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The Tehauntepec railroad across the Mexican isthmus is nearly completed. This road was started in 1861, but for the last ten years has been dead. The railroad extends through a dense swamp, mountains, and a forest. The swamp has been the obstacle that has so far stopped every contractor. The contract was first awarded to an English syndicate, which gave up the undertaking. The road was allowed to remain at a standstill for years, when another English syndicate was given the contract. They also made a failure of the work, and gave it up before many miles had been completed. Several months ago three Chicago men obtained the contract. They employed a large number of men. The swamp was run through without much trouble and the mountains were crossed just as easily. In one place the road passes through a small tunnel, and here the new contractors had the hardest time. They have now completed the tunnel and have about forty miles of straight track to build. The road when completed will be 250 miles long and will connect the east and west coasts. The contractors expect to have the line running within three months. Those who have the line in hand arrived in Mexico some few months ago and after a close inspection made a bid which was accepted. Their names are C. S. Stanhope, E. S. Corthel, and J. H. Hampson. They also brought South a Chicago engineer, R. S. Burton. It is the belief in Mexico that the road when completed will be operated in the interest of C. P. Huntington of New York.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE COURTS.

Superior Court—New Suits.

145,991—Henry B. Balsted vs. Thomas Madian. Appeal.
145,992—William Potter vs. Chicago and Erie Railroad Co. Case, $10,000. Keep & Lowden, attys.
145,993—Fred Campbell vs. L. Smith. Appeal.
145,994—Charles B. Eggleston et al. vs. Robert P. Shields et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $737.50. N. M. Jones, solr.
145,995—Same vs. Same. Same solr.
145,996—Same vs. Same. Same, $875. Same solr.
145,997—Same vs. George Trawel et al. Same, $875. Same solr.
145,998—Same vs. John T. Cook et al. Same, $1,500. Same solr.
145,999—Same vs. Same. Same. $1,500. Same solr.
146,000—Same vs. W. H. Lothridge et al. Same, $600. Same solr.
146,001—Same vs. John T. Cook et al. Same, $1,150. Same solr.
146,002—Louis Henze vs. E. T. Noonan. Appeal. Withheld suits—145,960—L. Wolff Mfg. Co. vs. W. C. Partelis. Attach., $742.40. M. D. Owen, atty.
145,973—L. R. Giddings, use of Home Lumber Co., vs. Chemical National Bank and Central Trust and Savings Bank. Garn., $280.20. Loesch Bros., attys.
145,975—W. B. Evans et al. vs. John G. Costo. Asst., $3,000. Doolittle, Palmer & Tolman, attys.
145,977—Hamilton Hill et al. vs. A. T. Kaufman Co. Attach., $361.30. Abbott & Baker, attys.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

112,310—Henry Turner vs. Emiline L. Hoffman. Appeal.
112,311—Bill. Withheld.
112,312—Bates Machine Co. vs. Henry Fish et al. Transcript of judgment from Will Co. Circuit Court. Hill, Haven & Hill, Joliet, Ill., attys.
Withheld cases—112,296—Martin G. Parks vs. James Riley e al. Bill for inj. T. M. Williams, solr.
112,302—Wm. P. Fair vs. John J. Irven et al. Bill for acctg. C. Beattie, solr.
112,303—Herman Ploever et al. vs. L. B. French et al. Bill for inj. Walther & Lamphere, solrs.
112,309—Anna McGeary et al. vs. S. Goodrich. Bill for inj. J. W. Byam, solr.

Today's Calls.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Submitted cases.
JUDGE GROSSCUP—Motions.
JUDGE ADAMS—Criminal Court—Branch No. 2—805, 822.
JUDGE BRENTANO—Branch No. 1—914, 938, 1,072, 991, 1,183, 1,192, 1,194, 1,154, 1,155, 1,251, 1,400 to 1,412, 1,417, 1,434, 1,436.
JUDGE DUNNE—Branch No. 2—809.
JUDGE SUGG—Branch No. 1—1,442, 1,444, 1,457-8, 1,461, 1,462, 377, 442, 756, 766, 995, 1,305.
JUDGE MCCONNELL—Branch No. 2—858, 317-518, 372, 487, 636, 1,138, 799.